

FRONTISPIECE.



ATLAS is assisted by HERCULES in suspending the Globe, whilst FAME
is resounding the Discoveries of the Circumnavigators, to whom HISTORY
tenders a Crown of Laurels.

Published by J. Fielding Sep. 29 1781 N^o 23. Paternoster Row.

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A COMPLETE

Geographical Dictionary,

OR

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OF

ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

CONTAINING A FULL, PARTICULAR, AND ACCURATE

Description of the known World;

IN

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA:

COMPRISING

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY,

ILLUSTRATED WITH CORRECT MAPS AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, &c.
AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL PARTS

By JOHN SEALLY, A. M.

MEMBER OF THE ROMAN ACADEMY; AUTHOR OF THE HISTOIRE CHRONOLOGIQUE, SACRÉE ET PROFANE;
ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY, &c. &c.

Interpersed with Extracts from the *private Manuscripts* of one of the Officers who accompanied Captain COOK in his Voyage to the
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PARTS FROM THE PAPERS

Of the late Mr. ISRAEL LYONS, of CAMBRIDGE;

ASTRONOMER IN LORD MULGRAVE'S VOYAGE TO THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

V O L. I.

By the King's Royal Licence and Authority.

L O N D O N:

Printed for SCATCHERD and WHITAKER, Ave-mary Lane.

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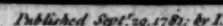
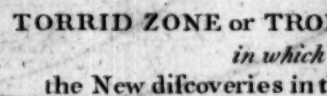
T O T H E
P U B L I C.



IT is universally allowed that Geography is not only the most useful, as well as one of the most polite Studies; but it affords the greatest Fund of real Knowledge and Improvement to Mankind. To be ignorant of it, renders you totally unfit for public Employment or Conversation. Without it we can have no Knowledge of the World. Indeed, Geography is of the utmost Utility; for whilst it entertains the Fancy, it enlarges all the Faculties of the Mind. By it we become intimately acquainted with Countries that are totally different from our own, and with Customs and Manners diametrically opposite to such as we have been accustomed to. The Information which it conveys is as extensive as the Globe itself; it makes us acquainted with our whole Species, wherever dispersed or scattered. It enables us to have a thorough Knowledge, not only of Europe, but makes us conversant with the Wilds of Africa, the Pomp and Splendor of Asia, and the burning Regions of the Torrid Zone, as well as enables us minutely to explore the vast Continent of America; therefore, the better to enable the Reader to receive such Information in a copious and satisfactory Manner, the Editor has consulted all the new Discoveries that have been made in the different Parts of the Globe; and, in short, whatever the Researches of the Wise and Learned, or the Labours of the Adventurous and Enterprizing, have contributed towards enlarging the Stock of Human Knowledge, is here collected in a Body, and adapted, as well to the meanest Capacity,

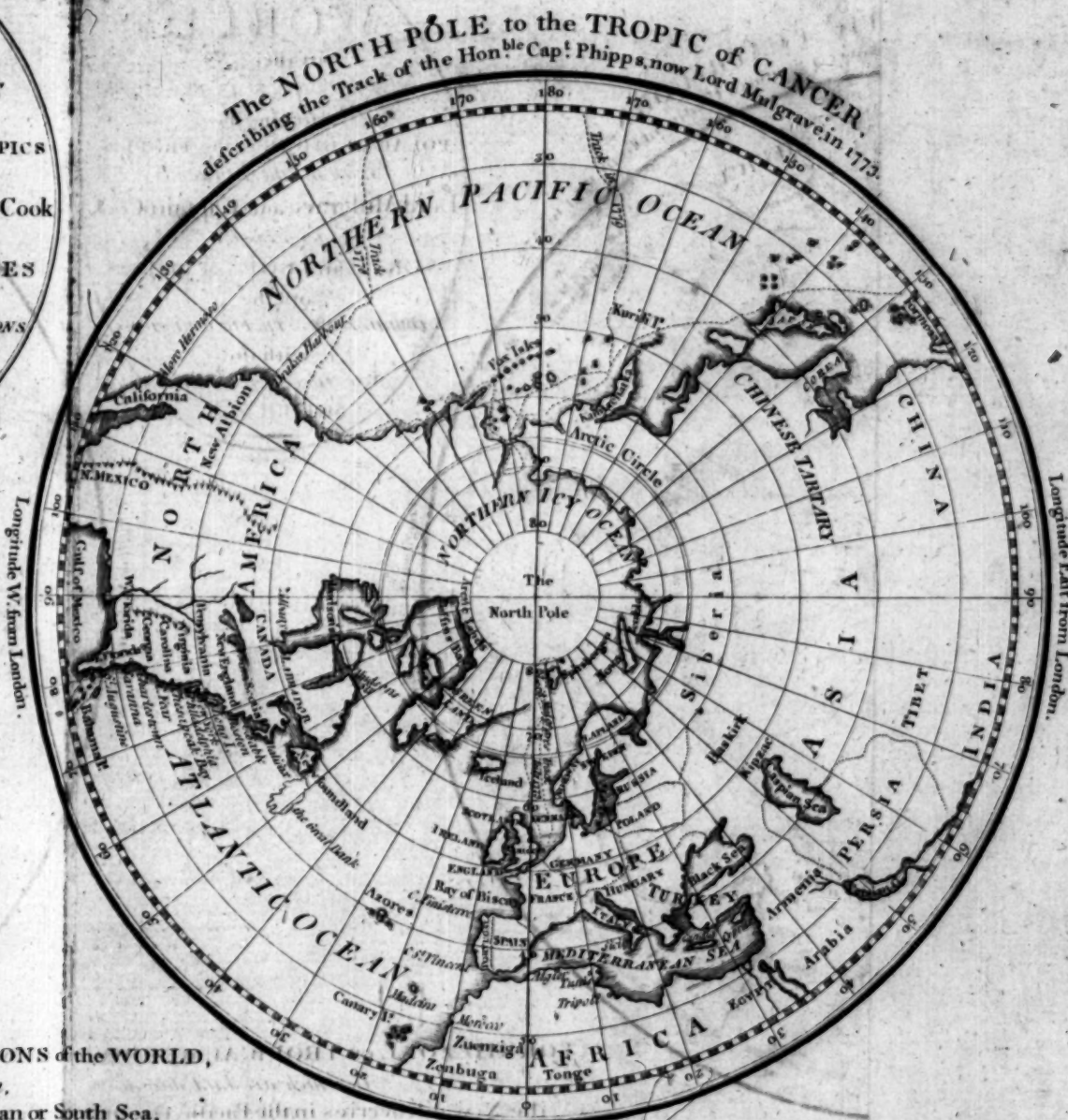
capacity, as to that of the most extensive. And, in order to render it a Complete and Universal Gazetteer, the Ancient as well as the Modern History of the Universe may be found in it; so that the classic Reader will find Amusement and Instruction, as well as the less learned. A Subject, thus important in itself, is rendered still more so, when we consider, that almost daily we are receiving Intelligence from Parts so remote and so little known by the generality of Readers, that we are obliged to refer to voluminous Works for Assistance; therefore it is presumed the Utility of the present Publication needs no Recapitulation. Yet every Person acquainted with Geography must allow, that it is absolutely impossible, by verbal Accounts only, without correct Maps and Charts, to give the Reader an adequate Idea of the true Magnitude of Kingdoms, the irregular Form of their Boundaries, the Courses of the Rivers with which they are watered, and the Situation of the several remarkable Places they contain: to supply which Deficiency, in this elaborate and copious Work, one of the most valuable, extensive, and accurate Sets of Maps are interspersed; which Maps and Charts alone form an elegant Atlas, consisting of above Fifty Plates; besides which, the Work has also a large Collection of most superb Views, superior to any ever offered to the Public, the greatest Part of which have never appeared in any English Publication.

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THE WORLD
 in three
SECTIONS
 describing the
 REGIONS to the TROPICS
 with all the Tracks of
 Mulgrave and Captain Cook
 towards the
 NORTH and SOUTH POLES
 and the
 MID ZONE or TROPICAL REGIONS
 with the
 New Discoveries in the
 SOUTH SEA.

J. Cary Sculp.



or TROPICAL REGIONS of the WORLD,
 in which are laid down,
 series in the Pacific Ocean or South Sea,



A. COMPLETE

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.



A, or **ALPHA**, a small river of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich; waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

AA, or **ALPHA**, a river of Switzerland, that rises in mount Bruig, in the canton of Underwald, crosses it from S. to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

AA, or **ALPHA**, a small river of Switzerland, that rises in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach; forms two small lakes in its course, waters Lentzburgh, and falls into the river Aar.

AA, or **ALPHA**, a river in Westphalia, that has its source in the county of Lemgou, washes Detmold, passes on to Hervorden; and after that falls into the Weser, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

AA, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the diocese of Munster, in the quarter of Ahas; waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the district of Twente; which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vechr, a little above the small town of Ommen.

AA, the name of two small rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a morass, named Bertang, in the territory of Drenthe, and unite in Westerwold; where they are called the Westerwold **AA**, and pass on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

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AA, a small river of Dutch Brabant, that has its source on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland; waters the town of Helmont; and, after having received several small rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Boile-duc.

AA, a river in Livonia, that passes near Walmar, and empties itself in the gulph of Riga, N. of Dunamonde.

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland, rising in Samojitia, and running into the bay of Riga.

AA, a river of France, rising in Picardy, beyond Rumilly-la-compte, at the village of Bourte; whence it runs to the N. E. and waters the town of Renty, in Ortois, becomes navigable at St. Omer's; and, after receiving several rivulets, divides into three branches; one of which falls into the canal of Calais; the middle retains its name, separates Flanders from Picardy, and falls into the English channel a little below Grave-line; the western, called La Colme, falls, by several mouths, into the canals of Bourbourg, Mardyke, Furnes, and Dunkirk.

AA, a river of Westphalia, rising near the village of Twickell, on the west-side of Munster; which it waters, and afterwards falls into the Ems, opposite Greven.

AACH, a small town of the county of Nellenburg, in Suabia, situated on an eminence near a river of the same name, between the Danube and the north extremity of the lake of Constance, about twenty-

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twenty-five miles N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47, 55, N. Long. 9, E.

AACH, a river in the county of Nellenburgh, in Suabia, rising near the town of the same name, and falls into the lake of Zell.

AACH. See **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.

AAGGI-DOGI, a mountain of Amasia, in Turkey, on the frontiers of Persia; over which the caravans pass in their journey from Constantinople to Isaphan.

AAG-HOLM, a small island on the coast of Norway, on the south-side of the mouth of Lendevand; and opposite to another small island, called Aanfire.

AAHUS, a country in the bishopric of Munster, and circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the district of Twente; on the east, by those of Horstman and Dulmen; on the south, by Lippe; and on the west, by the district of Bockalt, the county of Zutphen, and the county of Borckelahr.

AAHUS, a small town of Germany, and capital of a country of the same name; situated near the source of the river Aa, and is defended by a good castle, N. E. of Coesfeld. Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 7, 2, E.

AAIN-CHARIN, a village of Judah, three miles east of the desert of St. John, and seven from Jerusalem.

AAKIAR, a district of North Jutland, in Denmark; containing sixteen parishes; among which are the islands of Alroe and Endelave, in the bay of Horsens.

AAKIRKE, in the middle of the island of Bornholm, belonging to the provinces of Seeland, in Denmark. Is the seat of the civil-court and synod, and has the privileges of a city. Lat. 55, 15, N. Long. 14, 56, E.

AALBERG, or **AALBOURG**, a bishopric of Denmark; containing the north part of Jutland, and is divided from the other bishoprics of this kingdom by Lymfurst-gulf.

AALBERG, the capital of the diocese of the same name, in Jutland. It lies low, on the south-shore of Lymfurst-gulf, on the confines of the bishopric of Wihurg. It is an old, large, and populous city; and, next to Copenhagen, the richest and best in Denmark. Here is an exchange for merchants; and the harbour deep and secure, but the entrance into it dangerous. It carries on a considerable trade. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves, of this place are well known. In 1534 it was taken by the pirate, Clement; and in 1643 and 1658 by the Swedes. Lat. 56, 40, N. Long. 20, 16, E.

AALBORGHUUS, a subdivision of the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland.

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AALAST, or **AELST**. See **ALOST**.

AALLEN, or **ALHEIN**, a free imperial town and state of Suabia, in Germany, thirty miles N. of Ulm, on the river Kocher; a branch of the Danube, wholly protestant. It was annexed to the empire in 1360. Lat. 43, 35, N. Long. 10, E.

AALHEIDE, a large heath in the diocese of Ripen, in Denmark, lying between Skive and Kolding, in North Jutland. Seven miles in length; but almost entirely barren and uncultivated.

AAMA, a province of Barbary, fifteen days journey from Tunis. The entrance into it is extremely dangerous, being only twenty paces broad, though fifty thousand in length; and one continued quicksand, which extends to two rivers, called Pharaoh's Seas.

AAN-SIRE, a small island on the coast of Norway, situated on the N. W. side of the mouth of Lendevand.

AAR, a river of Germany, having four sources in the county of Blankenheim; whence it runs eastward through Aremberg, Aldeneer, Sassenberg, Arwyller, and Zinich, losing itself in the Rhine, a little below the latter.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, rising near the foot of the vast mountain of Schreckhorn, one of the Alps; whence it runs N. by Bern, and afterwards by Soloturn; and, turning to the N. E. falls into the Rhine, opposite to Waldshut, one of the forest towns of Suabia. On it many towns and villages are situated; particularly the canton of Bern, and the bailiwick of Aaraw.

AAR, an island in the Baltic, situated between those of Funen, Langerland, and Alsen. It is also called Arr, and Arroe; and is about eleven miles in length and five in breadth; has several villages, but no town, on it.

AARACK, a city of Persia; and, according to Du Val, one of the principal of Hira.

AARASSO, an ancient city of Asia Minor, mentioned by Strabo; but at present only a village. Blaeu places it on the gulph of Satalia, about thirty-eight miles S. W. of the town of Satalia.

AARAW, a town and bailiwick in the canton of Bern; one of the Protestant cantons in Switzerland, situated on the river Aar. Here the assemblies, or diets, of the Protestant cantons are generally held; and the advoyer of Aaraw is always secretary to these meetings, though the lords of Bern appoint this magistrate. Aaraw has, however, several very noble privileges and liberties. The inhabitants are all Protestants. It lies thirty miles N. W. of the town of Bern. Lat. 40, 2, N. Long. 7, 10, E.

AARBERG, or **ARBURG**, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. See **AARBOURG**.

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AARDALSWERK, or **SEMDALSWERK**, a copper-work, in the parish of Leyrdal in Norway, but has not been worked for many years past.

AARHUUS, a diocese of North Juland, in Denmark. Its upper part is bounded by Wiburg, near Mariager; and its lower by the Cattegat; is about fifteen geographical miles in length, and between eight and nine in breadth. It is the best of all the Jutland dioceses; the soil uncommonly fruitful, and vast quantities of corn are annually exported. Here are many navigable bays, lakes abounding with fish, good rivers and streams; the principal of which is the Gude; as also spacious forests; and the diocese contains about seventy seats of the first nobility. This bishopric was erected soon after those of Sleswick and Ripen, as early as the year 948 or 950; but the bishopric having been destroyed, during a persecution, which happened in 980, the district belonging to it became subject to the diocese of Ripen till 1065, when it was re-established by Sueno II.

AARHUUS, capital of the bishopric of the same name; lies low, in a beautiful plain between the sea and an inland lake, from which last the water is conveyed, by means of a pretty broad canal, through the town. It is entirely open, large, and populous; has two market-places, two principal churches, an university, a palace for the bishop, a free cathedral-school of six classes, and a well-endowed hospital. The cathedral church is a handsome building, begun in the year 1201, and contains beautiful monuments. The city carries on a good trade. The harbour, which is at the mouth of the above mentioned river, is indeed safe and commodious, but not remarkably large; and, at certain seasons, the water in it is not of a sufficient depth for large vessels. Here is the usual ferry to Kallundburg, in Seeland. It lies in the district of Haverballegard, partly in the district of Halse, and partly in that of Ning. Lat. 56, 6, N. Long. 10, E. It is twenty-seven miles S. E. of Wiburg, fifty S. of Alborge.

AARSEO, or **ARZEO**, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, situated near the mouth of the river Mina, on the Mediterranean. Its inhabitants trade to Guinea, Numidia, and other places. Lat. 36, 50, N. Long. 2, 10, E.

AARSTAD, or **ALRIKSTAD**, a royal seat in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway; where old king Harold Haarfager generally resided.

AAS, a castle of Norway, in Agdesinden, a small district in the bailiwick of Aggerhus; built on the S. bank of the Lindal, six miles from Spins, another castle, nearer the sea.

AATTER, a district of the northern part of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea. It is one hundred

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and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. Its capital, according to Goliath, is the city of Alkin.

AATU, a village of Arabia Felix, situated on the Red Sea, in the country of Aatter.

ABA, a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece Proper, whose inhabitants were named Abantes. This was the only city that was not levelled with the ground after the Greek holy war; spared out of respect to Apollo, who had an oracle here.

ABA, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus; from which spring the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates.

ABABA, the modern name of the Peaeus, a river of Greece, in Thessaly. See **PEAEUS**.

ABACA, one of the Philippine islands.

ABACENA, the ancient name of a city and country of Sicily. See **BIGENIS**.

ABACH, or **WERTENBURG**, a town of Germany, situated on the Danube, in Bavaria. It lies seven miles S. W. of Ratisbon. This place, in 1297, was burnt by the inhabitants of the last mentioned city. Here are excellent springs of mineral waters, much frequented. Lat. 48, 53, N. Long. 11, 56, E.

ABACOA, an island of North America, lying to the south of Lacayoneque, west of Achlafters, north of the great Bahama-bank, and east of the northern extremity of the island of Andraff. It is about fifty-four miles in length, and twenty-one in breadth; belongs to the English, and is generally considered as one of the Lucaya islands. See **PROVIDENCE**.

ABACOVRE, a mountain of Arabia Felix. The road over it, leading to the city of Eden, is very difficult, and the entrance defended by two forts.

ABADAN, a town of Asia, situated on the gulph of Persia and the mouth of the Tigris, forty miles from Bassara, on which it depends. Lat. 29, 20, N. Long. 47, 15, E.

ABAKAN, a river which falls into the Yenesei, in Asiatic Russia, near its source.

ABAKANSKOI, a prosperous town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, situated on the river Yenesei; erected in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725. It is provided with the necessary artillery and a garrison. Lat. 53, 5, N. Long. 94, 5, E.

ABALA, a town of the Troglodytes, in Africa, near the Abaltic Gulph, not far from the Red Sea. The Troglodytes are a very savage nation, living in caves; feeding on serpents, lizards, &c. and having a language of no articulate sounds, but resembling the shrieking of bats.

ABALA, a city in the tribe of Judah.

ABALAK, or **ABALCK**, a town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, two miles from Tobolski; famous for

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for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort at all times of the year. Lat. 57, 1, N. Long. 64, 10, E.

ABALLABA, the Roman name for Appleby, in Westmorland.

ABALLO. See **AVALLON**.

ABANA, a river of Syria, in Asia, flowing by Damascus. It has its source in mount Hermon, and falls into the gulph of Syria, to the south of the efflux of the Parphar.

ABAN-LA-VILLE, a town, or rather large village, situated on an eminence in the bailiwick of Quingey, between the town of that name and Lieu-Dieu, in the Franche-comté. Lat. 47, 10, N. Long. 6, 15, E.

ABANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Padua, four miles south of that city, much frequented in summer on account of its warm baths. In these baths are three sorts of water of very different qualities. Some of the springs are boiling hot, and the waters gather in such quantities as may keep a mill going within twenty paces, where it is still quite warm. Here is also a bagno di fango, or mud-bath; where very obstinate arthritic disorders are cured, by means of the heat of the mud. Lat. 45, 20, N. Long. 10, 7, E.

ABANTES, a people who came originally from Thrace, and settled in Phocæa, a country of Greece; where they built a town, which they called Aba, after the name of Abas, their leader; and, if we may credit some ancient authors, the Abantes went afterwards into the island Eubœa, now Negropont: others say, the Abantes of Eubœa came from Athens. They were a warlike people, closing with their enemies, and fighting hand to hand.

ABANTIAS, or **ABANTIS**, a name of the island Eubœa, in the Egean sea; extending along the coast of Greece, from the promontory Sunium of Attica to Thessaly, and separated from Bœotia by a narrow strait, called Euripus. From its length, the island was formerly called Macris; afterwards Abantias, or Abantis, from the people Abantes, originally of Thrace.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomania, in Asia, situated on the river Alengena. It is said to contain at present three hundred Christian families, and was formerly the residence of the archbishop of Nakhivan. Long. 46, 30. Lat. 39, 50.

ABARGALE, a country of Abissinia; stiled a government in the kingdom of Tigre, south of the mountains of Lamabon, and west of the river of Tacafe.

ABARIM, or **ABARAIM**, mountains of Palestine; where Moses died, being part of the chain of mountains surrounding that country.

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ABARIS. See **PITHOM**.

ABASA, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey. It has an elegant mosque, and a spacious kane, or inn, covered with lead. It lies about twelve miles from Adrianople, in the road to Constantinople. Lat. 42, 8, N. Long. 26, 35, E.

ABASARUS, one of the rivers that water the ancient Colchis, now Mingrelia, and empties itself into the Euxine Sea.

ABASCIA. See **ABCASSIA**.

ABASEDE, the name of a mountain in Egypt; remarkable for the habitations of magicians in the early ages, and for the residence of religious since the Christian æra.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia Proper; large, mountainous, and comprehending the provinces of Bagemedar, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c. which are but a continued chain of mountains. Even in the plains, frequently rocks of an enormous size are situated, resembling various forms; such as towers, pyramids, &c. whose sides are so even that they seem the effort of labour; and yet their tops are covered with woods, ponds, &c. The most remarkable of which is Amba-Geshen, prodigiously steep, in the form of a castle; built of free stone, and almost impregnable. Its summit is near two miles broad, and its circumference at the bottom near half a day's journey. The ascent at first is tolerably easy; but afterwards so steep that the Abassian oxen, which will otherwise climb like goats, must be craned up and let down with ropes.

ABATOS, an island of Egypt, in the lake Moeris. It was famous for the sepulchre of Osiris; and for producing the reed called papyrus, of which the ancient paper was made.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland. Its capital is Cassovia.

ABAZKAJA, an open town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, situated on the river Ischim. Its church is surrounded with a rampart and palisadoes, and has a garrison of thirty dragoons. Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 69, 5 E.

ABBEFIORD, a sea-port town of Norway, situated on a small bay, in which are three islands. It lies sixty miles S. W. of Christiana, in the government of Aggerhus.

ABBER-LOUGH, a lake of Lorne, in Argyleshire, Scotland; which extends itself so far into the land, from the Western sea, that it is only hindered from joining with Loughness, which runs into the Eastern ocean, by a very narrow ridge of hills. It is above twenty-four miles from its rise to the outlet, and receives an innumerable number of small rivers into it, and separates the north of Scotland from the south.

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ABBEVILLE, a city of Lower Picardy, in Ponthieu, of which it is the capital. It lies six miles from Requier, twelve from St. Valery sur Somme, fifteen from Blonzy sur Bresse, and the same distance from the sea. Was formerly a farm, belonging to the abbey of S. Requier; whence its name is derived; but is now so greatly increased, that, next to Amiens, it is the most populous in the whole province. It received considerable damage, by an explosion of gunpowder, in November 1773; when one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants perished, and one hundred houses were destroyed. The loss was estimated at four hundred and seventy-two thousand, nine hundred and seventeen livres. It is the seat of a presidial court, a seneschallship, an election, and a granary for salt. Here are fifteen churches, one of which is a collegiate church; fifteen convents and nunneries, two hospitals, and a college. The river Somme divides the city into two parts. It is walled, and fortified with bastions and large moats, and has three suburbs; and was never yet taken. In 1665, a woollen manufacture was established here. Several other manufactures have been erected here since, but more particularly a soap as well as a manufactory for canvas, packing and sack cloth, amounting yearly to above three hundred thousand livres. The pistols, and other fire-arms made here, are also in great repute. The barks which come up the Somme, to the middle of the town, bring goods of all kinds. Lat. 50, 7, N. Long. 1, 56, E. It is fifteen miles from the British channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 90 N. of Paris.

ABBEY-HOLM. See **HOLM-ABBEY**.

ABBEY-MILTON. See **MELTON-ABBEY**.

ABBIANY, a town on the coast of S. Guinea, in Africa, three leagues distant from Tebo, between the river Swierio da Costa and cape St. Apollonia; seated in the woods, and known at sea by abundance of palm-trees, appearing on the shore.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD-CASTLE, in Staffordshire, an ancient fortification in the parish of Seisdon, on the borders of Shropshire, seven miles from Wolverhampton; and on the north side of the road from London to Shrewsbury, on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, extending for a mile together, having hollows cut in the ground over which it is imagined rents have been pitched. The whole is supposed to have been one continued fortification, and the hill at each end seems to have been a kind of bastion. It is supposed to have been a work of the ancient Britons.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY. See **BROMLEY**.

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ABBOTSBURY, a market-town of Dorsetshire, on the coast; seven miles from Weymouth, ten from Dorchester, and one hundred and thirty-three from London. Here is a fine swannery, and the ruins of its ancient monastery. The fair is on the 10th of July, and the weekly market on Thursday.

ABBS-HEAD, St. a promontory or head-land in Berwickshire, Scotland, in the division of Lamber Muir. It is the midway between Coldingham and Lumsden. This head-land is the southern extremity of the frith of Forth. Lat. 55, 55. Long. 1, 56, W.

ABBTENAU, a market town, in the archbishopric of Saltzburgh, in the circle of Bavaria, Germany, about ten miles N. W. of Radstadt, on a branch of the river Salzach.

ABBY-BOYLE, or simply **BOYLE**, is a pretty market-town and corporation, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, in Ireland; stands close by the lake Key, near the borders of Slego county; and is remarkable for an old abbey, founded in 1152. It lies seven miles from Carrick, and twenty-three N. of Roscommon. Lat. 54, 56, N. Long. 8, 32, W.

ABCASSIA, or **ABASSIA**, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, being the most northern part of that province. Sanion bounds it on the S. by the Euxine sea; on the W. by Circassia; and on the N. and E. by mount Caucasus. Sir John Chardin calls the inhabitants Abcas; and tells us, that as few or no strangers travel through this country, nothing can be known of it, but from the report of those slaves which are sold from thence. They live in mean low huts, and go almost naked. Each man looks upon his neighbour as his enemy; and, if he can catch him by any stratagem, sells him for a slave to the first Turk, Persian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. Long. 39 to 43, E. Lat. 43 to 45, N.

ABCOUDE, a village of the United Provinces, in the territory of Utrecht, on the road leading from that city to Amsterdam; only nine miles distant from the latter, and between the rivers Amstel and Vecht. Lat. 52, 22, N. Long. 4, 26, E.

ABDERA, a maritime town of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river Nessus, on the east. The foundation thereof, according to Herodotus, was attempted to be laid by Timotheus, the Clazomenian, but he was forced by the Thracians to quit the design. The Teians undertook it, and succeeded; settling there to avoid the insults of the Persians. Several singularities are related of Abdera by Pliny. The grafs of the country round it, was so strong, that such horses

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as eat of it ran mad. In the reign of Cassander, king of Macedon, this city was so pestered with frogs and rats that the inhabitants abandoned it for some time. The natives were very much derided for their want of wit and judgment, yet their city has given birth to several eminent persons, as Protagoras, Democritus, Anaxarchus, Hecataeus the historian, Nicænetus the poet, and many others. In the reign of Lyfimachus, this city was afflicted for some months with a most extraordinary disease, a burning fever, whose crisis was always on the seventh day, and then it left them; but it so disordered their imaginations that they fancied themselves players.

ABDOUA, one of the principal towns of Pleskow, in the Western Muscovy.

ABEL-BETH-MAACAH, a city (mentioned in 1. Kings, xix, 16; and 2 Kings, xix, 16) of the tribe of Judah, between Eleutheropolis and Jerusalem. There is another of the same name in the North part of the land of Israel, in the tribe of Naphtali.

ABEL-MEHOLATH, mentioned Judges, vii. 22. 1. Kings, xix, 16. It is situated near the river Jordan; the birth-place of Elisha the prophet.

ABEL-MIZRAIM, mentioned Gen. i. 2; where was the threshing floor of Atad, near which place Jacob was buried, not far from Hebron.

ABEL-SHITTIM, a city near the river Jordan, in the Wilderness, mentioned Numb. xxxiii. 49, and called Shittim in Numb. xxxv. 1. Josh. ii. 1. and iii. 1; where grew a sort of wood, in scripture called Shittim-wood, of which the ark was made.

ABELLA, anciently a town of Campania, near the river Clanus; now Avello, in Naples.

ABELLINUM, anciently a town of the Hirpini, a people of Apulia; distant one mile from the rivulet Sabbato, between Beneventum and Salernum, now Avellino.

ABENAS, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in Lower Vivarais, seated on the river Ardesch, at the foot of the Cevennes, fifteen miles N. W. of Viviers, Long. 4, 43, E. Lat. 44, 40.

ABENAIQUISE, the name of an Indian nation, inhabiting the back parts of Nova-Scotia. See **AMERICA**.

ABENRADE, a district of the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, full of mountains. In the forests is plenty of wild game; and they have also great quantities of fish in this country. It takes its name from the principal town.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, the best and most plentiful place in the above country; and within these three hundred years has increased upwards of one half. It daily becomes more and more noted, and better built. It lies on a broad open bay of the East sea; its soil is deep, and sur-

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rounded on three sides with mountains. Here is a secure and excellent harbour, but no great depth of water. The inhabitants are mostly in easy circumstances; and this advantage they draw from navigation, having of late years built several large ships. The town has entirely recovered from the damages done it by frequent fires. Without the town, towards the east, stands the castle of Brunlund; an inconsiderable structure, built by queen Margaret in 1411, the enlarging of which was prevented by her death. Here the judge, or governor, of the district resides. Lat. 54, 52. N. Long. 10, 7, E.

ABENBERG, a citadel and small town in the bishopric of Eichstet, in the circle of Franconia, Germany; in which is an under governor. At this place the ancient counts of Abenberg had their residence; whose country, long before their extinction, descended to the burgraves of Nuremberg, and was sold by the burgrave, Conrad V. in 1296, for four thousand pounds weight of hellers, to the bishop of Eichstet. Near it is a glass manufactory for mirrors.

ABENOW, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, twenty-three miles from Friberg; remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extend from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the forest towns to Thoesheim.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; situated on the river Abense, near the Danube, about thirteen miles to the S. W. of Ratibon. Lat. 48, 42, N. Long. 11, 38, E.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganhire, Wales; seated at the mouth of the river Avon; nineteen miles S. W. of Cowbridge, and one hundred and ninety-four west of London.

ABERBROTHOCK, commonly pronounced **ARBROTH**, a royal burgh in the shire of Forfar, or Angus, in Scotland. It is one district, which, with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Inverbervy, sends a member to parliament in its turn. It is likewise a market-town, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of eleven parishes; has a harbour commodiously situated on the German ocean, for carrying on trade; and, lying near the promontory called Red-head, may be seen at a great distance. Here was formerly the largest and richest monastery in Scotland, and of which some stately remains are yet to be seen. It was founded about the year 1170, by William I. king of Scots, who lies buried here under a superb monument of his own erecting, in honour of his intimate friend and acquaintance Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. It lies on a rising ground, above the town, and presents an extensive

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extensive and venerable front; is finely situated; commands a view of the sea to the east; of a fertile country to the west, bounded by the Grampian-Hills; and, to the south, by the openings into the friths of Tay and Forth. Here is also a mineral water, much frequented for its virtues. It is about forty miles N. N. E. of Edinburgh, and seated on the discharge of the little river Brothie into the sea. It is a small, but flourishing place, well built, and still increasing. The town has been in an improving state for the last thirty years, and the number of inhabitants greatly augmented, owing to the introduction of manufactures. The number at this time is about three thousand five hundred; these principally consist of weavers of coarse brown linens and some sail-cloth; others are employed in making threads; and the remainder are engaged in the shipping and mechanic trades. Besides linen and threads, they export barley and some wheat. The spring-tides in this harbour rise fifteen feet. This port is of great antiquity. The harbour being so much decayed as to render it dangerous even for small vessels to sail into it; and the streets, causeways, town-house, and jail, being also in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants procured an act of the British parliament, for forming a new harbour, and the other purposes above-mentioned: Lat 56, 36, N. Long. 2, 29, W.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY, in Wales.

ABERCORN, a town of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, in Scotland; four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and near the Edinburgh frith. Here the Roman wall, said to have been built by Severus, which ran W. across the country, to the frith of Clyde, began; and ended at Kilpatrick, near Dunbarton. Abercorn had a castle, on a hill, the seat of the Earl of Hopeton; supposed to be the Kebercurnig of Bede, in whose time a famous monastery stood here.

ABERCORN, a small town in Georgia, N. America; about five miles from Ebenezer, thirteen N. W. of Savannah, situated on a river of that name; and is the principal thoroughfare to Augusta, whence it is distant ninety-one miles.

ABERDARON, a small bay in Barfey-island, in Cardiganshire, South Wales; where there is good anchoring, but the entrance is difficult for large ships, in hard weather.

ABERDEEN, the name of two towns in the county of Aberdeen, or Mar; the former seated on the river Don, and the latter on the Dee, and called the Old and New towns. Old Aberdeen, or Aberdon, was the seat of the bishop, having a large and stately cathedral, commonly called St. Machar's. It is moreover adorned on

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the south side with King's College (so called from king James IV. who assumed the patronage of it) which is a large and stately fabric, built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. This college, and the Marischal college, in the New town, form one university. In the church before-mentioned is a most stately monument, erected to the memory of Bishop Elphinston, who built most of it, A. D. 1500; and near the church is a library, well furnished with books. This college is not inferior to any in Scotland; one side is covered with slate, the rest with lead. The church, with its turret, or steeple, is of hewn stone; the top of it is vaulted with a double cross arch, about which is a king's crown, having five coronets, supported by as many stone pillars, and a round globe of stone, with two gilded crosses closing the crown. In 1631 it was overturned by a storm, but rebuilt soon after in a more stately manner. Over the Don is a lofty stone bridge of one arch, an excellent piece of workmanship. About a mile from hence is New Aberdeen, situate at the mouth of the Dee, as the other is at the mouth of the Don; and therefore by some called Aberdeen, and by others Bon Accord, from its motto. New Aberdeen is the capital of the sheriffdom of that name; the seat of the sheriff for the trial of causes and of the country courts, which are kept in the tolbooth, near the great steeple at the cross: it has a prison and workhouse. It had a mint also formerly, as appears by several coins preserved in the cabinet of the curious, with this inscription, *Urbs Aberdonæ*. At the west end of it is a little round hill, from the bottom of which there issues a spring, called the Aberdonian spaw, near in quality with the spaw-water in the bishopric of Liege. This spaw, and good part of the green near it, is walled round, and has commodious apartments, with a cascade, for the convenience of bathing both sexes apart. Over the Dee, about a mile from the city, is a bridge of seven arches, built of free-stone, by Bishop Gawen Dunbar. Besides other public buildings, here is a church handsomely built of free-stone, in the high-street, and near the port, or wharf, is a custom-house. The market-place is spacious, and the adjoining streets handsome, most of the houses being built of stone; and the inhabitants gay, genteel, and rich. The private buildings are commonly four stories high, or more, with gardens and orchards behind them; so that the city, at a distance, looks like a wood. The town is built upon three hills, but the greatest part of it on the highest, to which is an easy ascent from the plain. Aberdeen is one of the most considerable

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derable places in the north of Scotland; either for extent, trade, or beauty of the buildings, both public and private. It is about two miles in circumference, and contains near thirteen thousand inhabitants, and about three thousand in the suburbs; but the whole number of inhabitants between the bridges Dee and Don, which includes both the Aberdeens, and the adjacent hamlets, is estimated at twenty thousand. In the middle of Castle-street is an octagon building, with bas-reliefs of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VII. The town-house makes a good figure, and has a handsome spire in the center. The grammar-school is a low, but neat, building. Gordon's hospital is handsome; in the front is a statue of the founder. The infirmary is a large, plain building, and sends out annually between eight and nine hundred cured patients; but the chief public building in the New town is the Marischall college, founded by George Keith, Earl of Marischall, in 1593, but since considerably augmented with additional buildings. There are about one hundred and forty students belonging to it. Aberdeen once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco-trade, but was deprived of it by Glasgow. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, and oatmeal. Both the rivers Dee and Don are famous for salmon; of which, in some years, above one hundred and sixty-seven thousand pounds weight have been pickled and sent to London, and nine hundred and thirty barrels of salted fish exported to France, Italy, &c.

New Aberdeen is a royal burgh, and one of the districts, with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroth, and Inverberry, which send a member to parliament alternately. In this town, as well as at Peterhead, are churches, or, as they are called in Scotland, meeting-houses, where the liturgy of the Church of England is read. They have also several fine chapels with organs. The Old town must be very ancient, since the New is supposed upwards of 1200 years old. Both taken together form one city; which, for trade, wealth, extent, grandeur, and learning, is reckoned the third city in Scotland, being only inferior to Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the bay is very good anchoring, from seven to nine fathom water; but it is a tide-haven, with a very difficult entrance; though the river Dee is large, the channel being narrow, and the bar often shifting; so that no ship of any consequence ventures in without a pilot. An act was lately granted by the British parliament for building a new pier on the N. side of the harbour, for repairing the old pier on the S. side, and rebuilding the town-house, &c. As the country has a provin-

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cial synod, comprehending eight presbyteries, Aberdeen is the name of one, and contains twenty-one parishes. It lies eighty-four miles N. E. of Edinburgh, fifty-eight N. E. of St. Andrews, and about seventy N. E. of Durness. Lat. 57, 9; N. Long. 11, 40; W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county in the middle division of Scotland, sends two members to parliament. It comprehends the several districts of Birse, Glentanner, Glenmuicht, Strathdee, Strathdon, the braes or hills of Mar, and Cromar, the greatest part of Buthan, Forthmartin, Garioch, and Strathbogy. It is bounded by part of Angus and Mearns, on rather by the Dee, and the Grandbain or Grampian hills, on the S. by part of Banffshire on the N. W. by part of Murray on the N. by the German ocean on the E. and by the river Spey and part of Badenoch on the W. Templeton makes its dimensions seventy-three miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth; and the area one thousand one hundred and seventy square miles. As the south part contains Mar, with its subdivisions, it was hence formerly called the shire of Mar. The soil would be fruitful enough, were it properly cultivated, it producing corn; particularly barley, rye, and oats, in abundance, together with some wheat; also pulse, roots, and herbs of different kinds. The hilly parts, especially Peunan craigs, where many eagles build their nests, are covered with woods of fir and oak; and they have plenty of wild game, and pasture, &c. They abound in sheep, black cattle, horses, and deer. Here are quarries of spotted or variegated marble, lime-stone, and slate; and a sort of stones, called elf-arrow-heads, which seem to be of the flint kind, and are of different shapes, mostly pointed like spears. In its rivers are found mussels, containing large pearls of a beautiful colour; and both the rivers and sea abound with fish. The air of the country is cool, but healthful; and their common and native fishing is peats, turfs, and wood. They have also coals from Newcastle and other places. The winter is much milder here than might be expected so far north. Here are springs of allum-water, and veins of stone, from which allum is boiled.

ABERDOUR, a small market-town on the firth of Forth, in Fifeshire; where Douglas, Earl of Moreton, regent of Scotland, during the minority of James VI. built a fine seat, with terraces extending to the frith, almost opposite to Edinburgh. It lies six miles from Dumfries, and three from Innerkything. Lat. 56, 4; N. Long. 13, 1; W.

ABERFORD, or **ABURFORD**, a town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, one hundred and eighty miles

miles from London, twenty from York, and eight from Leeds; noted for its manufacture of pins. It has four annual fairs, the last Wednesday in April, the same in May, Wednesday after St. Luke, and the 18th of October. The town stands on the great Roman causeway; which, to Castleford-bridge, appears as entire as when first made, though above one thousand seven hundred and fifty years old. Below the town runs the river Cock, and near it is still to be seen the foundation of Castle Cary.

ABERFRAW, a village of Anglesey, in North Wales, lying in the neighbourhood of Newburgh. It was anciently famous for the palace of the kings of North Wales, who were also styled kings of Aberfraw. Six miles from Newburgh. Fairs, March 7, Wednesday after Trinity; October 23, and December 11.

ABERGAVENNY, or **ABERGENY**, in Monmouthshire; so called from the river Gavenny, which falls below it into the Uik. It is a handsome town, was once walled round, and had a strong castle; which, Giraldus observes, was oftener stained with the infamy of treachery than any other in Wales. Some of the walls, and part of the tower, on the Keep, are the only remains of a once-flourishing Norman castle. In this neighbourhood has been lately founded a college, or seminary, for the instruction and maintenance of youth who may shew marks of genius. Their abilities to be their only qualification and recommendation. It has a stone-bridge over the river. This town is the great thoroughfare from the western parts of Wales to Bristol and Bath, by the way of Chepstow; as it is from Monmouth town to Gloucester city, by crossing the river, through Colford and the forest of Dean; and therefore well furnished with inns, and accommodation for travellers. It had anciently a priory and chantry. It lies fifteen miles W. from Monmouth, one hundred and forty-two from London; is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and twenty-seven burgesses. Its market is on Tuesday, and its fairs May 11, the first Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 25.

ABERGELY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighshire, that has four fairs; on April 2, the day before Holy Thursday, August 20, and October 9. It is five miles W. by S. of St. Asaph. Long. 3, 32, W. Lat. 53, 19, N.

ABERGUILLY, or **ABERGERLECH**, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on October 2 and October 27. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Long. 4, 20, W. Lat. 52, 10.

ABERHONDY, see **BALFOCKNOCK**.

ABERISTWYTH, a market-town of Cardigan.

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shire, in South-Wales, on an easy elevation, in the midst of a broad vale, at the mouth of the Iſtwyth. It is a populous place, but dark and smoaky. Gilbert Clare fortified it with a castle and wall, which were defended a long time against the Welch, by Walter Beck, an Englishman; but both are now decayed. It is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, &c. and has a market on Mondays. Its fairs are on the Monday before Easter, and December 18. It drives a good trade in lead and fish, especially whiting, cod, and herring; but has no parish church. It lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Cardigan, and one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London.

ABERLOUR, a small place in the shire of Elgin, in Scotland, situated near the river Spey, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of seven parishes. It lies eight miles from Elgin.

ABERNETHY, a town in Strathern, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland, seated on the river Tay, a little above the mouth of the Erne. It is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings; and was afterwards the see of an archbishop that was translated to St. Andrews. The town is now greatly decayed.

ABERNETHY, a small place on the river Spey; but the seat of a presbytery, consisting of five parishes. In the public road near this town was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's cross; where, if any within the ninth degree to the great Macduff, the principal instrument of subduing the tyrant Macbeth, fled for sanctuary, in case of manslaughter, he was pardoned, paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine.

ABERSPERG, a small town and castle, in Upper Bavaria, Germany; seated on the Umbs river, which soon after runs into the Danube. It was purchased of the empire, by Bavaria, in 1493.

ABERTON, a place near Parshore, in Worcester-shire; famous for its mineral waters, which are bitter and purging, and of the same nature with those of Epsom.

ABEX, or **HABASH**, a country in Higher Ethiopia, in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, by which it is bounded on the east. It has Nubia, or Sennar, on the north; Sennar and Abyssinia on the west; and Abyssinia on the south. Its principal towns are Suqqem and Arkeko. It is subject to the Turks, and has the name of Beglerbeg of Habeleth. It is about five hundred miles long, and one hundred broad; and is a wretched country, being very mountainous, and has more wild beasts than men for inhabitants; the heat being almost insupportable, and the air so unhealthy. There are forests which abound with ebony-trees.

ABHER, **HABAR**, or **EBHER**, a city of Persian-irak,

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irak, or ancient Parthia, in Asia; situated about twenty-six miles S. E. of Sultanaya. It is small, if we consider the buildings only, not containing above two thousand five hundred houses; but to them belong so many gardens, and those so large, that a horseman would find it difficult to cross it in half an hour. A small river, of the same name with the city, runs through the middle of it, from one end to the other. Its situation is very delightful; the air wholesome, and the soil produces plenty of fruit and other provisions. The buildings are tolerably handsome; and the inns, bazars, and other public structures, elegant. Here are three spacious mosques; and in the middle of the city are still to be seen the ruins of a castle built of earth. The town is governed by a deroga. At Abher the language begins to be Persian, both in the cities and country, though but a rude and boorish sort of dialect; whereas all the way before, the vulgar language is Turkish, but with some little variation from that spoken in Constantinople. Lat. 36, 14, N. Long. 50, 59, E.

ABIAD, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex; seated on a high mountain; remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a little town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy, situated on a canal. Lat. 45, 20, N. Long. 9, 24, E.

ABINGDON, a small town in Calvert-county, Maryland, North America. There is another small town of the same name in the colony of Plymouth, in Massachusetts-bay province, Maryland.

ABINGTON, ABINGDON, or ABENDON, a well-built borough-town, in Berkshire; so called from its abbey; its name, before that structure was built, being Sheoesham. It was noted in the time of the Britons for the seat of the king, and the place to which his people resorted, when he was desirous of treating with them on extraordinary business; and afterwards, in the time of the Saxons, it was famous for several synods. The abbey was founded by the Saxons, A. D. 675, and became so considerable for building and wealth that few equalled it. Here William the Conqueror kept his Easter, in the year 1084, and left his youngest son Henry, afterwards king of England, to be educated. It was destroyed at the general dissolution of monasteries, and the west-gate is the only part of it now standing. However, in order to make the town some amends for the loss of its abbey, the great road, which before commonly went through Wallingford, was turned through this place, in 1416, by erecting Culham and Burford bridges. The streets are all well paved, and center in a spacious

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area; in which stands its market-house, with a large hall over it, built of freestone, and supported on pillars, in which the county assizes are frequently held. In this area the market is held, which is considerable, especially for barley. And here they make great quantities of malt; which, with other commodities, they send by their barges to London. St. Helen's, the principal of its two churches, is adorned with a spire; and near it is an hospital, for six poor men and as many poor women; and there is another for thirteen poor men and as many poor women: besides which, here is a charity-school and a free-school. Abington is a free borough and town corporate, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, called principal burgesses; and has a power of electing sixteen or more secondary ones. It has also a high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk; and sends one member to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; and its fairs the first Monday in Lent, June 20th, September 19th, and December 11th. Abingdon lies fifty-five miles from London by land; and one hundred and fifty by water; six S. of Oxford, and forty-seven from Gloucester.

ABINGTON, a pretty town of Philadelphia-county in Pennsylvania, in America, near Philadelphia city.

ABINGWORTH, in Surry, near Godalming and Stoke; and has a fair Aug. 21.

ABISSINIA, or ABYSSINIA, by some called Higher Ethiopia, and by the Arabians Al Habash; is bounded on the north by Nubia; on the east by the Arabic gulph, or Red Sea, and the kingdom of Adel; and on the south by the kingdoms of Ajan, Alaba, and Gingiro; and on the west by the kingdom of Goram and part of Gingiro; and is divided into a great number of provinces. The principal river is the Nile, which has its source in this country; and the most considerable lake, that of Dambea, which discharges itself into the Nile, is about seven hundred miles in length, and ninety in breadth. The air is pretty temperate in the mountains, and therefore their towns and strong-holds are generally placed on them; but in the valleys it is hot and suffocating. The soil and face of the country is various. In some places there are nothing but rocks and profound caverns; in others, especially where there are rivers the land is exceeding fruitful; and the banks of these streams are bordered with flowers of various kinds, many of which are unknown in Europe. The torrents, in the rainy season, wash a great deal of gold from the mountains. This season begins in May, when the sun is vertical, or directly

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rectly over their heads, and ends in September. To these torrents is attributed the overflowing of the Nile, the cause of which so much puzzled the ancients. It was commonly attributed to the melting of the snow upon the hills in these parts; but experience has since undeceived the world; for there is no snow, even on the highest hills, in this country. The country produces a great variety of animals, both tame and wild; such as lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, leopards, elephants, monkeys, stags, deer; horses, camels, dromedaries, goats, cows, sheep; likewise ostriches, with a vast variety of other birds. In the rivers are crocodiles and the hippopotamus. Travellers mention also a peculiar kind of bees, small, black, and without a sting; which hive in the earth, and make honey and wax that are extremely white. The country is greatly infested with locusts, which devour every thing that is green wherever they come. Besides the large towns, there are a great number of villages; which in some places are so thick sown, that they look like one continued town: the houses are very mean, being but one story high, and built of straw, earth, and lime. In most of the towns, the houses are separated by hedges; which are always green, and mixed with flowers and fruit-trees, at a certain distance from each other, which affords an agreeable prospect. The government is monarchical. The sovereign has the title of negus, and is an absolute prince. When he is in camp, the tents are so regularly disposed as to have the appearance of a city; and there is a captain over every division, to prevent disorders and to execute justice. The Abyssines in general are of an olive complexion, tall, graceful, and well-featured. Those, who are neither mechanics or tradesmen (which few of them are) nor tillers of the grounds, are inured to bear arms; which are, a head-piece, a buckler, a coat of mail, bows and arrows, darts, pikes capped with iron at both ends, a sling, and a sword: they have very few fire-arms; and those were introduced by the Portuguese. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, or fine cotton, with a kind of scarf. The citizens have the same habit, only coarser. The common people have nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and a scarf, which covers the rest of their body. The women are of a healthy constitution, active, and moderately handsome; having neither flat noses nor thick lips, like the negroes; and nature is so friendly, that they stand in little need of midwives; which is indeed the case in most countries in the torrid zone. They appear in public, as in Europe, without being forbid the conversation of the

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men, as among the Mahometans. Princesses of the royal blood are not permitted to marry foreigners; and when they take the air, they go in great state, with 400 or 500 women attendants. Their language is the Ethiopic; which bears a great affinity with the Arabic; but particular provinces have a different dialect. As to their religion, they adhere to the Greek church. Manufactures are almost wholly wanting in this country; and the few trades which they have amongst them, are always conveyed from the father to the children. They seem, indeed, by their churches, and other ruined places, to have had a knowledge of architecture. But the workmen were sent for from other countries, and were forced to do all themselves; so that when these fabrics were reared, especially the imperial palace, built by Peter Pais, a Portuguese architect, the people flocked from all parts of Ethiopia to view it, and admired it as a new wonder of the world. Gold, silver, copper, and iron, are the principal ores with which their mines abound in this extensive part of Africa; but not above one-third part is made use of by way of merchandise, or converted into money; of which they have little or no use in Abyssinia. They cut their gold, indeed, into small pieces, for the pay of their troops, and for expences of the court; which is but a modern custom among them; the king's gold, before the end of the 17th century, being laid up in his treasury, in ingots, with intent never to be carried out, nor ever used in any thing but vessels and trinkets for the service of the palace. In the lieu of small money, they make use of rock-salt, as white as snow and as hard as stone. This is taken out of the mountain of Lasta, and put into king's warehouses; where it is reduced into tablets of a foot long, and three inches broad, ten of which are worth about a French crown. When they are circulated in trade, they are reduced into still smaller pieces, as occasion requires. This salt is also applied to the same purpose as common sea-salt. With this mineral salt they purchase pepper, spices, and silk stuffs; which are brought to them by the Indians, in their ports in the Red Sea. Cardamums, ginger, aloes, myrrh, cassia, civet, ebony-wood, ivory, wax, honey, cotton, and linens of various sorts and colours, are merchandises which may be had from Abyssinia; to which may be added, sugar, hemp, flax, and excellent wines, if these people had the art of preparing them. It is affirmed, there are in this country the finest emeralds that are any where to be found; and, though they are found but in one place, they are there in great quantities; and some so large and

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and so perfect as to be of almost inestimable value. The greatest part of the merchandises above mentioned are more for foreign than inland trade. Their domestic commerce consists chiefly in salt, honey, buck-wheat, grey pease, citrons, oranges, lemons, and other provisions; with fruits and herbage necessary for the support of life. Those places that the Abyssinian merchants frequent the most, who dare venture to carry their commodities by sea themselves, are, Arabia Fœlix, and the Indies, particularly Goa, Cambaye, Bengal, and Sumatra. With regard to their ports on the Red Sea, to which foreign merchants commonly resort, the most considerable are those of Mette, Azum, Zājalla, Maga, Dazo, Patea, and Brava. The trade of the Abyssinians by land is inconsiderable. There are, however, bands of them who arrive yearly at Egypt, particularly at Cairo, laden with gold dust, which they bring to barter for the merchandises of that country, or of Europe, for which they have occasion. These caravans, or caravans, if we may be allowed thus to call a body of 40 or 50 poor wretches who unite together for their mutual assistance in their journey, are commonly three or four months on their route, traversing forests and mountains almost impassible, in order to exchange their gold for necessaries for families, and return immediately with the greatest part of the merchandise on their backs. Frequently the Jews or Egyptians give them large credit; which may seem surprising, as they are beyond recourse if they should fail of payment. But experience has shewn, that they have never abused the confidence reposed in them; and even in the event of death, their fellow-travellers take care of the effects of the deceased for the benefit of their families, but in the first place for the discharge of those debts contracted at Cairo. It remains only to be observed, that one of the principal branches of trade of the Abyssines is that of slaves; who are greatly esteemed in the Indies and Arabia for the best and most faithful of all that the other kingdoms of Africa furnish. The Indian and Arabian merchants frequently substitute them as their factors; and, on account of their good services and integrity, not only often give them their liberty, but liberally reward them.

ABITIBIS, a lake north of Nipissin-lake, in North America; the N. W. boundary of Canada, in New South Wales, and has a communication with James's-bay, near Moose-fort, Long. 78, 5, W. Lat. 59, 3.

ABIUL, a small town in the Ouvidoria de Montemar o Velho, and province of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40, 20, N. Long. 17, 10, W.

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ABKONDE, a large village on the river Amstel; which by means of a canal here joins with the Vecht, and thus form a shorter cut from Utrecht to Amsterdam, by the way of the New Sluice.

ABLASSER-WAARD, a small district in South Holland; which takes its name from the river Abblas, that runs through the midst of it towards the West, and at Ablasserdom joins the Mewe. This island consists chiefly of pastures, though some parts of it also yield hemp. It lies betwixt the Merwe and Lek, and towards the East borders on Gockum and Vianen, containing in all sixteen villages.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians; but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Long. from 72 to 83 E. Lat. 51 to 54 N.

ABLENTSCHEN or **APPLENTSCHEN**, a village in the canton of Bern; which consists of a few scattered houses situated in a small valley, so environed on all sides by high mountains that in winter it is frequently inaccessible for some weeks. In this place is a parochial church, to which are annexed several other small places in the valley.

ABLIS, a town of France in the generality of Orleans.

ABLOE, a small place of Tartary, in the Turkish empire in Europe, lying between the river Nieper and the Black sea. Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 33, 15, E.

ABNAKIS, a people of North-America, between New-England and Canada, whose laziness will not admit them to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a district in Finland Proper. See **FRNLAND**.

ABO, the capital town of Finland Proper, subject to Sweden. It stands on the angle formed by the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aurojocki, which runs through the town, 180 miles N. E. of Stockholm. This is the best town in all the province; built as early as the year 1155. It is surrounded with mountains, has the privilege of a staple, and a commodious harbour. The episcopal see, whose bishop is subject to the archbishop of Upsal, was founded about the year 1226. In 1628 king Gustavus Adolphus erected a college; which, in 1640, queen Christina turned into an university, granting it many privileges. The great or episcopal church, built in 1300, is a handsome structure. This is the only royal jurisdiction in the province, the governor of which resides here. The town has two burgo-masters, and carries on a good trade in linen, corn, provisions, deals, &c. It was almost entirely reduced to ashes in 1678; and taken by the Russians in 1713, who kept possession of it till 1720, during which interval they committed several
excesses;

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excesses; but it was restored to Sweden by the peace of Nyfadt. It has frequently suffered by fire. Near the harbour stands a rock surrounded by the sea; and, when ships pass it, the compass, they say, does no longer point to the north; whence it is suspected that it contains mines of load-stone. In 1743 a peace was concluded here between Sweden and Russia. It holds the eight seat in the general diet. Lat. 60, 27, N. Long. 22, 18. E.

ABOARY, or **ABOERA**, a territory or tract of coast of South Guinea, Africa, which joins with Aquamboe on the west, with Commanac and Knahoe north, with Abonee and Great Acra south, and Abonee east. The natives collect great quantities of gold dust, which they dispose of at Abonee.

ABOCROE, a country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa.

ABONEE, a territory in South Guinea, Africa, of a small compass; joined on the west by Aquamboe, on the south by Augwina, on the north by Aboera, and on the east by Great Acra and part of Aboera; remarkable for the great fair held at Great Acra, where the natives give constant attendance, as do the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts.

ABOM DE NOBREGA, a small district in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

ABORAM, a small island on the coast of Fez, in Morocco, opposite to Melilla and the cape called Three Points, and about five or six leagues from it. It has nothing worth notice, except some villages, or rather hamlets, with a tower to keep off the pirates. It hardly affords sufficient maintenance for its inhabitants, who mostly live by the fishery about it. Lat. 4, 51, N. Long. 1, 39, W.

ABOSIR. See **BUSIRIS**.

ABO-SLOT, or **ABO-CASTLE**, is one of the oldest fortresses in Finland, situated on a peninsula near the mouth of the Aura. Since its first erection it has been destroyed several times by the enemy and by fire. Here king Erick XIV. was kept prisoner in the sixteenth century. Lat. 60, 50, N. Long. 24, 10, E.

ABOULLONA-LAKE, in ancient Myfia. See **APOLLONIA**.

ABOUTIGE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOHIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26, 50, N. Long. 31, 10, E.

ABRAHAMSDORF, **ABRAHAMFALVA**, or **ABRAHAMOWTZE**, a populous little town, situated in a very fruitful soil for corn, in a

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district of Hungary, called the seat of the ten lance-men. Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 19, 50, E. **ABRENTES**, a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, supposed, by its distance from Lisbon, to be the Tubucci of Antoninus, situated in the road from that capital to Emerita. It stands near the banks of the Tagus, on an eminence, which is entirely surrounded with gardens and olive-trees; the prospect very delightful: above it is an old castle strongly situated. The country between this and Lisbon is extremely pleasant, and its peaches are noted for their goodness. It has fourteen parishes in its district. It has a casa de misericordia or house of mercy; an hospital; and four convents. Being of importance for the security of Estremadura, determined king Peter II. to fortify it. Alphonfus V. raised it to a county, and in 1718, John V. to a marquifate. Lat. 39, 19, N. Long. 7, 18, W.

ABRENNER, a mountain and town in Turcomania. The mountain stands by itself, and is shaped like a sugar-loaf, and not unlike the peak of Teneriff, at the foot of which are medical springs, remarkable for curing those bit by any venomous reptile.

ABRETANA, is by Strabo supposed to be that part of the Myfian kingdom, which lies between Ancyra, of Phrygia, and the river Rhindarus.

ABREIRO, a small place in the province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal. Its district comprehends only one parish, which belongs to the house of Villa-Real. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ABRIDGE, a village near Lambourn, in Essex, which has a fair on June 2.

ABRIGA. See **PARENZO**.

ABROJOS, or **BAXOS de BABUCA**, a bank with several rocks and small islands east of Turk's-island, in the Atlantic Ocean, in Long. 69, 40, W. Lat. 21, 5, between which and Turk's-island, is a deep channel for ships of any burthen, three leagues wide.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about fifty miles from the coast of Brasil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRON, a small river of Nivernois, in France.

ABRUG-BANYA. See **GROSS-SCHLATTEN**.

ABRUZZO, formerly a province in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy; divided by the river Pescara into the Hither and Farther Abruzzo. The Hither is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the Farther Abruzzo; on N. E. by the Adriatic gulph; on the S. and S. E. by the territory of Molise; and on the S. W. by that of Lavoro. It has not only the Appenines running through it, but other mountains, especially Monte Magella

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gella and Cavello; the former is always covered with snow, and often throws down those heaps of snow which by their fall swallow up passengers, and whatever happens in their way: at other times such clouds of snow are raised, when the wind is high, as quite stifle or bury those who unhappily meet with them. It is watered by several rivers, which render it fruitful, especially in saffron. Here are many large woods, containing great numbers of wild beasts: so that travellers are always obliged to go in troops armed. The Farther Abruzzo is bounded on the N. W. by the Marca d'Ancona; on the S. W. by Sabina and the Campagna da Roma; on the S. E. by the Hither Abruzzo; and on the N. E. by the Adriatic gulph. It is cold and mountainous, yet fertile, healthy, pleasant, and well inhabited; the people being industrious, especially in woollen manufactures.

ABSTEINEN, a district and farm-house on the farther side of the Memel, in Ragnit balliwic, and circle of Tapiau and Insterburg, in Prussia, lying in a mountainous and very pleasant country. Such is the fertility of this strip of land, in corn and cattle, that it is usually called the storehouse of Lithuania.

ABURY or **ABURY**, in Wiltshire, near Marlborough-downs, remarkable only for the stupendous remains of a druidical temple, minutely examined and described by Dr. Stukeley; being a collection of massy stones, like Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain.

ABURFORD. See **ABERFORD**.

ABUS, supposed to be the estuary of the Humber river, in Yorkshire. See **OUSEA**.

ABUTCH, **ABOUTICH**, or **ABUTTO**, a small town in the neighbourhood of Abydos, in Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile; famed for the great quantities of black poppies produced near it, and of which the Turks and Arabs make the best opium.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of the Lesser Asia, or Notalia, standing on the south entrance of the Hellespont, now the south castle of the Dardanelles, built in 1452. Here the strait, which is also called Gallipoli, dividing Europe from Asia, is two miles over. All ships coming out of the Archipelago are searched here. On a rock in the middle of this strait stands a tower, properly consisting of two, on which the Turks have some small cannon. To mariners it serves for a mark to steer by, and the Turks use it as a watch-tower. In the middle of the rock is a spring of fresh water.

ABYDOS, formerly the second city of Thebais, in Upper Egypt, but at present in a very mean condition.

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ABYLA, the high hill in Mauritania, in Africa, opposite Calpe, another high hill on the rock of Gibraltar, having a narrow sea between them, called the Straits of Gibraltar. From hence it was that Hamilcar crossed over into Spain. It is frequently by the English sailors called Apes Hill, being a corruption of Abyla.

ABYO, or **ABUVO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon; where the Spaniards have a fort. Lat. 10, 0, N. Long. 120, 5, E.

ABYSSINIA. See **ABISSINIA** and **ETHIOPIA**.

ACADIA, or **ACADIE**. See **NOVA-SCOTIA**.

ACA, **ACE**, or **ACON**, a town of Phœnicia, on the Mediterranean; called Ptolemais; now Acre.

ACALANDRUS, a river and town of Lucania, in the Basilicate, Italy; now called Salandra, on the other side the Appennine. The river is now called Fiume de Roseto.

ACAMANTIS, the ancient name of the island of Cyprus; taken from one of its promontories, situate to the west.

ACANIMINA, a town on the coast of South Guinea, Africa, built on a rising ground, about two miles west of Cape St. Apollonia.

ACANTHOS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, now Bifalta; also a maritime town of Macedonia, to the west of a mountain of the same name, now Erillo; near which is shown Xerxes's ditch, of seven stadia; in order to separate that mountain from the continent, and convey his ships, without doubling Athos, into the Singitic-bay. There is another town of the same name in Epirus.

ACANY, an inland gold country of Guinea, in Africa; whose inhabitants have long been famous for great traders in gold dust, so remarkably pure and fine, that to this day the best gold is called Acany gold.

ACAPALA, a town in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, North America; situated on the river Tobasco, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from the bay Teconatopac, in the South Sea.

ACAPULCO, a town of Mexico, in North America, in the S. E. corner of the province; situated on a fine bay of the South Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship annually sails to Manila in the Philippine islands, near the coast of China in Asia; and another returns annually from thence with all the treasures of the East Indies; such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones; the rich carpets of Persia; the camphire of Borneo; the benjamin and ivory of Pegu and Cambodia; the silks, muslins, and calicoes of the Mogul's country; the gold dust, tea, china-ware, silk, and

and cabinets of China and Japan; besides cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, and pepper; in so much that this single ship contains more riches than many whole fleets. The goods brought to Acapulco are carried to the city of Mexico by mules and pack-horses; and thence to Vera Cruz, on the North Sea, in order to be shipped for Europe. Acapulco itself is a small place, consisting of about two or three-hundred thatched houses. Ships arrive at the port by two inlets, separated from each other by a small island; the entrance into them in the day-time is by means of a sea-breeze, as the sailing out in the night-time is effected by a land-breeze. A wretched fort, forty-two pieces of cannon, and a garrison of sixty men, defend it. It is equally extensive, safe, and commodious. The basin which constitutes this harbour is surrounded by lofty mountains, which are so dry, that they are even destitute of water. The air here is hot, heavy, and unwholesome; to which none can habituate themselves, except certain negroes that are born under a similar climate, or some mulattoes. This feeble and miserable colony is crowded with a vast accession to its numbers upon the arrival of the galleons; traders flocking here from all the provinces of Mexico, who come to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about 437,500*l.* sterling, for spices, muslins, printed-linens, silk, perfumes, and the gold works of Asia. W. Long. 102. 29, N. Lat. 17, 30.

ACARAI, a town of Paraguay, in South America; built by the Jesuits in 1624. Long. 116, 40, S. Lat. 26, N.

ACARADY, or **ACCADY**, a district on the south coast of Guinea in Africa, which has Cammanach on the west, Quakoe on the north, and Lataby and Ningo on the south. The inhabitants carry large parcels of gold to Abonee market, which is generally reckoned equally fine with that of Acany.

ACARNANIA, the first country of Free Greece, or Greece Proper; bounded on the west by the Sinus Ambracius, and separated from *Ætolia* by the river Achelous on the east, and by the Sinus Ambracius from *Epirus*. The people were called *Acarnanes*, denoting persons unshorn; other *Ætolians*; to the east the *Achelous*, being called *Curetes*, from being shorn. According to *Lucian*, they were noted for effeminacy and incontinence; hence the proverb, *Porcellus acarnanicus*. This country was famous for an excellent breed of horses. It is now called *La Carnia* and *Il Despotato*.

ACARON, or **ACARON**, a town of Palestine, called *Echron* in scripture. It was the boundary

of the Philistines to the north; stood at some distance from the sea, near *Bethshemesh*; and was famous for the idol of *Baalzebub*.

ACCAD, one of the cities mentioned, *Gen. x. 10*, where *Nimrod* reigned; supposed to be the present *Nisibin*, and totally obliterated. Wells calls it *Archod*, near the river *Argades*, near *Sitta*, at no great distance from the river *Tigris*, between *Babylon* and *Susa*.

ACELDEMA, a place recorded, *Matt. xxviii. v. &c.* on the south side of Mount *Sion*, near the pool of *Siloam*, on the west side of the valley of *Hinnom*; purchased by the pieces of silver returned back by *Judas Iscariot*, and called the *Field of Blood*, and since by the Christians named *Campo Sancto*. It is a small spot of ground not above thirty yards long and fifteen broad, (now converted to a burial place of the *Armenians*) whose property, they say, is to consume the corpse in forty-eight hours.

ACCUSIORUM-COLONIA, an inland town in the *Cavares*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*; now *Grenoble*, in *Dauphiné*. See *GRENOBLE*.

ACERENZA, anciently *Acherontia*, a small town of the *Basilicate*, in the kingdom of *Naples*; situated on the river *Brandano*, at the foot of the *Appennines*; was formerly the see of an archbishopric, but afterwards removed to *Matera*, in *Terra d' Otranto*. It lies ninety miles east from *Naples*. Lat. 40, 30, N. Long. 16, 5, E.

ACERNO, or **ACERNUM**, in the higher principate of *Naples*, anciently a town of the *Picentini*; now a small episcopal see under that of *Salerno*. It is situated at the foot of the *Appennines*, and thirty miles east of the city of *Naples*. Lat. 40, 52, N. Long. 15, 46, E.

ACERRA, anciently *Acerræ*, a small city in the *Terra di Lavara* of *Naples*, situated on the river *Patria*. It is the see of a bishop. It is subject to the archbishop of *Naples*, and only eight miles distant from that city. Lat. 40, 55, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

ACHA, or **ACA**, one of the four districts of the province of *Tesset* or *Farther Sus*, in *Africa*, the most inland of all, except *Zahara*. It consists of three walled towns near one another, inhabited by the *Zeneti* and *Hideli Arabs*; many of whom, by contracting an alliance with the *Beberberes*, learned their way of building, and living in towns and houses. These cities, as well as the villages about them, were once rich and powerful, till almost destroyed by intestine wars; and had lain waste a long time, till a *Marabout*, named *Wizaden*, found means to reconcile those different nations, rebuild and repopulate the desolate places; for which he was created lord of them, and the honour made hereditary in his family.

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family, under the authority of the sheriffs. The inhabitants, especially of the villages, are still very poor, and have little but their dates to exchange for corn, which is here so scarce that few, except those of the higher rank, can purchase it.

ACHAIA, or **HELLAS**, now **Livadia**, a province of European Turkey, the most considerable part of Greece; as containing the famous cities of Thebes, Athens, Delphi, Pythia, &c: also the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and other places eminent in ancient history. It is bounded on the east by the Morea, on the west by Albania, on the north by the Archipelago, and on the south by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, extending about one hundred and thirty miles from S. E. to N. W. but its breadth not above thirty-six.

ACHELOUS, a famous river of Aetolia, in Greece, by Homer called the King of Rivers.

ACHEM, a country of the East Indies, bounded on the north by the territories of Boutan, on the south by the kingdom of Ava, on the east by China, and on the west by Bengal; and is little known to Europeans.

ACHELOVU, so called from the river Achelous, a bishop's see of Epirus, in European Turkey; subject to the archbishop of Arta. Lat. 40, 26, N. Long. 20, 52, E.

ACHEM, or **ACHIN**, the capital of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies. It is a large, populous city, situated on the N. W. point of the island, in a plain, by a pleasant river, about a league and a half from the sea. The harbour, which is good, and capable of receiving any number of the largest ships, is commanded by a spacious and royal fortress on the left side of the river, encompassed by a ditch well fortified, according to the Indian manner, and mounted with cannon. Nieuhoff says, it has seven gates, and that there are other redoubts in the adjacent marshes. The houses are ascended to by steps or ladders, being built on posts two feet above the ground; because, in the rainy season, the city is so overflowed that they go from house to house in boats. The floors, partitions, and sides, are of split bamboos; the middle of cocoa branches; and they are covered with reeds, cocoa, or palmeto leaves. They are pallisaded every one by themselves, except in two or three of the chief streets, where they have their exchange, and the street, or camp, as it is called, where the Chinese live. The houses are said to be, in the whole, seven or eight thousand, by Dampier.

The Europeans live as near to one another as they can, in a street near the river; and though

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their houses do not join, yet their yards are only parted by a few bamboos. They consist of English, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese; who, with the Gazurats and Chinese, are the chief traders. They all keep cur-dogs and fire-arms, for fear of thieves; and they have ovens, or blind-houses, to secure their best effects from fire; which, among such reedy buildings, often makes dreadful havock. Some of them are as large as the common shops in London, and are the only brick or stone buildings in the city, except the mosques. The entrance is very narrow, and about three or four feet high; and there is a large stone, always ready fitted, to stop it upon occasion, besides the common door, that secures it against the natives, who are always armed with swords, daggers, targets, &c. and are very jealous of Europeans.

Here are fierce tempests of wind and thunder in the dry season, which our sailors so often meet with on the coast, that they call them Sumatras; and the streets being unpaved, it is then very troublesome to walk in them. The most common distempers here are fevers, fluxes, and agues, frequently occasioned by intemperance, or sleeping in the air; which is very cold in the night, because of the great dews. Mr. Lockyer gives us the following account of its trade.

It is a considerable port for the great quantities of goods sent yearly to it from all parts of India, for which returns are chiefly made in gold dust; for, though they have camphire and Japan wood, the whole country does not produce the value of a ship's cargo in a year. As for the camphire, it is only found among the Sundy islands on its coast, and is often a proper commodity for China, where they say it serves as a leaven to ripen and prepare the more common sort that our apothecaries are supplied with; which is not above a fortieth part of the value of Achin or Borneo camphire. The commodities imported are opium, salt-petre, rice, gee, i. e. buffalo's butter turned to oil; all sorts of cotton and silk manufactures from Bengal, tobacco, onions, callico, and muslin, especially brown and blue long-cloths; and gallampores; with several sorts of chints for clothes; and some gun-powder from Madras.

The Moors employ two large ships yearly to fetch the product of Cambaya from Surat, whose merchants buy up elephants teeth here. The Chinese also glut the markets with these commodities; and the Mallays here trade with large proes to Pegu, Quedah, Johone, and all their own coast; from whence they are plentifully supplied with necessaries they otherwise must want; as ivory, bees-wax, mortivan, and small jars;

jars; as also with pepper, which grows indeed in this island, but not in this part of it. On the arrival of a ship at the mouth of a river, which is about four miles below the town, the shawbander, who is a sort of comptroller of the customs, and common arbitrator of the differences among the merchants, must be applied to for liberty to trade. When the guards give notice to the shawbander, or his deputy, who swear those that land, to observe the articles made between the natives and companies to which the ships belong, and to be faithful to the king and country during their stay; those, who take this oath, lift up a short dagger, in a gold case, three times to their heads; and this is called receiving the chap for trade. Captain Hamilton says, this chap is a piece of silver, about eight ounces weight, in form of a cross.

This place is noted for being the first town English ships come to in this part of the world: and our East India company had a factory here formerly, but recalled it, because it did not answer; yet any Englishman, who passes for a member of the company, has still great privileges here, and only makes the usual presents of fine cotton, cloth, callico, or silk, and some pieces of taffata, to the king and courtiers, &c. whereas other foreigners pay from 5 to 8 per cent. For the particular way of trading here, and for their weights and coins, as well as for the privileges of the English, we refer to our author, and to Captain Hamilton. The former says, they have proes of fourteen or fifteen tons, which are chiefly employed in profitable voyages to the coast of Pegu, Malacca, &c. but their flying-proes, which are only for fishing, coasting, and visiting the neighbouring islands, are so narrow that two men cannot stand abreast in the widest part of them. They are made like a canoe; and, with a small sail, will run about twelve miles an hour. Besides other fish in abundance, sharks are often sold in the market; and our author thinks, that the biggest in the sea are on the west coast of the island. He describes the cat-fish with great heads and mouths, long whiskers, prickly backs, and about the size of a mackerel. In its market also are to be had, besides fowls, which are dear, mutton, and the flesh of goats and buffaloes; which last is the coarsest of all meat; and be they ever so plump before the slaughter, it looks worse than the quarters of a starved horse. Cocks are the largest here that are to be seen any where, and the true game-breed is so much valued, that the cockers will often venture their whole estates on a battle: but Mr. Lockyer remarks a law observed by the sportsmen, that if the victor

cock does not strike or peck the dead one, after it is disfigured as much as possible with its own blood, the company adjudges the battle not won, and therefore stakes must be drawn. He says the Europeans here often go out in the night to shoot wild hogs; and that hog-deer, about the size of rabbits, are also common in their markets; which the country people catch in burrows, in the woods, especially about Bencoolen. They are hog-headed, and hooped like deer, and their hoofs are often tipped with silver for tobacco stoppers. In this animal is found the bitter bezoar, called *pedra de porco fiacca*, worth ten times its weight in gold. The curious may see a particular account of the other bezoars, in the account of India by Mr. Lockyer. Here are good serviceable, but little horses, which are often carried to Madras, but never fetch much. Our author adds, that the Dutch seldom visit this port, because they are not allowed to trade, but on extravagant terms; that even the English trade, as it is, is precarious, and liable to be disputed upon every change of government; and that the goods proper for this port from England, are sword blades, and all the sorts which turn to account in Madras. Tobacco is much used here, but they have little or none of their own raising; so that they are supplied with it from other parts at a dear rate; and, for want of pipes, they smook as they do on the Coromandel coast, in a bunco; that is, the leaf of a tree, rolled up with with a little tobacco in it; which the light at one end, and draw the smoke through the other, till it burns quite up to their lips. These rolls are curiously made, and sold in the market, twenty or thirty in a bundle.

Capt. Hamilton says, this city affords nothing of its own product for exportation, except gold-dust, of which it has plenty; and the finest of any in these parts, it being two per cent better than the Andraghery or Pahaung gold, and equal in touch to our Guinea. They find it in gullies or rivulets, as it washes from the mountains, of which there is a high pyramidal one, called Gold Mount, said to furnish them with 1000lb. weight yearly.

The king of Achem's palace is but an ordinary building in the middle of the town, said to be about half a league in compass, and is surrounded by a broad deep moat, as well as great banks of earth cast up, and planted with canes that grow to a vast height and thickness, so that they cover the palace, and render it almost inaccessible. There are four gates to it, a stone wall on each side of it, about ten feet high, supporting a terrace, where some guns are planted

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planted; and a little stream runs through it, which is lined with stone, and has steps to the bottom of it, for the sake of bathing. Achem lies 450 miles N. W. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 5, 22, N. Long. 95, 40, E.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay; built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lat. 26, 0, S. Long. 81, 5, W.

ACHEN, or **ACKEN**, a bailiwick and town, in the most southern part of the duchy of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany; situated on the banks of the Elb, over which it has a ferry. Here was formerly a commandery of the Teutonic order, belonging to the commander of Saxony, but it was sold to the Elector of Brandenburg. Exclusive of the parish church, here was also a foundation, consisting of six canons and the same number of vicarages, the revenues of which are at present levied by the dean of Magdeburg, but the church in 1711 was given to the Calvinists. The town anciently belonged to the dukes of Saxony, but was in 1277 mortgaged by duke John to the archbishop. In 1485 it was totally destroyed by fire; and, in 1542, a great part of it suffered by the late calamity. Lat. 51, 40, N. Long. 14, 48, E.

ACHERUSIA PALUS, a lake between Cumæ and the promontory Misenum, now il Lago della Collucia. Some confound it with the Lacus Lucrinus, and others with the Lacus Averni; but Strabo and Pliny distinguish them. The former takes it to be an effusion, exundation, or washes of the sea. Also a lake of Epirus, through which the Acheron runs. There is also an Acherusia, a peninsula of Bithynia, on the Euxine, near Heraclea; and a cave there of the same name, through which Hercules is fabled to have descended to hell, to drag forth Cerberus.

ACHERON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus; which, after forming the lake Acherusia, at no great distance, falls into the sea near the promontory of Chimerium, to the west of the Sinus Ambracius, in a course from north to south.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, the ancient Epirus, in European Turkey; of which the poets make frequent mention, and is now called Delichi.

ACHERON, a stinking fen or lake, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, in Italy, a small distance from the cave of the Cumæan Sybil, between that and Miseno; of which the ancients, especially the poets, give such a dreadful description; and Virgil calls it Tenebrosa palus, the Dark lake. It is now called Lago della Coluccia, and is only used for steeping and macerating hemp and flax, whereby the water is rendered

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black and stinking: but this brings annually into the Annunciata-hospital at Naples, eight or nine thousand crowns. For the increase of its fishery, a canal has been made from the sea into it, by which means its waters have been rendered fitter for fish to live in; and these are generally eels or barbels. Most of the fishermen live on a little island in the middle of the lake.

ACHIAVEL, a town of considerable trade in the province of Cassimere, in Indostan, belonging to the Mogul, in the East Indies; remarkable also for a pleasure-house of its sovereign, adorned with every embellishment that art could devise, or expence procure.

ACHILL, two islands in Broadhaven-bay, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. They lie about seven miles from the shore, with a sound betwixt them, and afford shelter against all winds; but are not frequented, unless when ships are forced in by a tempest.

ACHILLÆUM. See **CROCE**, Cape.

ACHILLEA, an island in the Euxine sea; situated opposite to the Borysthenes; celebrated for the monument of Achilles, erected on it. It abounds with antiquities, but is uninhabited.

ACHILLEUS, one of the two harbours of Cabo Matapan; anciently the promontory of Tanara, in the Morea and European Turkey; the other is called Psamatheus.

ACHIM, a parochial village near the Weser, belonging to Bremen and Verden, in Germany. It has a district, called the Gohgericht of Achim, which lies on the Weser, some parts of which are marsh land, but others a pretty good champaign; yet some again consists of sandy plains and moorish ground. It contains twenty-two villages and six private farms.

ACHIN. See **ACHEM**.

ACHLAM, a small village, about twelve miles from York, in England; remarkable only for being the place where the body of the emperor Severus was brought from York, where he died, to be burnt to ashes, agreeable to the custom of the times.

ACHLAR, a river of the greater Armenia; otherwise called Aras, Caiacz, and by the ancients Araxis.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the crim of Tartary, and the residence of the sultan Galga, or eldest son of the chan. It stands on the largest river in this country. Lat. 45, 0, N. Long. 33, 50, E.

ACHMIM, a city of middle Thebaida, in Egypt; anciently a bishopric, as appears by the council of Constantinople. This was the second city built in Egypt, by the philosopher Hermes, in the eastern desert.

ACHOLLA,

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ACHOLLA, an ancient free city of Africa, belonging to the Carthaginians. If the site Ptolemy assigns this city be allowed, Elalia, six miles north of Sheah, the ancient Ruspee, upon the borders of a fertile plain, undoubtedly answers to it.

ACHOR, the valley where Achan, his children, cattle, and all he had, resided; where the former were stoned to death, and the rest burnt, &c. It is evident that this valley lay not far from Jericho, and that it lay on the north border of the tribe of Asher.

ACHONCAGUA, a very deep river of Chili, in South America; which has its rise among the Cordillera or Ande mountains, and runs through some very considerable settlements, having its banks cultivated with all kinds of products.

ACHONRY, **ACHENRY**, or **ACONRY**, once a city and bishopric, but since united to Killala; and now only a small village, in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. Lat. 54, 10, N. Long. 8, 35, E.

ACHRIDA. See **OCHRIDA**.

ACHTKERSPELEN, a division of Friesland; in the district of Oostergo; and contains 8 parishes in it.

ACHYR, a strong city of Poland, defended by a castle. It lies on the river Vorklo, in the Volhinia Inferior, on the borders of Russia; to which empire it is subject. Lat. 50, 29, N. Long. 57, 40, E. One hundred and twenty-seven miles west of Kiow.

ACHZIK, a city belonging to the tribe of Asher; by the Greeks called Ecdippa, and by the moderns Zib.

ACI, or **JACI**, a city at the foot of mount Etna, standing by the river Acis, near the sea. It is a poor place, but has a convent of Dominican friars; and takes its name from the shepherd Acis, as well as the two following places, which have nothing worth notice.

ACI CASTELLO. See **ACI**.

ACI TERRA. See **ACI**.

ACINIPPO, a town of Batica; its ruins, called Ronda la Viega, are to be seen near Arunda, in the kingdom of Granada.

ACIS, a river which rises at once out of the earth, in a large stream, on mount Etna; about a mile from the sea, into which it falls with great rapidity. Its waters are so extremely cold, as to be reckoned dangerous to drink; and likewise it is said to have a poisonous quality, which proceeds from its being impregnated with vitriol to such a degree that cattle have often been killed by it. It never freezes, and yet sometimes contracts a

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greater degree of cold than ice. This is the river so celebrated by the poets, in the fable of Acis and Galatea. It was here that Acis was supposed to have been killed by Polyphemus; and the gods, out of compassion, converted him into this river, which still retains his name.

ACITANI, an ancient people of Spain, who worshipped Mars by an image; whose head was surrounded by rays.

ACKERSUNDT, a small island on the south of Norway, near Frederickstadt. Lat. 59, 10, N. Long. 11, 15, E.

ACLAMAR, a large lake in Turcomania; called Mantiana by Strabo, and by others Vastan or Adaunas.

ACLEY, or **ACLECH**, a place in the diocese of Durham; where a council of bishops was held Sept. 26, 788, and several regulations made concerning church-discipline. It lies eleven miles south of Durham.

ACMETHA. See **ECBATANA**.

ACMODES, or **ÆMODE**. See **SHETLAND**. These are mentioned by Pliny; and are undoubtedly the isles of Shetland, in Scotland, in the Deucalidonian sea, though taken by some for the Hebrides, or Western islands, of that kingdom. The largest of the Acmodes is Mainland.

ACMONIA, a city of Dacia, situated on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It was built by the emperor Severus, and lies twelve leagues east of Temeswaer. Also a bishop's see in Phrygia Major, in Asia, under the archbishop of Laodicea, and on the confines of Eumenia. Lat. 39, 20, N. Long. 59, 50, E.

ACOL, a village in Kent, near Canterbury; which has a fair on May 10.

ACOLASTRE, one of the smaller rivers in Nivernois, a government of France.

ACOLIN, two rivers of Nivernois, a government of France.

ACOMA, a town of Mexico, in North America, situated on a high mountain, and defended by a fortified castle; is subject to the Spaniards, and commonly called St. Stephen d'Acoma. Lat. 35, 0, N. Long. 104, 15, W.

ACOMACK, the most northerly county of Virginia, and also the largest in that colony; containing two hundred thousand, nine hundred and twenty three acres of land, but not so populous as those on the other side of the bay, and has only one parish. It is a peninsula, and bounded on the north by Maryland, on the south and east by the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the bay of Chesapeake. The river Cliftoness, and several others, rise in this country. Cape Charles

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Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this county.

ACONA, a small town and castle in Lower Saxony, two miles from Dessau. Lat. 51, 48, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

ACONE, a port and town of Bithynia, on the Euxine sea, near Heraclea Pontica. Lat. 41, 10, N. Long. 28, 15, E.

ACONIS, a mountain of Bithynia, in Asia, near Heraclea; where the poisonous herb, aconite grows in great quantities; and whence it has its name.

ACORES, a small place of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40, 20, N. Long. 7, 15, W.

ACOUÉZ, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting some parts of Canada.

ACOUS, a small, but the principal place in the valley of Aspe, belonging to the bailiwick of Oleron, and principality of Bearn in France; near which place are several cold springs, particularly those of Escot. Lat. 43, 5, N. Long. 50, E.

ACQS, a little town in the county of Foix, and government of the same name, in France, situated at the foot of the highest Pyrenees. It has its name from the warm waters near it, which are greatly frequented and esteemed. Lat. 43, N. Long. 1, 40, E.

ACQS, or **DAX**, **AQUE TARBELLÆ**, or **AUGUSTÆ**, a city of France, in a viscounty of the same name, belonging to Gascony, on the river Adour, in the district of Auribat. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a judicature, a bailiwick, and an election. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Auch or Aix; has a diocese, comprehending two hundred and forty-three parishes, with a revenue of fourteen thousand livres, and pays a tax of five hundred florins to the court of Rome. Here are six convents, a college, and an hospital. The fortifications of the town are inconsiderable, and its castle of little strength. Both in the city and its neighbourhood are warm baths. Lat. 43, 47, N. Long. 1, 10, E.

ACQUA, a small place in the great duchy of Tuscany, in Italy; so called from its warm baths. Lat. 43, 45, N. Long. 12, 10, E.

ACQUA-PENDENTE, so called from its abounding with water; a town near the river Paglia, in the territory of Orvieto, in Bologna, belonging to the ecclesiastical state in Italy. It stands on a high rock, forty-six miles north of Rome, and is the see of a bishop. In the town and neighbourhood are sixteen churches and convents. Lat. 44, 30, N. Long. 12, 17, E.

ACQUA CHE FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called Sibara Rouinata.

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ACQUARIA, a small town of Italy, in Frigiana, a district of Modena; remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles south of the city of Modena. Long. 11, 29, E. Lat. 44, 24, N.

ACQUATACCIO, formerly **ALMO**, a small river near Rome; crossing the old Via Appia, falling into the Tiber or Tivoli, a little below the Mons Tescacens.

ACQUA VIVA, a small place in the territory of Bari, a province of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 41, 5, N. Long. 16, 20, E.

ACQUE. See **Aeqs**.

ACQUI, a fortified town, in a territory of the same name, on the river Bormio, near the place where it falls into the Ero; and contiguous to the Appennines of Montferat, in Italy. It has its name from the medicinal warm baths here, much resorted to for cold distempers of all kinds. The ancients called it *Aquæ Statellæ*. It is supposed to have been built by a people inhabiting the Alps, which Livy calls *Ligures Statellæ*. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Milan. Though the waters here are boiling hot, yet it is said that a kind of grass swims on the surface, of a fine green colour. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and afterwards dismantled by the French. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44, 45, N. Long. 8, 40, E.

ACRA, or **ACRE**, is the last and most southern city on the Phœnician coast, in Asiatic Turkey, situated in the tribe of Affer, at the N. W. entrance of a bay; generally computed to be about 3 leagues over, and 2 leagues deep. It stands in a very large and fertile plain, bounded on the N. at about 12 miles distance, by the mountains anciently called *Antilibanon*; and to the E. by the fine and fruitful hills of Galilee, about 10 miles from this city. The ancient name of this city was *Ake*; or, as it is called in Scripture, *Accho*. It was one of the places out of which Affer could not drive the ancient inhabitants, and seems always to have retained this name among the natives of the country, for the present Arabs call it *Akka*. The Greeks gave it the name of *Ptolemais*, from one of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt; and when it was in the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it was called *St. John d'Acre*. As this port must always have been of great importance in time of war, the town has consequently undergone great changes. It was taken in 636 by the Saracens. In 1104 the Christians became masters of it, under Baldwin, the first king of Jerusalem, by the assistance of the Genoese galleys.

In 1187, Saladin, sultan of Egypt, got possession of it; and, in 1191, Philip king of France, and Richard king of England, retook it: but in 1291, the Saracens assaulted and destroyed the city, that is, the fortifications; which they afterwards repaired. It was taken from them by the Turks in 1517, and is still under their jurisdiction. This place may be considered as divided into three parts; that is, the old city, the new city, and the quarter where the knights and other religious orders had their convents. The present town seems to stand on the spot of the old city, being walled at the S. W. corner, and washed by the sea on the south and west sides. It has a small bay to the east, which seems to have been the ancient port, but is now almost filled up. There are great remains of this old port, within which small ships anchor in the summer, and take in their loading. The present town is a mile in circumference, and has no walls. To the N. and N. E. of this city, and of the port, was the quarter of the knights, and the religious orders, extending about three quarters of a mile from E. to W. and might be half a quarter of a mile broad. At the west end of it, there are ruins of a large building; and where, according to tradition, the palace of the grand master of the knights of St. John, who retired to this place, after they lost Jerusalem, was erected. Towards the east end of the town was the house of the knights, and a strong well-built church adjoining to it, said to be dedicated to St. John. What remains of it is a low massive building; and it is probable, that there was a grand church over it: in the vault of this building, is a relief of the head of St. John in a charger. Between this and the palace of the grand master, there was a very large and magnificent nunnery; some of the lofty walls of the convent are standing; and the church is almost entire. When the city was taken by the Mahometans, it is said, that the abbess and nuns, like those of Scotland, cut off their noses to secure their chastity, and were inhumanly murdered by the soldiers. In this city also our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound with a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, by sucking out the poison. North of this quarter is a fosse, and, beyond it, what is called the new quarter of the city; but it did not extend so far to the east. To the north and east of this, and to the east of the quarter of the knights, are remains of a beautiful modern fortification, carried on to the south; though it was not so strong in that part. There is a double rampart and fosse, lined with stone: the inner rampart was defended with semicircular bastions. At the east end, within these fortifica-

tions, is a well, called the fountain of Mary; and there is great reason to think that the river Belus was brought through the fosse, because it is mentioned in the account of the siege, that a certain body of men attacked the city from the bridge, over the Belus to the bishop's palace; and, if it was so, the city by this means became an island. Some vestiges of the old channel still remain, together with the ruins of a small bridge near the town, and of a larger, farther on. There are no remains of antiquity in the old city, except some vestiges of the magnificent and lofty cathedral church of St. Andrew, which had a portico round it, and appears to have been a fine Gothic building. At a little distance to the N. W. are the remains of a very strong building, called the Iron Castle, from which there seems to have been three walls by the sea-side. The Greeks have a bishop here, and a very good old church and convent. The Latin fathers of the holy sepulchre have apartments, and a chapel in a kane, which serves as a convent; and all the Europeans live in this kane, except the English consul. The Maronites and Armenians have each of them a church. The trade here, for the most part, consists in an export of corn for Europe; and of cotton for Egypt, and other places; especially on this coast. The merchants frequently carry on their trade by advancing money to the Arabs beforehand, and taking the produce of their land at very reasonable rates, which gives the European merchants a great interest in the country. Acra is now only a small village, lying to the S. of Tyre. Lat. 33, 35, N. Long. 36, 20, E. ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea, in Africa; where there is a British fort and factory. Lat. 5, N. Long. 2, W. ACRA, an island, over against the mouth of the Tarna; called the Acra of Scylax; and forms the modern port of Harshgoone, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean; under which vessels of the greatest burthen lie, with the greatest safety. ACRADINA, one of the four quarters of Syracuse, in Sicily, and heretofore a city of itself. ACRAË, in the ancient geography, a town of Sicily, whose inhabitants were called Acrenses. It stood to the south of Syracuse, at the distance of 24 miles; near the place now called the monastery of Santa Maria d'Arcia; on an eminence, as appears from Silius Italicus. The Syracusans were the founders of it, according to Thucydides, 70 years after the building of Syracuse, or 665 before Christ. Hence the epithet Acræus. ACRAGAS, or AGRAGAS, so called by the Greeks, and sometimes by the Romans, but more generally Agrigentum by the latter; a

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town of Sicily. The town stood upon a mountain, at the confluence of the Acragas and Hypsa, near the port called the Dock; and in the time of the latter, scarce a trace of all that side remained. In the year before Christ 584, the people of Gela built Acragas, 108 years after building their own city. It took its name from the river running by it; and being but two miles from, enjoyed all the conveniences that could come by, the sea. It was a place of great strength, standing on the top of a very steep rock, and washed on the south side by the river Acragas, now called Fiume di Gergenti, and on the south-west by the Hypsa; with a citadel to the south-east, externally surrounded by a deep gulf, which made it inaccessible but on the side next the town. It was famous for the tyrant Phalaris and his brazen bull. They were a people luxurious in their tables, and magnificent in their dwellings; of whom Empedocles, in Diogenes Laertius, says, that they lived to-day as if they were to die to-morrow; and built as if they were to live for ever. The country round the city was laid out in vine and olive yards, in the produce of which they carried on a great and profitable commerce with Carthage. Long. 13, 30, E. Lat. 37, 20.

ACRA JAPYGiA, SALENTINA, now **CAPO DI SAN MARIA DI LEUCA**; a promontory in the kingdom of Naples, to the south-east of Otranto, where formerly was a town, now lying in ruins, on the Ionian sea, over against the Montes Acroceraunii of Epirus.

ACRATH, a place in Mauritania Tingitana, now supposed to be Velez de Gomara; a fortified town in the kingdom of Fez; with a citadel and commodious harbour on the Mediterranean, scarce a mile distant from Penon de Veles, a Spanish fort. Long. 5, W. Lat. 34, 45.

ACRE, or **ACRA**, a sea-port town in Syria. It was formerly called Ptolemais; and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges, both by the Christians and Saracens. It is now an inconsiderable town, being entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by ships of several nations. It is 20 miles south of Tyre, and 37 north of Jerusalem. Long. 39, 25, E. Lat. 32, 40.

ACRIA, anciently a most commodious sea-port of Lacedaemonia; on one side of the mouth of the Eurotas, as was that of Trinassus on the other side.

ACRITAS, a promontory of Messenia, near the Morea; running into the sea, and forming the beginning of the bay of Messene. Now called Capo di Gallo, between Methone to the west,

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and Corone to the east, where the Sinus Coronaeus begins.

ACROCERAUNIA, See **CHIMERE** Montidia.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to husbandry, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acon; Great Acon being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACRO-CORINTH. The isthmus of Corinth, which unites the continent of Greece with that of Peloponnesus. The citadel of Corinth, known by the name of Acro-Corinth, was situated on a high mountain, between these two continents, which are there divided by a narrow neck of land; so that this fortress cuts off all communication by land, from the inner part of the isthmus, and can awe, if well garrisoned, all Greece; for which reason Philip king of Macedon used to call it the fetters of Greece.

ACROPOLIS, a fortress belonging to Athens, in European Turkey, built on a steep rock, with only one ascent to it. At the bottom of it stood the rich and beautiful temples of Minerva and Victory without wings.

ACROTERI, a small town in the island of Santorin, lying in the sea of Candia in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36, 25, N. Long. 26, 1, E.

ACSAR, or **AMZARBA**, a city of Cilicia, in Asia, on the river Pyramus; now ruined by the Turks. It lies eight miles east of Flaviada. Lat. 38, 50, N. Long. 64, 20, E.

ACSOR, a town on the river Nile, in Egypt; famed for its earthen ware.

ACSTED, or **ACSTEDA**, a town in the duchy of Bremen, in Germany, twenty-four miles to the north of Bremen. Lat. 53, 45, N. Long. 8, 30, E.

ACTIUM, the ancient name of Cape Figalo, in Epyrus, a province of European Turkey; famous for the naval battle between Marc Antony and Augustus; in which the former, flying basely after Cleopatra, was totally defeated. Augustus built the city of Nicopolis in memory of this victory, and instituted the Actium games. It was formerly a considerable city, and adorned with a beautiful temple of Apollo; but is now an ordinary sea-port town and promontory.

ACTON, East and West, two villages in Middlesex; six miles from London. The first is noted for its medicinal wells. The parish-church is in the other village, a mile to the west, in the road to Oxford; but this place is only noted for some

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some gentlemen's seats. Betwixt the two Actons is Friar's-place.

ACTON BURNEL, a village in Shropshire, 3 miles from Great Wenlock; which has a castle. In the reign of Edward I. a parliament was held here, the Lords sitting in the castle, and the Commons in a barn, belonging then to the abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury, which is still standing. In this session was renewed the famous act called Statute-merchant.

ACUMOLO, a small place in the Farther Abruzzo, a province of Naples, in Italy. Lat. 39, 30, N. Long. 17, 20, E.

ACWELL, a village near Oxford, in Oxfordshire; where are the vestiges of an ancient fortification, called Acwell or Awell-cop; supposed to have been made by the Danes in 1010, when they passed this way through the Chiltern hills, and burnt Oxford.

ACZUD, a little town in Moldavia, in European Turkey; on the river Misslovo, below the town of Bramlow. Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 29, 10, E.

ADAK, a lake of salt water, on the western coast of the Caspian sea.

ADAM, or **AODAM**, a city, mentioned Josh. iii. 16, to be situated near Zaratan; where the waters divided for a dry passage for the children of Israel, in the same manner as those of the Red-sea before had done. See **ZARANTA**.

ADAMS HEIDE, a place in the government of Old Natangen, and subdivision of Nordenburg; belonging to the kingdom of Prussia; which Wandlaken sold, in 1737, to king Frederick-William for 42,000 dollars. Lat. 54, 10, N. Long. 22, 15, E.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say, it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names; for the first man is not called Adam by the Easterns.

ADANA, or **ADENA**, a city of Cilicia, in Asiatic Turkey, situated about 30 miles east of Tarsus. The country about it is rich and fertile; and the ground produces such fruits all the year round as in other climates grow only at certain seasons, particularly melons, cucumbers, pomegranates, pulse, and herbs of all sorts. The winters here are very mild and serene; but the summers are so hot that the inhabitants are obliged to shelter themselves among the moun-

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tains, called Cayassa; where they continue six months, amidst shady trees, grottos, springs, &c. On the south side of Adana, and at the foot of its walls, runs a large river called Choquen, on whose banks stands a castle built on a rock; and though little, yet is very strong, having a garrison of soldiers, who live in it with their wives and children, making forty or fifty families. In it is a round prison, about 60 feet in circumference, and forty in depth. Going out of the town, on the same side with the castle, you cross a stately bridge of fifteen arches, in the way to the aqueducts; at the bottom of which are several wheels for drawing water from the Choquen, and which is conveyed, by different conduits, into all parts of the town. Few cities in this part of the world have a greater number of beautiful fountains than this, which the learned Huettius supposes to have been called Adana, from Eden, on account of its fine situation and fruitful soil; it being resorted to from all the towns of Cilicia, especially those situated on the mountains, for its wines, corn, and other fruits. Adana is about eighteen miles from the Mediterranean. Lat. 37, 16, N. Long. 35, 42, E.

ADARE, a little town, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, in Ireland, on the river Mage, a little above its influx into the Shannon.

ADARETON, a considerable island in the lake Van, or Wan, anciently Avenic, in Turcomania; on which are several villages, and a monastery of Armenian monks.

ADASA, a city of Judæa, near Beth-horon; where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor. Lat. 31, 40, N. Long. 44, 40, E.

ADDA, a stream issuing from the lago di Como, in the duchy of Milan; which, after running from N. W. to S. E. at last takes the name of a river; being then called the Adda; and falls into the Po, near Cremona. By a canal it has communication with Milan.

ADDA, or **ABDUA**, a river rising in mount Braulio; and falling into the county of Bormio, a lordship belonging to the subjects of the Grisons, at the foot of the Alps; whence it passes into the Valteline, and thence into the lake of Como.

ADDA, or **ADIS**. See **ADIS**.

ADDA, or **GIERA D'ADDA**, a little country in the duchy of Milan, between the rivers Adda and Serio; in which territory is the town of Agnadel, famous for the great victory which Lewis XII. gained there over the Venetians in 1509.

ADDINGTON, a village in Surry, 3 miles from Croydon, and near Ewel; whose church (tho' 300 years old, is yet very firm) is a very irregular building. This village lies at the descent of a high

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a high spacious common, to which it gives its name. The lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry III. held it by the service of making a mess of pottage in an earthen pot, in the king's kitchen, and carrying it to his table at his coronation; and so late as the coronation of Charles II. it was claimed to be performed by the then lord of the manor, and the service accepted.

ADDLE, a village in the west riding of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds; and rendered remarkable for a moor adjacent to it; where, in 1702, were discovered the outlines of a Roman town, with many fragments of urns, and a large stone aqueduct; and at a little distance from thence is a Roman camp, nearly entire, with remains of some sepulchral monuments.

ADEA, a province of Annian, on the east coast of Africa.

DEA, a province of Upper Ethiopia, bordering on the Red-sea. It was once subject to the kings of Abissinia, but now principally to the Turks and Portuguese. It is a fruitful country; abounding in woods, and those well stocked with cattle and fruit. The inhabitants are olive-coloured, and originally Arabians. Magadona is their most noted town, pleasantly seated, and much frequented by the Portuguese; who barter Indian commodities for honey, wax, and Abissinian slaves; which last is their principal merchandise.

ADEBETH, an island, otherwise called **GEZIRATH**; formerly Lachos, and the Golden Island, in the Lower-Egypt, in Africa. It is situated in the Nile, about a league above Foua. Dapper says, it is full of villages and stately palaces, which yet can hardly be seen from the river, by reason of thick lofty trees covering them all round.

ADEL, or the kingdom of **ZEILA**, from its capital city, a part of Ajan, or Annian, in Africa. It is bounded on the south by Magadoxo; on the east by part of the Eastern Ocean and the desert coast; on the north by the straits of Babel-mandel; and on the west by the Gallees, with the kingdoms of Dancari and Balli. The king and all his subjects are Mahometans. The people along the coast, as far as Barbora, are fair or brown: but grow blacker as you advance towards the N. W. They wear cotton garments from the waist downwards, and have the rest of their bodies bare: but persons of quality wear callico gowns, which cover the whole body. They love war, and fight with intrepid courage: but, not knowing how to make their weapons, they purchase them of the Turks, in exchange for slaves and spoil, which they get from the enemy.

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ADEL, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, situated 300 miles south of Mocha. Lat. 8, 5, N. Long. 44, 20, E.

ADELBODEN, a parochial village, in the canton of Bern, in Switzerland; situated in a wine country, but the mountains about it afford excellent pasturage. In its neighbourhood is a sulphurous spring, which is used in bathing; and in 1711 a copper-mine was also opened here, but has since been discontinued. At this place the river Kandel is joined by the Engstlen.

ADEN, or, as the Arabs call it, **ABYAN**, or **IBIAN**, is a considerable trading-port in the kingdom of Mocha, though formerly the capital of a kingdom of its own name, 120 miles S. E. of Mocha; near the coast upon the straits of Babel-mandel, and the cape of its name. It is a large and populous city, but its vast trade hath been in a great measure removed to Mocha; till then it was a place of vast resort, with a large and commodious haven, well fortified and frequented; being conveniently situated in the center, between the Persian-gulph and the Red-sea; and esteemed one of the finest and wealthiest cities of Arabia Felix. It is almost encompassed with high mountains on the land-side. Some geographers have told us, that it was seated on each side of a river which ran through it, and supplied it with water; whereas a modern traveller, who was there at the beginning of this century, says, that it is supplied with that useful element by means of an aqueduct, which conveys it from the adjacent mountains into a beautiful canal, about a quarter of a league from the town, and from which the inhabitants are plentifully furnished with it. The city is surrounded with walls, now greatly decayed; especially towards the sea-side, except where they have supplied the defect with some platforms, at proper distances, with five or six batteries of cannon, some of which are sixty-pounders. These are supposed to be part of the artillery which Soliman II. who took this place, and conquered most of the adjacent country, was forced to abandon, when the Arabians stripped him of his conquests. There is no other way of coming to this city, from the land, but by a narrow road made on the sea-side, in form of a peninsula; at the head of which there is a fort, and corps de guard from space to space; and, about a gun-shot lower, a second fort with forty guns, several batteries, and a constant garrison; so that there is no possibility of making a descent on that side. Besides these works, there is, on the same road, between the last fort and the town, a third fort, guarded by another garrison, and defended by 12 pieces of cannon. And, with regard to the sea-side, which

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which is the only way of coming to the city, it is a bay, nine leagues in breadth, and, as it were, divided into two roads, the largest of which is at a good distance from the town; the least lies near it, and is called the port. The last is about a league wide, reckoning from the citadel; which commands it, with fifty pieces of cannon, to the peninsula above-mentioned, where the three forts just described stand. Ships ride here in 18, 20, and 22 fathoms water. As for the city itself, it is very large, and hath still many fine houses, with terraces on the top; but a great many others are now in ruins: but, from its present appearance, the town, with its advantageous situation, seems to have been one of the finest, most considerable, and important cities, as well as the chief bulwark, of Arabia *Fœlix*. The adjacent country is very delightful, though small and narrow, by reason of the hills that surround it; yet both yield a fine prospect and a very pleasant verdure. The Nubian geographer says, it was once the center of commerce between the east and west; and modern authors take it for the *Madoce* of Ptolemy, or rather as the famed Arabian Emporium, celebrated by the same author. Sir Henry Middleton says, that the stone walls surrounding it were, when he visited the place, in a good condition: and adds, that the town lies exposed to the sea-ward, being quite dry at low-water; but that nature and art have both concurred to defend it, there being two vast rocks, so craggy and steep, as not to be ascended, but by one narrow path; and that forts and batteries are erected on them, well-furnished with artillery and ammunition. The city, he observes, is supplied with provisions from the opposite coasts of Africa; for which purpose they keep a constant correspondence with the town of Barбора. The Turks took the city of Aden by treachery in the year 1538; and, with their natural brutality, hung up the king of it, as they had done that of Zibet, whose country they conquered at the same time, and made it the seat of a begleberg. But the Arabians revolted, and are now under the protection of the king of Mocha; or, as others will have it, both are subject to the king of Genen. Lat. 12, 20, N. Long. 46, 30, E.

ADENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

ADENSEN, a parochial village, in the principality of Calenberg, and district of Adensen, in Lower Saxony.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Long. from 43 to 51, E. Lat. 36 to 39, N.

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ADERBORN, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, a little below Stetin, on the Oder; subject to Sweden.

ADERBURG, a small city of Brandenburg, on the Oder, nine leagues from Stetin.

ADERNO, in Latin *Adranum*, a small place in the Val di Demino, a province of Sicily, at the foot of mount *Ætna*; and watered by a river of its own name. Here was a temple dedicated to *Adranus*, god of the Sicilians, kept by above 1000 dogs, of which *Ælian* tells almost 1000 fables. Lat. 38, 5, N. Long. 15, 30, N.

ADIABENE, a province of ancient Assyria. The whole country has been sometimes called by the same name. See *LYCUS*.

ADIAZZO. See *AJACCIO*.

ADIGE, or *ETSCH*, anciently called *Athesis*, a river of Lombardy; rising in the *Tirolese*, or *Rhætian Alps*, in the valley of *Mallersheld*, near *Slurentz*. It passes by *Trent* and *Verona*, S. of the former and E. of the latter; and, after receiving the *Eyssach*, a league from *Bolzana*, discharges itself into the *Adriatic Sea*. It is the only considerable stream in Lombardy which does not fall into the *Po*.

ADIRBEITZAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, part of the ancient *Media*. It is bounded on the N. by the province of *Chirvan*; on the S. by the provinces of *Eyracagem* and *Curdistan*, or the ancient *Assyria*; on the E. by the province of *Gilan* and the *Caspian Sea*, and on the W. by *Turcomania*.

ADIS, anciently a city near Carthage, in Africa; which *Attilius Regulus* besieged, and took, in his *Carthaginian expedition*.

ADLSBERG, a famous mountain and cavern, in the duchy of *Carniola*; belonging to *Austria*, 27 miles from *Fiume*. About half way up the acclivity is the entrance into this large cavern, which is divided into several subterraneous passages. In the subterraneous passages of this cave you may rove above 2 miles, where are prodigious large places, or squares, in which houses of considerable bigness, and even villages, might stand. In some places also are uncommon depths. Many curious figures of stone, natural stone theatres, bridges, &c. are to be seen here; and, near the entrance of the cavern, the river *Poig*, which is about a mile's distance from it, issues out of a mountain, runs into an aperture in the rock, and then glides off under the cavern. The grotto of *St. Mary Magdalen*, which lies about three quarters of a mile distant from the town of the same name as the cavern, is uncommonly beautiful. A person would imagine he walks round the ruined walls of an old magnificent palace,

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lace, of which a part appears yet undamaged, and part broken, with ruined columns.

ADLSBERG, or **ALDERSBERG**, a well-built market-town; situated at the foot of the before-mentioned mountain, on which stands a citadel.

ADMAH, one of the five cities, supposed in the vale of Siddim, or Zoar; all of whom, except Bela, or Zoar, were destroyed by fire from heaven. Gen. xiv. 20. Deut. xxix. 23. Hos. xi. 8.

ADMIRALTY-ISLAND, an island, mentioned in the account of the N. W. passage to Japan, situated near Loms-bay; whose western shore is foul and shoally pretty far off at sea, and its soundings very uncertain. Lat. 75, 5, N. Long. 55, 50, E.

ADO, a handsome seat, belonging to the Upland jurisdiction, in Sweden; situated on the Maler-lake, near Stockholm.

ADOLPH-FREDERIKS-SCHACHT, a silver mine, in Sweden; which, between the years 1742 and 1747, produced 186 marks, 10 loths of silver.

ADOM, a territory on the Gold-coast of Guinea; which extends along both the rivers Chama and Ancober, 16 miles distant from each other. It is a republic, governed by 6 chiefs; but the inhabitants are merely an assembly of thieves. There are several gold mines here. The soil is good and fruitful, and the rivers abound with fish, as does the pasture with cattle.

ADON, a populous village in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburgh, in Hungary; situated in a fruitful country, near the Danube. Lat. 47, 30, N. Long. 19, 25, E.

ADONIS, or **ADONIUS**, a very remarkable river of Phœnicia, near the city of Byblos; which flows from mount Libanus, and is subject to inundations; when, at certain seasons, it is discoloured red; whence arose the fable of Adonis.

ADOUR, a river of Gascony, in France; rising in the mountains of Bigorre, at a place called Tremoula. It is navigable near Granade, in the territory of Marfan; and, through an opening, called Boucalt, which was made for it in 1579; by means of a sluice, it falls into the ocean. There are two other little rivers in France of the same name.

ADRA, a little strong sea-port of Granada, and and bishopric of Gaudix, in Spain, 23 miles S. of Gaudix.

ADRAMYTUM, now **LANDRAMITI**, called by the Turks Endromit, a city of Mysia, in Asiatic Turkey; situated at the foot of mount Ida, between Antandros and Elæa, on a gulph of the same name, near its mouth. It is the see of a bishop, subject to that of Ephesus; and Helladius, bishop of it, subscribed to the Ephesian council. Lat. 39, 50, N. Long. 26, 20, E.

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ADRANA, a river of Germany, generally called Eder, in Upper Hesse; which see.

ADRAON, **ADRATON**, or **CASTRUM BERNARDI DE STAMPIS**, a town of Arabia, in Asia; formerly a bishopric, under the archbishop of Botzra. This town is mentioned in the 6th session of the council of Chalcedon. Lat. 29, 30, N. Long. 40, 10, E.

ADRASTIA, a town of Troas, in Asia; so called from Adrastus, who built it, and was famous for the temple of Nemesis and the oracle of Apollo. Lat. 39, 40, N. Long. 28, 30, E.

ADRIA, or **HADRIA**, by Pliny called Atria, a town of Il Polesine di Rovigo, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Italy. It is an ancient city of Gallia Transpadana; situated on the river Tartaro, 26 miles S. of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and the see of a bishop, which has been removed to Rovigo, and gave name to the Adriatic Sea; but is now in a mean condition, by the inundations of the sea and other casualties. It lies about 5 miles from the confines of the Ecclesiastical-state. Lat. 45, 41, N. Long. 13, 15, E.

ADRIANE, **ADRIANSMOUNT**, or **SIERRA DE ADRIANE**, a chain of mountains in Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain: it has its name from the hermit Adrian, who resided here. The road over it to Alaba and Old Castile is very difficult; just at its beginning is a darkish way, of between forty and fifty paces long, which has been cut through the rock; after this you must ascend a mountain reckoned the highest of the Pyrennees. These mountains are little inhabited; but here and there some cottages of shepherds may be seen.

ADRIANOPLE, or **HADRIANOPLE**, a large city, in a plain on the Maritz, in Romania, a province of European Turkey. It was first called Arestes; and had its present name from the improvements made in it by the emperor Adrian, who repaired it in the year 122. Before his time it was called Ascudam, and was the capital of Bessi. It is situated on a rising ground; and, on the plain, at the foot of it, and partly surrounded with hills, the ancient city appears to have stood, where great part of the walls remain, though they seem to be of the middle ages; and there are many inscriptions, which mention the later Greek emperors who repaired them. The river Meritz, which is the ancient Heber, runs to the S. of the town, and is joined by the other two rivers a little lower; one of which, called the Ardah, is navigable from Philopoli by floats, and must be the Heber above the conflux; the other is called the Tounfah. The Meritz is a fine river, when it is joined by the

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the other two, and is navigable down to Enos, a town at the mouth of the river, which retains its ancient name; but as there are some shallows in the river they do not navigate it in the summer-months. Adrianople is very delightfully situated, in a beautiful plain, watered by three rivers. The shops, which are well-built and furnished, and the kanes, are within the city-walls. They have two or three beautiful mosques on the outside of the city; the largest may vie with the best in Constantinople, and is built in a good taste. There are two mosques in the city, which were churches; and there are two large verd antique pillars in the portico of one of them. This is one of the four royal cities, which the grand signiors have made their residence. The seraglio is at the W. of the town and of the river Meritz, which runs both on the W. and S. sides of the city; it is built on a fine plain spot. The city is governed by the janitzar-aga, who has an absolute authority, both in civil and criminal affairs. It is a place of great trade, supplying all the country with goods, brought by land from Constantinople, and from Smyrna and other parts by sea. In 1360, sultan Amarath I. took it from the Christians; after which time it was the residence of the Turkish emperors till they conquered Constantinople. It is built in a circular form, surrounded with walls and towers; being 8 miles in circuit, and has good houses; but the streets are narrow, uneven, and very dirty. The emperor sometimes comes to Adrianople, either for pleasure or security, when it is not safe staying at Constantinople on account of war or the plague. The things most worthy of notice in Adrianople are, some mosques, covered with copper, decorated with high and noble towers; with galleries, adorned with a great variety of large hewn pillars, cast pedestals, and plates of metal; costly marble, neatly carved doors, fine fountains, stately entrances, and curiously-wrought tapestry. The great trade, to which the navigable river here very much contributes, has drawn to this place persons of various nations. The circum-jacent soil is extremely fruitful. Sultan Selim's magnificent mosque, by its standing on the side of a hill, in the middle of the city, is seen from every part. On a hill, within the city, is a murada, or monastery, of Turkish monks. Adrianople is the second city in the empire, and lies 150 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 43, 12, N. Long. 28, 14, E.

ADRIANS-WALL, or **GRAHAM'S-DYKE**, of which great remains are to be seen, between Dunbriton-firth and the firth of Forth, in the shire of Sterling, Scotland. This wall was built

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by the Romans, as a fence against the incursions of the northern marauders, or wild clans of people, in the Highlands.

ADRUMETUM, now **MAHOMETTA**, a city built by the Phœnicians, and well fortified; situated in a fruitful country, between Carthage and the Syrtes: a council sat here, A. D. 394.

ADVENTURE-ISLAND, a small island in the South Sea; lying in 17, 4, S. Lat. and 144, 30, W. Long. So called from the ship Adventure, in which Capt. Furneaux sailed to the South-Sea.

ADUGAK, one of the Lyffie, Ostrovoe, or Fox islands. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

ADULAH, a mountain in Navarre, in Spain; lying between Pamplona and St. Jean de Pied de Port, over which are a few passes into France.

ADULIS, one of the chief ancient ports of Æthiopia.

ADULLAM, a town to the west of Hebron, in the land of Canaan; mentioned frequently in the history of David's flight from Saul. Among the kings slain by Joshua, is mentioned the king of Adullam; a city assigned to the tribe of Judah, Chron. xi. 35. A cave in its neighbourhood is remarkable for the shelter David found in it.

ADUR, a river in Suffex, which runs into the North Sea, near Adrington.

ADWALTON, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. W. of Leeds; with fairs on January 26, February 26, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas.

ADZEL; a mean place, in the general government of Riga; now belonging to Russia. Lat. 56, 30, N. Long. 38, 5, E.

ADZENETA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain; situated upon Mount Pegna Golosa, which abounds in several sorts of esculent plants.

ÆA, a city on the Phasis, in Colchis, 15 miles from the Euxine Sea. Some geographers think this to be the same city as Æapolis, mentioned by Ptolemy.

ÆBORA, **ÆBURA**, (see **TALAVERA**) a city of New Castile, in Spain; seated on the Tagus, 12 leagues W. of Toledo, in the road to Lisbon.

ÆELFORS, a gold mine, in the parish of Alshedra, in Jonkioping district; a subdivision of Smaland, in Sweden. It was discovered in the year 1738; and from its produce gold ducats were coined.

ÆEPRSUM, an ancient city of Eubœa, situated between Chalcis and the promontory Cœcerum; famous for its hot-baths.

ÆDESSA,

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ÆDESSA, or **ÆGAS**, formerly the capital city of Ematia, in Macedonia; situated on the river Erigonius, 32 miles W. of Pellā, and 58 W. of Thessalonica. The kings of Macedonia were buried here for many ages. The town is called Vodena, and the river Vistritza. See **ÆDESSA**. Lat. 40, 20, N. Long. 48, 45, E.

ÆDUI, an ancient and powerful people of Gallia Celtica; who were possessed of all that part of France we now call Autunois, the greater part of the duchy of Burgundy, the territories of Carolois, Chalons, and Auxois. They had the privilege of senators of Rome, styling themselves the brothers of the Romans.

ÆGADES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands lying on the W. side of Sicily, opposite to the main-land between Marsella and Trapani. Their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretamo.

ÆGÆ, a town of Macedonia; once the metropolis of the kingdom, and the burying-place of their kings. Also an episcopal city of Cilicia, under the archbishop of Anazarabenus, on the sea-coast. It is now in ruins.

ÆGIDA, now **CAPO D'ISTRIA**, the principal town in the N. of the territory of Istria; situated in a little island, joined to the land by a bridge. In an inscription, it is called *Ægidis Insula*. Long. 14, 20, E. Lat. 45, 50. It was afterwards called Justinopolis, after the emperor Justinus.

ÆGEAN-SEA. See **ARCHIPELAGO-SEA**.

ÆGINA, an island in the Archipelago, belonging to European Turkey; anciently called *Ceone*, and *Myrmidonia*. It lies in the bay of Engia, which derives its name from it: the island itself having the same appellation through the corruption of sailors. The ancient inhabitants, on account of the great pains they took in cultivating the land, were called *Myrmidons*; that is, *pismires*, or ants. Not far from its capital, which contains about 800 houses, with a castle, are the remains of a magnificent structure, probably one of the two famous temples that formerly graced this island. Lat. 37, 41, N. Long. 23, 56, E.

ÆGIRA, a city of ancient Greece; situated on a high hill, and almost inaccessible; was the capital of Achaia, and now supposed to be the small village of Hyolocastro, it having been ruined by an earthquake.

ÆGIS, the metropolis of Macedonia.

ÆGIUM, a city in Peloponnesus, in Greece; where the Greeks rendezvoused, in order for the invasion of Troy. It became the metropolis of Achaia.

ÆGLSTAWIK, a good harbour, about half a mile from Sodertelge, a town in Suder-torn, a

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subdivision of Sudermanland, in Sweden. Lat. 59, 20, N. 18, 40, E.

ÆGOS-POTAMOS, a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, falling, with a south-east course, into the Hellespont, to the north of Sestos; also a town, station, or road for ships, at its mouth. Here the Athenians, under Conon, through the fault of his colleague, Isocrates, received so fatal a blow from the Lacedæmonians, under Lysander, in a sea-engagement, as to cost them their liberty and their all.

ÆLEN, a district in Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern. This government, lordship, or county, after having been for some time subject to Savoy, came to the land-holders of the Valais; who, in 1536, exchanged it with Bern, for the district of Gundis; though others say, the city of Bern, assisted by the people of Sanen and Oesch, in the Burgundian war, took the castle, sword in hand, and erased it to the ground; and the town and district were, in 1533, confirmed to Bern. The district consists of a tract of fertile hills and vales; producing excellent wines, and breeding large herds of cattle. There are several salt-springs in the district, which turn to good account; and four villages, or towns: that of *Ælen*, or *Elen*, is a large market-town, seated on an eminence, which is the residence of the governor: it was, in 1740, greatly damaged by an inundation.

ÆLIA, a name frequently given to Jerusalem.

ÆLII-PONS, one of the fortresses near the wall, or rampart; or, in the words of the Notitia, through the line of the hither wall; built, as is thought, by Adrian. Now Porteland, (Camden) in Northumberland, between Newcastle and Morpeth.

ÆLST. See **ALOST**.

ÆMATHIA, the most ancient name given to that territory of Greece; afterwards called Macedonia. See **MACEDONIA**.

ÆMILIAN-WAY, **VIA ÆMILIA**, anciently the name of two consular ways; the one made by M. *Æmilius Lepidus*, who was consul with C. *Flaminius Nepos*, in the year of Rome 566. It begins at the bridge of Rimini, in the province of Romagna, in Italy, where the *Via Flaminia* terminated, passed through Cesena, Forli, Faenza, Imola, Bologna, Modena, Reggio Piacenza, Parma; and extended as far as Aquileia. The other *Via Æmilia* was paved by M. *Æmilius Scaurus*, censor, in the year of Rome 644; and passed through Pisa, Luna, Sabbatii, and and other towns, to Dertona, or Tortona. Nothing can be more pleasant than the *Æmilian Way* from Bologna to Bertinero; it has the appearance of a continued garden, being on both sides

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fides decorated with lovely eminences and fields, covered with fruit-trees. It is pretty straight, and so broad that two coaches can pass a-breast.

ÆMINIUM, a city of ancient Spain, in the province of Lusitania, now Portugal, near the northern bank of the Munda, a little to the south of Talabriga.

ÆMONIA, the ancient name of Thessaly.

ÆNON, a town (mentioned John iii. 23.) which stood near Salim, about 8 miles south of Scythopolis.

ÆOLIAE-INSULÆ, now **ISOLE DI LIPARI**, seven islands, situated between Sicily and Italy; so called from Æolus, who reigned there about the time of the Trojan war. The Greeks call them Hephæstides; and the Romans Vulcaniæ, from their fiery eruptions. They are also called *Liparæorum Insulæ*, from the chief island, Lipara.

ÆOLIAN-ISLANDS, lie off the coast of Sicily, in the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan Sea. They are also known by the name of the Vulcanian Islands; because some of them have volcanoes. See **LIPARI** and **STROMBOLO**.

ÆOLIS, or **ÆOLIA**, the ancient name of part of the W. coast of Asia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey; contiguous to Phrygia Minor, by which it is bounded on the N. the Ægean or Æolian Sea terminates it on the W. Ionia on the S. and Lydia on the E. It was only a narrow tract of land; but constituted the proconsular Asia in the time of the Romans. Its chief cities were Elæa, Myrina, Cuma, and Phocæa.

ÆRDENBURG. See **ARDENBURG**.

ÆRDING, or **ERDING**, a government, with a small town of the same name, in Lower Bavaria, in Germany; situated on the banks of the little river Sempt, and produces the best grain in all Lower Bavaria. In 1632 the greatest part of the town was set on fire by the Swedes; and, in 1648, entirely laid in ashes by them.

ÆRIA, a name given by the Greeks to Egypt.

ÆRNEN, in Latin **ARAGNUM**, a large village in the Valais, in Switzerland; surrounded by a wall, and the houses are slated. It is the principal town of the tything, and in its council-house are held the meeting. With this town is incorporated another village on the Deush-hill, otherwise stiled Auf-deisch, or Deistalden; and in Latin, Mons Dei; at the foot of which hill is a lofty stone-bridge over the Rhone.

ÆRSCHOT. See **ARSHOT**.

ÆTH. See **ATH**.

ÆTHIOPIA. See **ETHIOPIA**.

ÆTHRA, a river in South Halland, in Sweden, near the town of Falkenberg; it issues from the Allung-lake, and empties itself into the sea.

ÆTHUSA, or **ÆGUSA**, a little island, mentioned

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by geographers, lying a little to the westward of Lopadusa, on the coast of Africa Proper.

ÆTNA, (in the Itineraries **ÆTHNA**, supposed from *aitō*, to burn; according to Bochart, from Athuna, a furnace, or Ætuna, darkness), now Monte Gibello; a vulcano, or burning mountain, of Sicily, situated in Lat. 30, N. Long. 15, E.

This mountain, famous from the remotest antiquity both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain, called Val Demonj, from the notion of its being inhabited by devils, who torment the spirits of the damned, in the bowels of this vulcano.

Concerning the dimensions of mount Ætna, we can scarce extract any thing consistent, even from the accounts of the latest and most ingenious travellers. Pindar, who lived about 435 years before Christ, calls it the Pillar of Heaven, on account of its great height. All modern writers likewise agree that this mountain is very high and very large; but differ excessively both as to its height and magnitude: some making it no less than 12 miles high, others 8, others 6, some 4; while Mr. Brydone and Sir William Hamilton, who lately ascended to its highest summit, reduce its height to little more than 2 miles; nay, by some it is reduced to 10,036 feet, somewhat less than 2 miles. No less remarkable are the differences concerning its circumference: some making it only 60 miles round, others 100; and Signior Recuperò, from whom Mr. Brydone had his information in this respect, affirms it to be no less than 138 miles in circuit.

We are sorry to detract from the merit of Mr. Brydone, or to involve in obscurity what he hath been at so much pains to elucidate; but every person, who compares the account of mount Ætna's circumference, given by Signior Recuperò, and to which Mr. Brydone seems to have assented, with its apparent circumference, on the map prefixed to that gentleman's Tour through Sicily and Malta, must at once be struck with the prodigious disparity. Indeed, it is plain that in the map the geographer hath not left room for any such mountain; nor can we help thinking that, by comparing the distances of some of the Sicilian towns from one another, Signior Recuperò's dimensions will be found enormously exaggerated. Certain it is, that there the geographer hath placed Catania, which stands at the foot of mount Ætna, on one side no more than 28 miles from the most distant point of the river Alcantara, which forms the boundary on the opposite side; so that a circle, whose radius is 14 or 15 miles, must encompass

as much space as we can possibly think is occupied by the basis of mount *Ætna*. Thus we will reduce the circumference of this famous mountain to between 80 and 90 miles; and even when we do so it must still be acknowledged to be very great.

But if we are embarrassed with the circumference of *Ætna*, we are much more so with the accounts relating to its height; and one circumstance particularly creates almost insurmountable difficulties. It is agreed upon by all travellers, and, among the rest, by Sir William Hamilton, that from Catania, where the ascent first begins, to the summit, is not less than 30 miles. The descent on the other side we have no account of; but, whatever supposition we make, the height of the mountain must be prodigious. If we suppose it likewise to be 30 miles, and that mount *Ætna* can be represented by an equilateral triangle, each of whose sides is 30 miles, we shall have an amazing elevation indeed, no less than 26 miles perpendicular!—Such a height being beyond all credibility we must contract the sides of our triangle in proportion to its basis. We shall begin with allowing 10 miles for the difference between a straight line from Catania to the summit, and the length of the road, occasioned by the inequalities of the mountain; and, supposing the descent on the other side to be somewhat shorter, we may call it 15 miles. Mount *Ætna* will now be represented by a scalene triangle, whose base is 30 miles, its longest side 20, and its shortest 15; from which proportions we shall still find its height to be between 8 and 9 miles. This is still incredible; and, when all the various relations concerning the height of *Ætna* are compared, we hope it will not be thought presumptuous in us to give it as our opinion, that the true dimensions of this mountain are as yet unknown.

Concerning the products and general appearance of this volcano, authors are much better agreed. The journey from Catania to its summit has been lately described by three travellers, M. D'Orville, Mr. Brydone, and Sir William Hamilton. All these agree that this single mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world: towards the foot it is very hot; farther up more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we ascend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with snow; thence the whole island is supplied with that article, so necessary in a hot climate, and without which the natives of Sicily could not be inhabited. So great is the demand for this commodity that the bishop's

revenues, which are considerable, arise from the sale of mount *Ætna's* snow; and he is said to draw 1000*l.* a year from one small portion, lying on the north side of the mountain. Great quantities of snow and ice are likewise exported to Malta and Italy, making a considerable branch of commerce. On the north side of this snowy region Mr. Brydone was assured that there are several small lakes which never thaw; and that the snow, mixed with the ashes and salts of the mountain, are accumulated to a vast depth. The quantity of salts contained in this mountain, he, with great probability, conjectures to be one reason of the preservation of its snows; for salt increases the coldness of snow to a surprising degree. In the middle of the snowy region stands the great crater, or mouth of *Ætna*; from which, though contrary to the usual mode of travellers, we shall begin our particular account of this mountain. Sir William Hamilton describes the crater as a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep; situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about 9 miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of stones and ashes; and, as Mr. Hamilton was informed by several people of Catania, had been thrown up about 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he visited *Ætna*. Before this mountain was thrown up there was only a prodigious chasm, or gulph, in the middle of the above-mentioned plain; and it has been remarked, that about once in 100 years the top of *Ætna* falls in; which undoubtedly must be the case at certain periods, or the mountain obliged continually to increase in height. As this little mountain, though emitting smoke from every pore, appeared solid and firm, Mr. Hamilton and his companions went up to the very top. In the middle is a hollow, about 2 miles and a half in circumference, according to Mr. Hamilton; 3 miles and a half, according to Mr. Brydone; and 3 or 4, according to M. D'Orville. The inside is crusted over with salts and sulphur of different colours. It goes shelving down from the top like an inverted cone; the depth, in Mr. Hamilton's opinion, nearly corresponding to the height of the little mountain. From many places of this space issue volumes of sulphureous smoke; which, being much heavier than the circumambient air, instead of ascending in it, roll down the side of the mountain, till, coming to a more dense atmosphere, it shoots off horizontally, and forms a large tract in the air, according to the direction of the wind; which, happily for our travellers, carried it exactly to the side opposite to which they were placed. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable

fathomable gulph, so much celebrated in all ages, both as the terror of this life and the place of punishment in the next. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises; which, in eruptions, are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a prodigious distance. Its diameter is probably very different at different times: for Mr. Hamilton observed, by the wind clearing away the smoke from time to time, that the inverted hollow cone was contracted almost to a point; while Mr. D'Orville and Mr. Brydone found the opening very large. Both Mr. Brydone and Mr. Hamilton found the crater too hot to descend into it; but Mr. D'Orville was bolder; and, accordingly, he and his fellow-traveller, fastened to ropes, which two or three men held, for fear of accidents, descended as near as possible to the brink of the gulph; but the small flames and smoke, which issued from it on every side, and a green sulphur, and pumice-stones quite black, which covered the margin, would not permit them to come so near as to have a full view. They only saw distinctly, in the middle, a mass of matter which rose, in the shape of a cone, to the height of above 60 feet; and which, towards the base, as far as their sight could reach, might be 600 or 800. While they were observing this substance some motion was perceived on the north side, opposite to that whereon they stood; and immediately the mountain began to send forth smoke and ashes. This eruption was preceded by a sensible increase of its internal roarings; which, however, did not continue; but, after a moment's dilatation, as if to give it vent, the volcano resumed its former tranquillity; but as it was by no means proper to make a long stay in such a place our travellers immediately returned to their attendants. On the summit of mount Ætna, Mr. Hamilton observes that he was sensible of a difficulty in respiration, from the too great subtilty of the air, independent of what arose from the sulphureous smoke of the mountain. Mr. Brydone takes no notice of this; which probably arose from the air being in a more rarefied state at the time of Mr. Hamilton's observation than of Mr. Brydone's; the barometer, as observed by the former, standing at 18 inches and 10 lines; by the latter, at 9 inches, 6½ lines. In these high regions there is generally a very violent wind; which, as all our travellers found it constantly blowing from the south, may possibly be commonly directed from that point. Here Mr. Brydone's thermometer fell to 27. The top of Ætna being above the common region of vapours the heavens appear with exceeding great splendor. Mr. Brydone and his compa-

ny observed, as they ascended in the night, that the number of stars appeared infinitely increased, and the light of each of them appeared brighter than usual; the whiteness of the milky way was like a pure flame, which shot across the heavens; and, with the naked eye, they could observe clusters of stars that were invisible from below. Had Jupiter been visible, he is of opinion that some of his satellites might have been discovered with the naked eye, or at least with a very small pocket-glass. He likewise took notice of several of those meteors, called falling stars; which appeared as much elevated as when viewed from the plain: a proof, according to Mr. Brydone, that "these bodies move in regions much beyond the bounds that some philosophers have assigned to our atmosphere." To have a full and clear prospect from the summit of mount Ætna it is necessary to be there before sun-rise; as the vapours raised by the sun in the day-time will obscure every object: accordingly our travellers took care to arrive there early enough; and all agree, that the beauty of the prospect from thence cannot be expressed. Here Mr. Brydone and Mr. Hamilton had a view of Calabria, in Italy, with the sea beyond it; the Lipari islands, and Stromboli, a volcano, at about 70 miles distance, appeared just under their feet; the whole island of Sicily, with its rivers, towns, harbours, &c. appeared distinct, as if seen on a map. Massa, a Sicilian author, affirms, that the African coast as well as that of Naples, with many of its islands, have been discovered from the top of Ætna. The visible horizon here is not less than 800 or 900 miles in diameter. The pyramidal shadow of the mountain reaches across the whole island, and far into the sea on the other side, forming a visible tract in the air; which, as the sun rises above the horizon, is shortened, and at last confined to the neighbourhood of Ætna. The most beautiful part of the scene however, in Mr. Brydone's opinion, is the mountain itself, the island of Sicily, and the numerous islands lying round it. These last seem to be close to the skirts of Ætna; the distances appearing reduced to nothing. This mountain is divided into three zones; which might properly enough be distinguished by the names of Torrid, Temperate, and Frigid: they are however known by the names of the Piedmontese, or Regione Calta, the cultivated or fertile region; the Sylva, woody or temperate zone; and the Regione Deserta, the frigid, or desert zone, or region. All these are plainly distinguished from the summit. The Regione Deserta is marked out by a circle of snow and ice, which extends on all sides to the distance

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of about 8 miles, beginning at the foot of the crater. Greatest part of this region is smooth and even. This is immediately succeeded by the Sylvosa, or woody region; which forms a circle of the most beautiful green, surrounding the mountain on all sides. This region is variegated with a vast number of mountains, of a conical form, thrown up by Ætna in those eruptions which burst out from its sides. Mr. Hamilton counted 44 on the Catania side; each having its crater, many with large trees, flourishing both within and without the crater. All these, except a few of late date, have acquired a wonderful degree of fertility. The circumference of this zone, or great circle, according to Recupero, is not less than 70 or 80 miles. It is every where succeeded by the Regione Culta; which is much broader than the rest, and extends on all sides to the foot of the mountain. Here terrible devastations are sometimes committed by the eruptions; and the whole region is likewise full of conical mountains thrown up by them. The circumference of this region is, by Recupero, reckoned 183 miles; but we have already given our reasons for rejecting these dimensions. This region is bounded by the sea to the south and south-east; and on all other sides by the rivers Smetus and Alcantara, which form the boundaries of mount Ætna. About a mile below the foot of the great crater, are found the ruins of an ancient structure, called Il Torre de Filosofo; by some supposed to have been built by the philosopher Empedocles, who took up his habitation here, the better to study the nature of mount Ætna. By others they are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Vulcan. They are of brick, and seem to have been ornamented with marble. Somewhere in this region also Mr. D'Orville found a great oblong block of polished marble, 8 or 10 feet high, and 3 or 4 thick; though how it came there, was quite unaccountable to him. From Mr. D'Orville's and Mr. Brydone's accounts, we must reckon this part of the mountain pretty steep; but Mr. Hamilton says, that the ascent was so gradual as not to be in the least fatiguing; and had it not been for the snows they might have rode on their mules to the very foot of the crater. The woody region descends 8 or 9 miles below the Regione Deserta, but differs greatly in the temperature of its climate. Mr. Hamilton observed a gradual decrease of the vegetation as he advanced; the under part being covered with large timber trees, which grew gradually less as he approached the third region; at last they degenerated into the small plants of the northern climates. He also observed quantities of juniper

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and tansey; and was informed by his guide that later in the season (he visited Ætna in June, 1769) there are a great many curious plants; and in some places rhubarb and saffron in great plenty. In Carrera's History of Catania there is a list of all the plants and herbs of Ætna in alphabetical order. This region is extolled by Mr. Brydone as one of the most delightful spots on earth. He lodged for a night in a large cave near the middle, formed by one of the most ancient lavas. It is called La Spelonca del Capriole, or the Goat's-cavern; because it is frequented by those animals, which take refuge there in bad weather. Here his rest was disturbed by a mountain, thrown up in the eruption 1766. It discharged great quantities of smoke, and made several explosions, like heavy cannon fired at a distance; but they could observe no appearance of fire. This gentleman likewise visited the eastern side of the Regione Sylvosa, intending to have ascended that way to the summit, and descended again on the south side to Catania, but found it impracticable; though, what the insurmountable difficulties were he does not mention. On this side part of the woody region was destroyed, in 1755, by an immense torrent of boiling water, which issued from the great crater. Its traces were still very visible, about a mile and an half broad, and in some places more. The soil was then only beginning to recover its vegetative power, which, it seems, this torrent had destroyed for 14 years. Near this place are some beautiful woods of cork and ever-green oak, growing absolutely out of the lava, the soil having hardly filled the crevices; and, not far off, our traveller observed several little mountains that seemed to have been formed by a late eruption. Each of these had a regular cup, or crater, on the top; and, in some, the middle gulph, or Voragine, as the Sicilians call it, was still open. Into these gulphs Mr. Brydone tumbled down stones, and heard the noise for a long time after. All the fields round, to a considerable distance, were covered with large burnt stones, discharged from these little volcanoes. The woody region, especially the east side, called Carpinetto, abounds with very large chestnut-trees; the most remarkable of which has been called, from its size, Castagno de Cento Cavalli, or chestnut-tree of an hundred horse. Mr. Brydone was greatly disappointed at the sight of this tree; as it is only a bush of five large ones growing together; but his guides assured him that all these five were once united into one stem; and Signior Recupero told him, that he himself had been at the expence of carrying up peasants, with tools, to dig round this bush of trees, and found all the

the stems united below ground in one root. The circumference, as measured by Messrs. Brydone and Glover, who accompanied him, amounted to 204 feet. Another of these, about a mile and a half higher on the mountain, is called Castagno del Galea: it rises from one solid stem to a considerable height; after which it branches out, and is a much finer object than the other: this was measured 2 feet above the ground, and found to be 76 feet in circumference. A third, called Castagno del Nave, is pretty nearly of the same size; and Massa, one of the most esteemed Sicilian authors, affirms, that he has seen solid oaks there, upwards of 40 feet round. All these grow on a thick, rich soil, which seems originally to have been formed of ashes thrown out by the mountain. Here the barometer stood at 26 inches, 5 lines and an half, indicating an elevation of near 4000 feet. The Piedmontese district is covered with towns, villages, monasteries, &c. and is well peopled, notwithstanding the danger of such a situation: but the fertility of the soil tempts people to inhabit that country; and their superstitious confidence in their saints, with the propensity mankind have to despise danger which they do not see, render them as secure there as in any other place. Here, Sir William Hamilton observes, they keep their vines low, contrary to the custom of those who inhabit mount Vesuvius; they produce a stronger wine, but not in such abundance: here also many terrible eruptions have burst forth; particularly one in 1669. At the foot of the mountain, raised by that eruption, is a hole, through which Sir William Hamilton descended, by means of a rope, into several subterraneous caverns, branching out, and extending much farther than he chose to venture, the cold there being excessive, and a violent wind extinguishing some of the torches. Many other caverns are known in this and the other regions of *Ætna*; particularly one near this place, called *La Spelonca della Palomba*, (from the wild pigeons building their nests there.) Here Mr. Brydone was told that some people had lost their senses, from having advanced too far, imagining they saw devils and damned spirits. Some of these caverns are made use of as magazines for snow, which they are well adapted for, on account of their extreme cold. These are, with great probability, supposed to be the hollows made by the issuing of the lava in eruptions. In this region the river *Acis*, so much celebrated by the poets, in the fable of *Acis* and *Galatea*, takes its rise. It bursts out of the earth at once in a large stream, runs with great rapidity, and, about a mile from its source, throws itself into the sea. Its water is remarkably clear; and so extremely cold that it is

reckoned dangerous to drink it: it is said, however to have a poisonous quality, from being impregnated with vitriol; in consequence of which, cattle have been killed by it. It never freezes; but is said often to contract a greater degree of cold than ice. Having thus given an account of this mountain, in its quiet and peaceable state, we must now describe the appearance it puts on during the time of an eruption, when it spreads destruction for many miles round, and is capable of striking the boldest with terror. Here we are surprised to find ourselves at a loss; for though there are many particular accounts of the eruptions of *Vesuvius*, we cannot, after the most diligent search, find that any writer hath accurately described the phenomena attending an eruption of *Ætna*. Borelli, indeed, an Italian writer, published a natural history of this mountain, for the year 1669, when a very terrible eruption happened; but as this treatise is not now to be found in this part of the world, at least we must supply the deficiency in the best manner we can, by such hints as can be obtained from the writings of Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Brydone; together with a very imperfect account, given by some English merchants, who happened to be in *Catania* at that time, and recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 51. Sir William Hamilton, who has examined both *Vesuvius* and *Ætna*, in a very accurate manner, never had an opportunity of seeing an eruption of the latter; but as he is of opinion that the two volcanoes agree perfectly in all respects, only that the latter is on a much larger scale than the former, we hope it will not be unacceptable to our readers to give some account of the general appearances of *Vesuvius* when in a state of eruption, the better to help their ideas concerning *Ætna*. It has already been observed, that a smoke constantly issues from the top of *Ætna*, and that its internal noises never cease. The case is the same with *Vesuvius*: and Sir William Hamilton observed, that in bad weather the smoke was more considerable, as well as the noises much louder, than when it was fair; so that in bad weather, he had frequently heard the inward explosions of the mountain at *Naples*, six miles distant from *Vesuvius*. He also observed the smoke that issued from the mountain, in bad weather, to be very white, moist, and not near so offensive as the sulphureous steams from various cracks in the side of the mountain. The first symptom of an approaching eruption is an increase of the smoke in fair weather; after some time, a puff of black smoke is frequently seen to shoot up in the midst of the white to a considerable height. These puffs are attended with considerable explosions: for, while *Vesuvius*

was in this state, Sir William Hamilton went up to its top, which was covered with snow; and perceiving a little hillock of sulphur, about six feet high, which had been lately thrown up, and burnt with a blue flame at the top, he was examining this phenomenon when suddenly a violent report was heard; a column of black smoke shot up with violence, and was followed by a reddish flame. Immediately a shower of stones fell; upon which he thought proper to retire. Phenomena of this kind, in all probability, precede the eruptions of *Ætna* in a much greater degree. The smoke, at length, appears wholly black in the day-time, and in the night has the appearance of flame; showers of ashes are sent forth, earthquakes are produced, the mountain discharges volleys of red-hot stones to a great height in the air. The force by which these stones are projected, as well as their magnitude, seems to be in proportion to the bulk of the mountain. Signior Recupero assured Mr. Brydone, that he had seen immensely large ones thrown perpendicularly upwards to the height of 7000 feet, as he calculated, from the time they took to arrive at the earth, after beginning to descend from their greatest elevation. The largest stone, or rather rock, that was ever known to be emitted by *Vesuvius*, was 12 feet long and 45 in circumference. This was thrown a quarter of a mile; but much larger ones have been thrown out by mount *Ætna*, almost in the proportion in which the latter exceeds *Vesuvius* in bulk. Along with these terrible symptoms the smoke that issues from the crater is sometimes in a highly electrified state. In this case, the small ashes, which are continually emitted from the crater, are attracted by the smoke, and rise with it to a great height, forming a vast black, and to appearance dense, column; from this column continual flashes of forked, or zig-zag, lightning issue, sometimes attended with thunder, and sometimes not; but equally powerful with ordinary lightning. This phenomenon was observed by Sir William Hamilton, in the smoke of *Vesuvius*, and has also been taken notice of in that of *Ætna*; and when this electrified smoke hath spread over a tract of land much mischief hath been done by the lightning proceeding from it. When these dreadful appearances have continued, sometimes 4 or 5 months, the lava begins to make its appearance. This is a stream of melted mineral matters, which in *Vesuvius* commonly boils over the top; but very seldom does so in *Ætna*; owing to the great weight of the lava, which, long before it can be raised to the vast height of mount *Ætna*, bursts out through some weak place in its side. Upon the appearance of the lava, the violent eruptions of the mountain

generally, though not always, cease; for, if this burning matter gets not sufficient vent, the commotions increase to a prodigious degree. In the night-time, the lava appears like a stream of fire, accompanied with flame; but in the day-time it has no such appearance; its progress is marked by a white smoke, which, by the reflection of the red-hot matter, in the night assumes the appearance of flame. All the above-mentioned symptoms preceded the great eruption of *Ætna*, in 1669. For several months before the lava broke forth the old mouth, or great crater, on the summit was observed to send forth great quantities of smoke and flame; the top had fallen in so that the mountain was much lowered; the islands also of *Volcan* and *Stromboli*, two volcanoes to the westward of Sicily, were observed to rage more than usual. Eighteen days before the eruption, the sky was very thick and dark, with thunder, lightning, frequent concussions of the earth, and dreadful subterraneous bellowings. On the 11th of March, some time before the lava got vent, a rent was opened in the mountain, 12 miles in length; into which, when stones were thrown down, they could not be heard to strike the bottom. Burning rocks, 60 palms (15 of our feet) in length, were thrown to the distance of a mile; others, of a lesser size, were carried three miles off; the internal noises of the mountain were exceedingly dreadful, and the thunder and lightning, from the smoke, scarce less terrible than they. When the lava at last got vent, it burst out of a vineyard, 20 miles below the great crater, and sprung up into the air to a considerable height. Here it formed a mountain of stones and ashes, not less, as Sir William Hamilton conjectures, than half a mile perpendicular in height, and 3 miles in circumference. For 54 days neither sun nor stars had appeared; but soon after the lava got vent, the mountain became very quiet. The terrible effects of this fiery stream may be imagined from its amazing extent; being, as Sir William Hamilton observes, no less than 14 miles long, and in many places 6 in breadth. In its course it destroyed the habitations of near 30,000 persons; and meeting with a lake, 4 miles in circumference, it not only filled it up, though several fathoms deep, but made a mountain in the place of it. Having reached Catania, it destroyed part of its walls, and ran for a considerable length into the sea, forming a safe and beautiful harbour; which, however, was soon filled up by a fresh torrent of the same inflamed matter. It is not easy, for those who have never been present at those terrible operations of nature to represent to their minds the horror which must attend the breaking forth of a lava; for though the

the giving vent to this burning matter generally produces a cessation of the violent efforts of the internal fire; yet, at the very instant of its explosion, scarce any thing can be conceived so dreadful. As we cannot find a particular account of what happened, at the breaking forth of the lava in mount *Ætna* in 1669, we must content ourselves with giving the reader some idea of it from Sir William Hamilton's account of the breaking forth of a lava in *Vesuvius*, no more than a quarter of a mile's distance from the place where he stood. "I was making my observations," says he, "on the lava, which had already, from the spot where it first broke out, reached the valleys; when, on a sudden, about noon, I heard a violent noise within the mountain; and, about a quarter of a mile off the place where I stood the mountain split, and with much noise, from this new mouth, a fountain of liquid fire shot up, many feet high, and then, like a torrent, rolled on directly towards us. The earth shook, at the same time that a volley of pumice-stones fell thick upon us; in an instant, clouds of black smoke and ashes caused almost a total darkness; the explosions from the top of the mountain were much louder than any thunder I ever heard; and the smell of sulphur was likewise very offensive. My guide, alarmed, took to his heels; and, I must confess, I was not at my ease. I followed close, and we ran near three miles without stopping: as the earth continued to shake under our feet, I was apprehensive of the opening of a fresh mouth, which might have cut off our retreat. I also feared that the violent explosions would detach some of the rocks off the mountain of *Somma*, under which we were obliged to pass; besides, the pumice-stones, falling upon us, like hail, were of such a size as to cause a disagreeable sensation upon the part where they fell. After having taken breath, as the earth still trembled greatly, I thought it most prudent to leave the mountain, and return to my villa; where I found my family in a great alarm, at the continual and violent explosions of the volcano, which shook our house to its very foundation, the doors and windows swinging upon their hinges. The noise and smell of sulphur increasing, we removed from our villa to Naples: and I thought proper, as I passed by *Portici*, to inform the court of what I had seen; and humbly offered it as my opinion, that his Sicilian Majesty should leave the neighbourhood of the threatening mountain. I observed, in my way to Naples, which was in less than two hours after I had left the mountain, that the lava had actually covered three miles of the very road through which we had retreated. It is astonishing that it should have

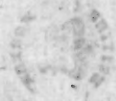
run so fast; as I have since seen, that the river of lava, in the *Attrio di Cavallo*, was 60 and 70 feet deep, and in some places near 2 miles broad. When his Sicilian Majesty quitted *Portici*, the noise was greatly increased; and the concussion of the air, from the explosions, was so violent, that, in the king's palace, doors and windows were forced open; and even one door there, which was locked, was nevertheless burst open. At Naples, the same night, many windows and doors flew open; (the windows at Naples open like folding-doors.) In my house, which is not on the side of the town next *Vesuvius*, I tried the experiment of unbolting my windows; when they flew open upon every explosion of the mountain. Besides these explosions, which were very frequent, there was a continual rumbling noise, which lasted this night about five hours. No doubt the same terrible appearances are put on by *Ætna* at the time its lavas break forth; but in a much greater degree, in proportion to the superior size of the mountain. The appearance, and indeed the effects, of the lava itself, are very dreadful. When it first issues, the lava appears very fluid, and runs with the rapidity of a swift river: but, even then it surprisingly resists the impressions of solid bodies; for Sir William Hamilton could not pierce that of *Vesuvius* with a stick, driven against it with all his force; nor did the largest stone he was able to throw upon it sink, but made a slight impression, and then floated along. This happened almost at the very mouth, when the lava appeared liquid as water, and when he saw it running with a rapidity equal to the river *Severn*, at the passage near *Bristol*. A description of the lava, issuing from mount *Ætna* in 1669, was sent to the court of England by Lord *Winchelsea*, who at that time happened to be at *Catania*, in his way home from his embassy at *Constantinople*. His account is not now to be procured; but Mr. Hamilton found a copy in Sicily, and hath given an extract, part of which follows: "When it was night, I went upon two towers, in diverse places; and I could plainly see, at ten miles distance, as we judged, the fire begin to run from the mountain in a direct line, the flame to ascend as high and as big as one of the greatest steeples in your majesty's kingdoms, and to throw up great stones into the air; I could discern the river of fire to descend the mountain, of a terrible fiery or red colour, and stones of a paler red to swim thereon, and to be some as big as an ordinary table. We could see this fire move in several other places, and all the country covered with fire, ascending with great flames in many places, smoking like to a violent furnace of iron melted, making a noise with the great pieces that fell,

fell, especially those that fell into the sea. A cavalier of Malta, who lives there, and attended me, told me, that the river was as liquid, where it issues out of the mountain, as water, and came out, like a torrent, with great violence, and is five or six fathom deep, and as broad, and that no stones sink therein."—The account given in the Philosophical Transactions is to the same purpose. We are there told, that the lava is "nothing else than diverse kinds of metals and minerals, rendered liquid by the fierceness of the fire in the bowels of the earth, boiling up, and gushing forth, as water doth at the head of some great river; and, having run in a full body for a stone's-cast, or more, began to crush, or curdle; becoming, when cold, those hard, porous stones, which the people call *fiscicarri*."—Those, though cold, in comparison of what first issues from the mountain, yet retained so much heat, as to resemble huge cakes of sea-coal strongly ignited; and came tumbling over one another, bearing down or burning whatever was in their way. In this manner the lava proceeded slowly on till it came to the sea, when a most extraordinary conflict ensued betwixt the two adverse elements. The noise was vastly more dreadful than the loudest thunder, being heard through the whole country to an immense distance; the water seemed to retire and diminish before the lava, while clouds of vapour darkened the sun. The whole fish on the coast were destroyed, the colour of the sea itself was changed, and the transparency of its waters lost for many months. While this lava was issuing in such prodigious quantity, the merchants, whose account is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, attempted to go up to the mouth itself; but durst not come nearer than a furlong, lest they should have been overwhelmed by a vast pillar of ashes; which, to their apprehension, exceeded twice the bigness of St. Paul's dome, in London, and went up into the air to a far greater height; at the mouth itself was a continual noise, like the beating of great waves of the sea against rocks, or like distant thunder; which sometimes was so violent as to be heard 60, or even 100 miles off, to which distance also part of the ashes were carried. Some time after, having gone up, they found the mouth, whence this terrible deluge issued, to be only a hole about 10 feet diameter. This is also confirmed by Mr. Brydone; and is probably the same through which Sir William Hamilton descended into the subterranean caverns already mentioned. Mount *Ætna*, as we have already remarked, has been a celebrated volcano from the remotest antiquity. Diodorus Siculus mentions eruptions of it, as happening

500 years before the Trojan war, or 1693 years before the Christian era. Many others are recorded by historians in different ages; but none are particularly described. The mountain seems sometimes to lie dormant for many years, or even centuries, when it breaks out again with great fury, and will sometimes burn for years together. Since 1669 there have been several eruptions; but none of them comparable to that one. The last happened in 1766. The lava sprung up into the air to a considerable height, 12 miles below the summit; but formed a stream only 6 miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth. These are the most remarkable circumstances we have been able to collect, that might serve to give an adequate idea of this famous mountain. Many things, however, concerning the extent, antiquity, &c. of the lavas, remain to be discussed, as well as the opinions of philosophers concerning the origin of the internal fire, which produces so much mischief; but the consideration of these belongs to the general article, *Vulcano*, to which the reader is referred. The fate of Catania and Hybla, which have often been destroyed by eruptions, falls to be mentioned under these two articles.

ÆTOLIA, a part of Greece, bordered on the east by the Locrians, Phocians and Ozæans, from whom it was separated by the river *Evandus* or *Licormas*. The *Acar-nanians*, were parted from them by the river *Acholous*, on the west; and on the north it had the *Dorians*, with part of *Epirus*; and on the south was the bay of *Corinth*, where it had a sea-port called *Oenias*.

AFGHANS, the general denomination of a people in Persia, who, under the late *Kouli Khan*, subverted the Persian monarchy. They are divided into three principal tribes; and, like most oriental nations, derive their genealogy from *Noah*, by *Afghan*, as they relate, the second son of *Japhet*; whose descendants multiplying greatly in process of time, quitted their country, and went to inhabit the foot of *Suliman-Couh*, a chain of mountains which separates the province of *Kandahar* from the *Mogul's* empire. This nation was formerly divided into two principal tribes; one of which lived on the mountains, under the general name of *Afghan*; and the other extended on the plains to the southward, and was distinguished by the name of *Balanche*. In the reign of *Ismael Samani*, that is, towards the end of the ninth century, a numerous colony of *Afghans* having quitted *Kandahar*, a third tribe was formed on *Hassarai*, the eastern part of *Herat*. The latter took the name of *Abdolees*, and soon after embraced the *Mahometan* religion.



MAP of AFRICA from the best AUTHORITIES.



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religion: In the beginning of the eleventh century the tribe of Clige, a subdivision of that of Afghans, who inhabited Soliman-Cough, and the most numerous and powerful of the three, was almost entirely destroyed by the celebrated Mahommed, founder of the dynasty of the Gaznavids. This prince had established the seat of his empire at Ghoztavi, a city on the confines of Kandahar, in order to be the nearer to the Indies, which he intended to conquer. But having been obliged, in one of his successful campaigns, to return suddenly to his capital with a small body of troops, he ordered the rest to follow by slow marches. His army was returning in separate detachments, loaded with the spoils of those nations they had subdued, when the Cligis waited for them in the defiles of the mountains, through which they knew his troops must pass, and successively defeated several different bodies of Mahomed's army. No sooner did the prince receive the news of the defeat of his detachments than he assembled the best of his troops; and, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, entered the country of Kandahar with such expedition, that, attacking the Cligis briskly on every side, he made so terrible a slaughter that the whole was nearly extirpated. However, it was not till the reign of Tamerlane that they appeared as numerous and formidable as they had been before this memorable defeat. The Abdolcees, having quitted Kandahar 200 years before, were not involved in the same calamity. But contests arising between the Mogul and Shah of Persia, about Kandahar, the possession of it was at last secured to the latter: but the cruelty and avarice of the Persian governors alienates the people's minds.

AFFLENTCHEN. See **ABLENTCHEN.**

AFRA, a strong castle on the frontiers of Zara, in Africa, built by Cherif Mahomet, king of Sus. It is always furnished with a strong garrison both of horse and foot, to suppress the incursions of the Arabs out of the desert into Numidia, at the entrance into which it stands, in a soil fruitful in dates, and abounding with goats; but producing little either of barley or wheat. Lat. 28, 20, N. Long. 23, 10, E.

AFRICA (according to Bochart, from a Punic word, signifying ears of corn) one of the four great divisions, by the moderns called quarters, of the world, and one of the three called by the Greeks *ἡμέραι*, or continents. By them it was also called Libya.

Africa lies S. of Europe, and W. of Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, which separates it from the former; on the north-east, by the Red-sea, which divides it

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from Asia; and to which it is attached by a neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, about 60 miles over, separating the Mediterranean from the Red-sea. On the west, south, and east, it is bounded by the main ocean: so that it is properly a vast peninsula, bearing some faint resemblance of a pyramid, the base of which is the northern part, running along the shores of the Mediterranean; and the top of the pyramid is the most southerly point, called the Cape of Good Hope. Its greatest length from north to south is 4500 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 3500 miles; reaching from Lat. 37, N. to 35, S. and from Long. 17, W. to 50, E.

Tho' the chief part of this continent had been in all ages unknown to the Europeans and Asiatics, its situation is more favourable than either Europe or Asia for maintaining an intercourse with other nations. It stands, as it were, in the center of the three other quarters of the globe; and has thereby a much nearer communication with Europe, Asia, and America, than any one of these has with another. For, (1.) It is opposite to Europe in the Mediterranean, for almost 1000 miles, in a line from east to west; the distance seldom 100 miles, never 100 leagues, and sometimes not above 20 leagues. (2.) It is opposite to Asia for all the length of the Red-sea, the distance sometimes not exceeding five leagues, seldom fifty. (3.) Its coast for the length of about 2000 miles lies opposite to America at the distance of, from 500 to 700 leagues, including the islands: whereas America, unless where it may be a *terra incognita*, is no where nearer Europe than 1000 leagues; and Asia than 2500, except on the north-west parts, lately explored. As the equator divides this continent almost in the middle, the far greatest part of it is within the tropics; and, of consequence, the heat is in some places almost insupportable by Europeans, it being there greatly increased by vast deserts of burning sand. It cannot be doubted, however, that, were the country well cultivated, it would be extremely fertile; and would produce, in great abundance, not only the necessities, but also the luxuries, of life. It has been asserted, that the sugars of Barbadoes and Jamaica, as also the ginger, cotton, rice, pepper, pimento, cocoa, indigo, &c. of these islands, would thrive in Africa to as much perfection as where they are now produced. Nor can it be doubted, that the East-Indian spices, the tea of China and Japan, the coffee of Mocha, &c. would all thrive in some parts of the African coast; as this continent has the advantage of feeling no cold, the climate being there very warm,

warm, or very temperate. Whatever may be the case with the internal parts of Africa, it is certain that its coasts are well watered with many very considerable rivers. The Nile and the Niger may be reckoned among the largest in any part of the known world, America excepted. The first discharges itself into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious course, from its source in Abyssinia. The origin neither of the Nile nor of the Niger is certainly known; but that of the latter is supposed to run through a tract of land little less than 3000 miles. Both these rivers annually overflow their banks; fertilising, by that means, the countries through which they pass. The Gambia and Senegal rivers are only branches of the Niger. Many vast ridges of mountains also run through different parts of this continent; but their extent is very little known. Some of the most remarkable are, 1. Those called Atlas, lying between the 20th and 25th degree of north latitude, and supposed almost to divide the continent from east to west. 2. The Mountains of the Moon, so called on account of their great height; supposed to be the boundaries between Abyssinia and some of the interior kingdoms. 3. The mountains of Sierra Leona, so called on account of their abounding with lions; and likewise supposed to be the boundaries of some of the nations. 4. Those called by the ancients the mountains of God, on account of their being subject to perpetual thunder and lightning. Of all these, however, little more is known than their names. To what we have already said, concerning the produce of Africa, we may add, that no part of the world abounds with gold and silver in a greater degree. Here also are a prodigious number of elephants; and, it is surprising, that neither the ancient nor modern Europeans, notwithstanding their extravagant and insatiable thirst after gold and silver, should never have endeavoured to establish themselves effectually in a country much nearer to them than either America or the East-Indies; and where the objects of their desire are found in equal, if not greater, plenty. Next to gold and silver, copper is the most valuable metal; and, on this continent, is found in great plenty, insomuch that the mountains of Atlas, above-mentioned, are said all to be composed of copper ore. In short, Africa, though a full quarter of the globe, stored with inexhaustible treasure, and capable of producing almost every necessary, conveniency, and luxury of life, within itself, seems to be utterly neglected, both by its own inhabitants and all other nations: the former, being in a savage state, are incapable of enjoying the blessings offered them by nature; and the latter taking no farther notice of the inhabitants, or their land, than to obtain, at the easiest rate, what they procure with as little trouble as possible; or to carry

them off for slaves to their plantations in America. Only a small part of this continent was known to the ancients, viz. the kingdom of Egypt and the northern coast, comprehending little more than what is now known by the name of Barbary. It was divided into Africa Propria and Africa Interior. Africa Propria comprehended only the Carthaginian territories. Africa Interior comprehended all other nations to the southward of these territories, or those at a greater distance from Rome. The only kingdoms, however, with which the Romans had any connection, were the Numidians, the Mauritanians, and the Gætuli. All these, as well as Egypt, were swallowed up by that enormous power, and reduced to the condition of Roman provinces. But the Romans seem never to have penetrated beyond the tropic of Cancer. There appears, indeed, to have been some intercourse between them and the Ethiopians; but the latter always preserved their liberty; and we find their queen, Candace, mentioned in the times of the apostles, when the Roman power was at its highest pitch. Between the tropic of Cancer and the equinoctial line a multitude of savage nations were supposed to have their residence; known by the names of Melanogætuli, Nigritæ, Blemmyes, Dolopes, Astacuri, Lotophagi, Ichthyophagi, Elephantophagi, &c. (which are taken notice of, as well as the others already mentioned, under their proper names); but that Africa was a peninsula, seems to have been totally unknown both to the Europeans and Asiatics, for many ages. It is probable, indeed, that some of the Phœnicians, and their offspring, the Carthaginians, were not so ignorant! as they carried navigation to a much greater height than either the Greeks or Romans: but their discoveries were all concealed with the greatest care, lest other nations should reap the benefit of them; and, accordingly, we can now find no authentic accounts concerning them. The navigation round Africa in particular, is recorded, by the Greek and Roman writers, rather as a strange, amusing tale, than as a real transaction; and, as neither the progress of the Phœnician and Carthaginian discoveries, nor the extent of their navigation, were communicated to the rest of mankind, all memorials of their extraordinary skill in naval affairs seem in a great measure to have perished when the maritime power of the former was annihilated by Alexander's conquest of Tyre, and the empire of the latter was overturned by the Romans. That the peninsula of Africa, however, was in reality sailed round by the Phœnicians we have on indisputable authority; for some of that nation undertook the voyage at the command of Necho, king of Egypt, about 604 years before the Christian era. They sailed from a port in the Red-sea,

Red-sea; and after three years returned by the Mediterranean: and the very objections that were made to the veracity of their accounts at that time are unanswerable proofs to us that this voyage was really accomplished. They pretended that, having sailed for some time, the sun became more and more vertical; after which he appeared in the north, and seemed to recede from them: that as they returned, the sun gradually seemed to move southwards; and, after becoming vertical once more, appeared then in the south side of them as before they set out. This, which we know must certainly to have been the case was deemed incredible at that time, and universal ignorance concerning the extent of this continent prevailed till the 15th century. The first attempts towards attaining a knowledge of Africa was made by the Portuguese in 1412. Notwithstanding their vicinity, they had never before ventured beyond Cape Non, situated in about N. lat. 27: it had received its name from a supposed impossibility of passing it. This year they proceeded 160 miles farther, to Cape Bojador; which stretching a considerable way into the Atlantic-ocean with rocky cliffs, appeared so formidable to the navigators that they returned without any attempt to pass it. In an attempt to double this formidable cape, they discovered the Madeira islands in 1419: but Cape Bojador continued to be the boundary of their continental discoveries till 1433, when they penetrated within the tropics, and in a few years discovered the river Senegal, Cape de Verd, and the islands which lie off that promontory. In 1449 the western islands, called the Azores, were discovered; and in 1471 they first penetrated beyond the Line, and were surprised to find that the torrid zone, contrary to the opinion of the ancients, who imagined it to be burnt up with heat, was not only habitable, but fertile and populous. In 1484 they proceeded 1500 miles beyond the Line; so that they began to entertain hopes of finding that way a passage to the East-Indies; and two years afterwards the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz; but it was not till the year 1497 that the Portuguese, under Vazquez de Gama, actually doubled this cape, and discovered the true shape of the continent. Thus the coasts of Africa were made perfectly known; and probably the knowledge concerning its interior parts would have been much greater than it is had not the general attention been called off from this continent by the discovery of America in 1492.—The Romans for a long time maintained their power in Africa; but in the year 426 Bonifacius, supreme governor of all the Roman dominions in this quarter, being compelled to revolt by the treachery of another

general, called Ætius, and finding himself unable to contend with the whole strength of the Roman empire, called in Genferic, king of the Vandals, to his aid; who thereupon abandoned the provinces he had seized in Europe, and passed over into Africa. Bonifacius however being soon after reconciled to his empress Placidia, endeavoured in vain to persuade the Vandals to retire. Hereupon a war ensued, in which the barbarians proved victorious, and quickly over-ran all the Roman provinces in Africa. In the year 435 a peace was concluded; when Numidia and some other countries were ceded to the Vandals, who soon after seized all the rest. These barbarians did not long enjoy their ill-gotten possessions; for, about the year 533 Belisarius drove them out, annexing the provinces to the eastern empire; and, in 647, the Saracens, having conquered Mesopotamia, Egypt (which anciently was not included in the meaning of the word Africa) Phoenicia, Arabia, and Palestine broke like a torrent into Africa, which they quickly subdued. Their vast empire being in 936 divided into 7 kingdoms, the African states retained their independency long after the others were subdued by the Turks: but in the beginning of the 16th century, being afraid of falling under the yoke of Spain, they invited the Turks to their assistance; who first protected and then enslaved them. They still continue in a kind of dependence on the Ottoman empire. They are not however, properly speaking, the subjects of the grand signior, but call him their protector, paying him an annual tribute. On the coasts the natives are almost all addicted to piracy; and with such success have they carried on their employment that the greatest powers in Europe are become their tributaries. Concerning even these states, which are nearest to Europe, very little is known: but the interior nations are scarce known by name; nor do almost any two of the most learned moderns agree in their division of Africa into kingdoms; and the reason is, that no traveller hath ever penetrated far into these inhospitable regions. In the year 1774, indeed, an account appeared in our news-papers and magazines of a Mr. Bruce, who had entered Abyssinia, probably the ancient Ethiopia, where he remained upwards of two years; after which he found means to return, bringing along with him many great curiosities: but this gentleman, contrary to the general disposition of travellers, could never be prevailed upon to make his discoveries public, and disclaimed what was published by others concerning his travels. According to the best accounts we have been able to procure concerning those regions of Africa, they are divided in the following manner:

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	Nations.	Len.	Brea.	Chief Cities.	Dist. & Bear. from Lond.
Barbary.	Morocco	500	480	Fez	1080 S.
	Algiers	480	100	Algiers	920 S.
	Tunis	220	170	Tunis	990 S. E.
	Tripoli	700	240	Tripoli	1260 S. E.
	Barca	400	300	Tolemeta	1440 S. E.
Up. Ethiopia.	Egypt	600	250	Grand Cairo	1920 S. E.
	Biledulgerid	2500	350	Dara	1565 S.
	Zaara	2460	660	Tenessa	1840 S.
	Negroland	2200	840	Madinga	2500 S.
	Guinea	1800	360	Benin	2700 S.
	Nubia	940	600	Nubia	2415 S. E.
	Abyssinia	900	800	Gondar	2880 S. E.
	Abex	540	130	Doncala	3530 S. E.
	Lower Ethiopia, very little known to the Europeans.				
	Loango	410	30	Loango	1100 S.
Lower Guinea.	Congo	54	42	St. Salvador	1480 S.
	Angola	36	250	Loango	1750 S.
	Benguela	45	18	Benguela	1900 S.
	Mataman	45	24	No towns	• • •
	Ajan	9	30	Brava	1702 S. E.
	Zangubar	14	35	Melinda, or Mo- fambique	4440 S. E.
	Monomotapa	96	66	Monomotapa	4500 S.
	Monemugi	9	66	Chicova	4200 S.
	Sofola	48	30	Sofola	4600 S. E.
	Terra de Nat.	6	35	No towns	• • •
	Cassraria, or Hottentots.	78	66	Cape of Good Hope	5200 S.

The principal islands of Africa lie in the Indian-Seas and Atlantic-Ocean; of which the following belong to, or trade with the Europeans, and serve to refresh their shipping to and from India.

Islands.	Towns.
Babelmandel, at the entrance of the Red-Sea	Babelmandel
Zocotra, in the Indian-Ocean	Calanfia
The Comora illes	Joanna
Madagascar, ditto	St. Austin
Mauritius, ditto	Mauritius
Bourbon, ditto	Bourbon
St. Helena, in the Atlantic-Ocean	St. Helena
Ascension, ditto	Uninhabited
St. Mathew, ditto	Uninhabited
St. Thomas, Anaboa, Princes-Island,	St. Thomas, Anaboa
Fernandopo, in the Atlantic	St. Domingo
Cape Verd Islands, ditto	Fort St. Michael
Goree, ditto	Palma St. Christopher's
Canaries, ditto	Santa Cruz, Funchal
Madeira, ditto	Angra
The Azores, or Western Isles, lie nearly at an equal distance from Europe, Africa, and America, ditto	

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The chief trade carried on by Europeans with the more savage African nations is the purchasing, or carrying off by force when it is in their power, slaves for their colonies in other countries; and because they have been remarkably successful in this iniquitous trade, it hath been gravely asserted that these barbarous nations are descended from Canaan the son of Ham, whom Noah cursed, and prophesied that he should be a servant of servants to his brethren: but, not to insist on the absurdity of supposing the villainy of any nation a punishment sent from God, it may justly be questioned whether the term "servant of servants" will not apply to ourselves, rather than to them. Certain it is, that the interior parts of Africa have never been conquered by any nation. A set of lawless banditti, pretending to be descended from other vagabonds driven out of Troy by the Greeks, enslaved the greatest part of the known world, and this island among the rest. After a number of ages, the Romans were driven out by other banditti, and these again by others; so that for a space of time much longer than the slave-trade hath yet existed, the European and most Asiatic nations were servants to those who had themselves been accounted the most contemptible of the human race; but during all this time the Africans enjoyed liberty, and do still enjoy it, notwithstanding the wicked advantages the Europeans take of the barbarism of the negroes to make them sell one another. No European nation hath ever made a nation of negroes yield up their country to them, or pay them an annual tribute; nor have they even been able to introduce their customs among them; so that, on the whole, instead of being the greatest slaves, we cannot help thinking the barbarous nations in Africa are the only people on earth that have never yet been enslaved by others. The most probable accounts concerning the towns and sea-ports of Africa we have been able to procure, are mentioned under their proper names, as they occur in the order of the alphabet.

AFRICA, or MEHEDIA, a sea-port town of Tunis, lying on the Barbary-coast, in the third general division of the terraqueous globe, bearing its name. The former it has from its ancient and famed capital, supposed by some to be Ptolemy's Aphrodisium; and the second from Mehedi, caliph of Kairwan, who caused the city to be fortified, and from him called Mehedia. It is seated on a neck of land, washed on both sides by the sea, and defended by good walls, towers, ditches, &c. on the land-side, and by banks of sand towards the sea. It has a spacious port, the entrance of which is extremely narrow, and the gate on the land-side very strong; and on its outside is an arched way 70 feet long, and so very dark as to strike strangers with

with terror. This city had other curious and remarkable fortifications belonging to it whilst under the Roman dominion; but these were afterwards totally destroyed by the successors of Mahomet, together with those of Carthage; a description of which may be seen in Marmol. The fortifications mentioned above are those which caliph Mehedi caused to be erected in the strongest manner, who also transplanted hither a new colony, and made it his own residence. Since his death this city has often changed its masters, and been the occasion of many bloody wars; so that the emperor Charles V. having at length made himself master of it, and foreseeing the difficulty and expence of keeping it, and at the same time fearing lest it should again fall into the hands of the Infidels, caused all the fortifications to be blown up. This town is 70 miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 8, 20, N. Long. 36, 2, E.

AFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandez, on the South-Sea coast, in the kingdom of Chili. Its long. is 30, 20, W. from the meridian of Callao, and about 400 leagues to the N. of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea-lions or wolves. See FERNANDO.

AFWESTAD, a place of Nafgards-lehn, which is a district of Dalecarlia, in Sweden; where is a large copper forge belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Dal-Elbe, and resembles a town, having its own church and community, and a royal post-house. Here the copper-plates are flatted; and it has a mint for small silver coin. Lat. 61, 20, N. Long. 14, 10, W.

AFWIOWARA, a village of Kautokeino, in Tornea-Lapmark, in Lapland; situated between high mountains, consisting of 22 houses, &c. or huts of Laplanders, who pay tribute to Norway. It has a prerogative and justiciary court, with a market-place.

AGA, or AGAC, a kingdom of Abyssinia, with a town of the same name. This country lies near the lake of Zaire, between the Nile and the provinces of Ambian and Nova.

AGADES, AGDES, EGDES, (kingdom of) in Africa; lies E. of Sguidi and Targa, with Sana-go on the S. and Bordoia and Bournow on the E. It lies near the river Ghir, and produces a great quantity of grass for the numerous herds that feed upon it, especially on the S. side. It is divided into 2 districts; namely, the northern, which is called Defart, or belonging to the Defart of Zahara, lying S. of Targa; and the southern or fertile towards the frontiers of Agades to the N. Here are found great quantities of manna, which the inhabitants gather in calabashes, and export for sale. The negroes dissolve it in the water they dress

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their meat in, and esteem it very cooling and wholesome; and they think it is owing to this that the people are more healthy here than in Tombut, though the air be not so good. De L'Isle takes notice of great quantities of good Sena gathered in this country; and, besides its capital of the same name, he mentions two others, namely, Degkir and Secmara.

AGADES, the capital of the above kingdom, called by the Arabs Andegast; and is situated, according to Le Croix, between high mountains, and near the source of a large river, which runs through the whole country, discharging itself into the Lake de Garda, and thence into the Sanaga. The town is surrounded with walls, and the houses built in the Morefque fashion; in the heart of it is the royal palace, built in the same taste. The inhabitants are mostly merchants and traders settled there; the rest are either tradesmen or soldiers belonging to the prince, who is said to be tributary to the king of Tombut, and dependent on a tribe called Zuinziga, in Libya, who have power to depose him, if dissatisfied with his government. Lat. 18, 58, N. Long. 12, 30, E.

AGAN, or PAGAN, one of the Ladrone, or islands of Thieves; where the famous Magellan was assassinated, going in search of the Molucca-Islands through the South-Sea. It is situated between the islands of Chomocoan and Guagan.

AGANARA, or AGANAGARA, a town of India, on this side the Ganges. Castaldus and Molesius mention it after Ptolemy, and tell us it stands on the sea-shore.

AGANIPPE, a famous fountain of mount Helicon, in Boeotia, a part of Turkey in Europe; sacred to Apollo and the Muses, of which were two more equally celebrated, namely, Hippocrene and Pegasus in the same mountain.

AGAR, a town of Africa Proper, a few miles W. of Leptis. The situation is remarkably rocky; and the ruins of its ancient splendor covers a great deal of ground. A village is now the only remains on the spot where the ancient town stood, and is now called by the Arabs Bob Hadjar.

AGATA (St.) a small place in the Farther Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples.

AGATHA (St.) a city of the Farther Principate, in the kingdom of Naples; it is a small place, but the see of a bishop. It is thinly peopled, and stands on a rock near the confines of the Terra de Lavoro, in the mid-way between Benevento to the E. and Capua to the W. that is, 14 miles from each. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 14, 46, E.

AGATHYRNA, or AGATHYRNUM, AGATHYRSA, AGATHYRSUM, a town of Sicily, now S. Marco; as old as the war of Troy, being built

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by Agathyrnus, son of Æolus, on an eminence. The gentilitious name is Agathyrnaus; or, according to the Roman idiom, Agathyrnenfis.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guinea; it lies 80 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 8, 5, N. Long. 5, 6, E.

AGDE, a city of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the territory of Agadez, with a bishop's see. The diocese is small; but it is one of the richest countries in the kingdom. It produces fine wool, wine, oil, corn, and silk. It is seated on the river Eraut, and a mile and a quarter from its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Lyons, and where there is a fort built to guard its entrance. It is well-peopled; the houses are built of black stone, and there is an entrance into the city by 4 gates. The greatest part of the inhabitants are merchants or seamen. The public buildings are but mean: the cathedral is small, and not very handsome: the bishop's palace is an old building, but convenient enough. The city is extended along the river, where it forms a little port, wherein small craft may enter. There is a great concourse of pilgrims and other devout people to the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace. It is a little without the city, between which and the chapel there are about 13 or 14 oratories, which they visit with naked feet. The convent of the Capuchins is well-built; and on the outside are lodgings and apartments for the pilgrims who come to perform their neuvaine, or nine days devotion. The chapel, which contains the image of the Virgin Mary, is distinct from the convent. The city was attacked by the English in 1710, but without success. Long. 3, 20, E. Lat. 43, 19.

AGDENAS, a small district in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, bordering on Drontheim-bay. It is a good corn-country.

AGDESIDEN, a district in the diocese of Christianfand, in Norway; consisting of the 4 bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelaudet, Lister, and Mandal.

AGEN, a city of France, on the river Garonne, the capital of Agenois, in Guienne, and the see of a bishop. The gates and old walls which yet remain shew that this city is very ancient, and that its former circuit was not so great as the present; but there is no trace remaining of the castle so famous in history. The palace, wherein the presidial holds his sessions at this day, was heretofore called the castle of Montravel; and is seated without the walls of the old city, and on the side of the fosse. There are likewise the ruins of another castle called La Sagne, which was without the walls, close by a brook. Though the situation of Agen is very convenient for trade and commerce, the inhabi-

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tants are so very indolent that there is very little, of which the neighbouring cities take the advantage. It is seated on the bank of the river Garonne, in a pleasant country. Long. 0, 30, E. Lat. 44, 12, N.

AGENOIS, the most fruitful part of all Guienne. It formerly gave the title of count. The ancient inhabitants of this fine country were the Nitiobriges. It has Condomois on the S. Quercy on the E. Perigord on the N. and Bazadois on the W.

AGER, a small place of Catalonia, in Spain; of little consequence, but gives the title of Viscount.

AGFORD, one of the hamlets belonging to Fromesfelwood, in Somersetshire, and a sequestered village. It lies between that town and the neighbouring parish of Whatley; and is famous for having been the residence of the late ingenious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe.

AGGA, ANJA, or AGONNA, a little kingdom on the Gold-Coast of Guiney, in Africa; where a custom prevails for a woman to govern. It is a pleasant fertile country; and the inhabitants live peaceably under their government, seldom or never going to war. Here the English had a small fort and settlement of the same name. It lies in lat. 6, N. and under the meridian of London.

AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANIA, the largest diocese in the southern parts of Norway, and the principal and most considerable in the whole kingdom, being from S. to N. about 300 miles, and from E. to W. in the S. part, about 120, terminated northward in a point. It consists of the united dioceses of Opflo and Hammer. To it belong the districts of Aggerhuus, Fredericstadi, Schmaalehne, Bratsberg, Ringering, Hallingdahlen, Eger, and Bascherud; 2 feudal counties, 4 provincial jurisdictions, 15 bailiwicks, and 14 probsteys, or priories. Aggerhuus is the S. E. part of Norway, and situated between the provinces of Bergen on the W. from which it is separated by vast mountains; Dalecarlia and Bahus belonging to Sweden on the E. the mouth of the Baltic or Categate on the S. and the province of Drontheim on the N. The land is mostly mountainous and woody; but the valleys are tolerably fruitful, being watered by many lakes and rivulets. Here are several sea-ports, particularly Fleckeren, where the fishing-trade is pretty flourishing.

AGGERHUUS, a considerable mountain-fortress of Aggers-herred, one of the districts of Aggerhuus diocese, in Norway; situated on the W. side of the same bay, under which lies the town of Christiania. The date of its foundation is not known. In 1310, it was in vain besieged by duke Erich of Sweden; and in 1567, the Swedish army, which

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which closely besieged it for 18 weeks, was shamefully defeated; in 1717, the like fruitless attempt was made upon it by the Swedes under Charles XII. Before the fortifications, stands a cluster of houses, called Hovedtangen. It lies 30 miles N. W. of Fredericshall. Lat. 59, 25, N. long. 10, 30, E.

AGGEROE, a fortress belonging to Fredericstadt, in the diocese of Christiania, in Norway. It stands on an island, and near the sea, with a particular commandant, who is under the governor of Fredericstadt.

AGGERS-HERRED, one of the districts in the diocese of Aggerhuus in Norway; containing 3 juridical places, as Ascher, Ost or West-Barum, and Ager; also the following places, Christiania, Opflo, Aggerhuus, Aggers, and Barum.

AGGERS, in the above district in Norway, is a very ancient church, which stands about a quarter of a Norway mile N. of Aggerhuus castle. It is said to have been built above 700 years, and is reckoned the oldest church in this diocese; mention is made of it in history before the castle of Aggerhuus was erected.

AGGSPACH, a market-town in the circle above the Manhartsberg in Austria, seated on the Danube; opposite to which, on the other side the river abovementioned, a Carthusian monastery of the same name lies.

AGHER, a town of Ireland, which sends 2 members to parliament. It is situated in the southern part of Ulster, not far from Clogher.

AGHRIM, a village and castle of Gallway, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland; where, in 1691, General Ginkle obtained a victory over the Irish and French; at which time Sr. Ruth, the French General, with about 7000 men, were killed, and about 650 taken prisoners.

AGHUNALASHKA, or **UNALASHKA**, one of the Lyfic Ostrova or Fox Islands. See **FOX ISLANDS**.

AGINCOURT, or **AZINCOURT**, a village of Ponthieu, a district of Picardy, in France, situated near the river Bresse. It is memorable in history, for a glorious victory, which the English, commanded by king Henry V. gained here over the French, on the 25th of October, 1415. The English lost but 1600 men, and the French 6000. Among the slain were the count of Nevers and Anthony duke of Brabant, who were brothers to the duke of Burgundy; the duke of Alençon, the Constable d'Aubert, who commanded the French; the duke of Bar, the marshal of Boucicaut, Admiral Dampierre, the archbishop of Sens, the viscount of Laonnois, and many other of the French nobility. Among the prisoners taken, were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the counts of

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Vendosme and Richemont, with 1400 gentlemen. Agincourt lies seven miles N. of Heudin. Lat. 50, 35, N. long. 2, 0, E.

AGIRO, or **AGYRA**, a town in Sicily, called at present San Philipppo d'Agirone. It is noted for being the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus.

AGIRU, one of the 4 bailiwicks, or jurisdictions, into which the island of Corfu, in the Ionian sea, and belonging to European Turkey, is divided. It is the western part of this island: on it are twenty villages, which contain upwards of 8000 inhabitants. The castle of Angelo, situated on the S. promontory of Palacrum, and under which lies a handsome convent, called Paleo Castrezza, is the only remarkable place in this district.

AGISYMBBA, a district of Libya Interior, according to Agathemerus, situated to the S. E. of the Æthiopes Anthropophagi; the parallel passing through which, at 16 deg. to the S. of the equator, was the utmost extent of the knowledge of the ancients to the South.

AGLIA, a small village in Piedmont, Italy, that has a district, to which is annexed an earldom.

AGMET, or **AGMAT**, formerly the capital of Morocco Proper, in Africa; situated on the declivity of a hill belonging to Mount Atlas. It was once very populous, surrounded with high strong walls, and defended by a stout fortress. It stands on a river bearing its name, and in a delightful territory, abounding with gardens, orchards, vines, &c. but hath been so often destroyed, particularly by the Beni-merini, that it hath never recovered itself since. The castle is inhabited by the Morabites, who lead a kind of hermitical life, and principally subsist by the charity of those poor people who now live in the town, and are mostly gardeners, potters, or husbandmen. Near this place is a very large and deep lake, which receives all the water coming down from the adjacent mountain.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNABAT, or **AGNETHIN**, a town in the county of Altland, in that part of Transylvania which is inhabited by the Saxons. It is situated on the river Harbach, ten miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 46, 40, N. long. 24, 10, E.

AGNADEL, or **AGNADELLO**, a small place of the Milanese, in Italy, situated on a canal between the rivers Adda and Serio. It is noted for a great victory which Lewis XII. of France gained over the Venetians, May 5, 1500; but much more since, by a battle fought between prince Eugene and the duke de Vendosme, in 1705. This battle commonly goes by the name of that of Cassano; but the hottest part of the action was at this place. It lies between five and six miles S. E. of Cassano.

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AGNAN (St.) *Fanum sancti Agnani*, a small town of Berry, in France; situated on the river Cher, near the borders of Tourain and Blaisois, 20 leagues W. of Bourges. It was anciently no more than an hermitage; but afterwards grew up to a pretty large place. In 1663 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1665 into an earldom. Here is a castle and collegiate church, with two convents.

AGNANO (Lake of) near the city of Naples, in Italy, is situated in a valley between hills, and is supposed to have been anciently one of Lucullus's reservoirs. It is almost circular, and 3 miles round. Its waters are rather muddy, and partly covered with a green slime. Upon it are great numbers of small wild ducks and other water-fowl. In many places the water is seen to bubble up, but without the least heat. About 20 paces from its banks is the grotto Del Cane, named so from the frequent experiments on dogs in its suffocating steam, which seizes on every thing within its height. In the lake is store of tench and eels; and the Jesuits of Naples, who lately were the proprietors thereof, drew from it annually 15 or 1600 crowns, arising from the fishery and the macerating of hemp and flax, in order to beat these for use.

AGNEREINS, a small place of Ville-neuve, a chatellany in the government of Burgundy, in France. It was formerly the seat of the chatellany.

AGNES (St.) one of the Scilly-islands, lying westward of the Land's-end in Cornwall. See **SCILLY**.

AGNES (St.) a village in Cornwall, on the sea-coast, between St. Ives and St. Michael.

AGNETHLIN. See **AGNABAT**.

AGNO, a division of the government of Laufis, a landogtey of Swisserland, which contains above forty parishes or villages, and is situated on part of the Lugano-lake, to which it gives the name of Lago d'Agno, and receives into it the river of the same name.

AGNON, or **ACNO**, the *Clanlus* of the ancients, a river of Campania, in Italy. It rises in the neighbouring mountains, and runs to Acerra and Linternum, where it stagnates into a lake.

AGNONE, a small place of the Hither Abruzzo, a province in Naples.

AGON, an island belonging to the N. part of Helsingland, in Sweden; to which sea-faring people resort, it having a good harbour.

AGONALIS (Circus) a square in Rome, so called from the games and combats instituted in honour of Janus Agonales by king Numa, and where they used to be celebrated; now called

Piazza Navona. It is the most magnificent and largest square in Rome, surrounded with stately buildings, and two churches, particularly that of St. Agnes, which is of admirable architecture.

AGONNA. See **AGGA**.

AGOSTA, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Long. 16, 15, E. lat. 37, 17, N.

AGRA, or **INDOSTAN PROPER**, so called from its being the principal kingdom of the Mogul empire in Asia, bounded by Bando on the W. by Dely on the N. by Sambal on the E. and by Gualcar and part of Narvar on the S. According to Sanfon, it is 270 miles where longest from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. It is a plain country; and, though not so fruitful in wheat and other corn as Dely, it abounds with oranges, lemons, &c. besides rice, indigo, and cotton: and its manufactures of white cloth, stuffs made of silk, silver and gold lace, &c. render it one of the richest countries in the Indies. Its quota of forces to the Mogul army is 15,000 horse and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at 3 millions sterling.

AGRA, the capital of the province, in the kingdom of Indostan Proper, in Asia. It was founded in 1566 by Eckbar, who called it Eckbabat, and made it the seat of his empire, which soon drew numbers of merchants and other people to it. Agra is seated on the great river Semana, or Jemina, which runs through the kingdom, and in the midst of a barren sandy plain, from which the sun reflects excessive heat on the town in the summer. The houses are so built as to have a prospect of the river. No part of the town is fortified, except the palace; but it is moated round; and in the palace is always a great army, especially if the Mogul be there. The Mahometan inhabitants are said to be most numerous; and it is a place of great traffic, being resorted to by merchants from China, Persia, all parts of India, and by the English and Dutch. Our nation once had a factory here; but the great distance from Surat, and the hazards and difficulties which they underwent in passing through the countries of many rajas and raioutes made them withdraw it, though they continue to trade here. The Dutch, who have still a factory in this city, deal principally in scarlet cloth, looking-glasses, silver, gold, and white lace, hardware, cloth of Jelapour, and spices. Here are above 60 very large caravanseras nobly built, and with most commodious apartments for the merchants. The baths are about 800, and the mosques 700; some of which last are sanctuaries. Here are about 30 palaces of the omrahs and other great men, which

are built of brick or stone, in a line from that of the mogul; and, with many other less palaces and fine structures in the same line, form a charming prospect. The mogul's palace is a citadel, in the figure of a crescent, on the banks of the river; and the walls are mounted with cannon. It is built of red stone, like speckled marble, which in the sun looks very beautiful a great way off. It is encompassed with ditches, and a terrace-garden cut through with canals of running water, intermixed with green plots and pleasure-houses, that form an agreeable prospect. It is divided from the city by a large square, where the rajas keep guard by turns at the 2 outer-gates facing the principal streets; without which is a ditch, and bridges over it, with a large canal of running water inclosed by stone-walls, so broad on both sides that there is a way for elephants and passengers, whether foot or horse, with several guard-houses, other habitations, and shops, at proper distances. Here also are the apartments for the inferior officers of the mogul's court, and long galleries for the emperor's manufactures of stuffs of gold, silver, silk, tapestry, &c. and for goldsmiths and enamellers that work for the palace. At the end of the canal is a large round place of arms, where the troops are daily mustered. The whole palace is encompassed with tents for the inferior officers and soldiers; and these you must pass before you enter the first court of the palace, which is a large square, supported by arches, forming a shade at all times of the day; and on an eminence here is a concert of musical instruments at certain hours. This palace, in which also are held the courts of judicature, &c. father Tosi says is 4 miles in compass: but the accounts of it seem in a great measure fictitious, and therefore we have omitted them here. The habits of Agra differ but little from those of Persia; a particular account of which may be seen under that article. On the other side of the river, N. E. from the city, are two very magnificent sepulchres at Secandra, which were built by the great mogul Jehan Guir, for his father Eckbar and his own beloved queen. See SECANDRA. Agra stands in Lat. 26, 43, N. Long. 76, 49, E.

AGRAGAS. See AGRIGENTUM.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain; yet the chief place of a jurisdiction.

AGREABLE, an island formed by the river Lisse, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa.

AGREDA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain; is seated at the foot of mount Cayo, in the neighbourhood of which anciently stood Gracchuris. It is very populous, consisting of no less than 1000 families; has six parishes, three monasteries, and two hospitals. Lat. 41, 50, N. Long. 2, 30, E.

AGREVE (St.) a little town of Upper Viva-

rais, a subdivision of Languedoc, in France; situated at the foot of the mountains.

AGRI, or **ACKI,** a river of the kingdom of Naples; which, arising in the Appenine mountains, not far from Marisco Nuovo, falls into the gulph of Tarento.

AGRIA, called **EGER** by the Germans, and **ER-LAW** by the inhabitants, is situated between Buda and Cschaw, in the county of Heves, and middle of Hungary, on a little river of the same name. It is the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Gran; and is surrounded with old walls and bulwarks. Near it, on the other side of the river, is a strong castle, situated on a mountain. It had formerly good buildings; but by reason of the frequent sieges and conquests which it has undergone, is now in a mean condition; from which it may perhaps recover itself gradually, as a bishop resides here who has a rich revenue; and here also is a college, and academy of Jesuits. In the neighbourhood is produced excellent red wine; and not far from the town is a warm bath. It was first built by king Stephen the Saint. When Suliman II. emperor of the Turks besieged it in 1552 with 70,000 men, it was so gallantly defended, that after the Turks had battered it 40 days with 50 pieces of cannon, and made several assaults, in which they lost 8000 men, they were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians, and 60 of the chief nobility, with their families; who bound themselves by an oath to hold out to the last extremity. The courage of the women during the assaults was surprising. But in 1596 Mahomet III. took it, and, contrary to the capitulation, put the garrison to the sword. The Imperialists retook it in 1687, after they had blocked it up for 3 years, and thereby reduced all the neighbouring country to their obedience. In 1704 it was mastered by the malcontents under prince Ragotki; but in 1706 it fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who pillaged the town, and committed many outrages; but they could not master the castle. It was retaken by the Hungarians, who kept it till 1710, when it surrendered to the Imperialists. Agria lies 47 miles N. E. from Buda. Lat. 48, 10, N. Long. 20, 10, E.

AGRIGENTUM, or **AGRAGAS,** in Sicily; formerly as famous for its buildings as Syracuse itself. It stands 118 furlongs distance from the sea; but can conveniently import by water all sorts of provisions, &c. Some lakes near this city are said to be salt; and that men do not sink in them, but float like wood.

AGRIGNAN, one of the islands of the Lardones, which is about 40 miles in compass. Lat. 19, 40.

AGRIMONT, or **AGROMONT,** a town of the Basilicate,

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Basilicate, a province of Naples, in Italy; was formerly a considerable place, with a bishop's see; which since has been united to that of Marisco.

AGRIPPINA COLONIA URBIORUM.
See COLOGNE.

AGUA DE PAO, a town of S. Miguel, one of the Azore islands in the Atlantic-Ocean. It had the privilege of a town given it by king Emanuel of Portugal in 1515; it contains 330 houses, and has one parish. Lat. 38, 20, N. Long. 23, 40, W.

AGUA DE PEIXES, a mean place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the duke of Cadaval; is under its own ouvidor, or particular judge.

AGUA-REVES, a small place in Tralofmontes, a province of Portugal; containing 360 souls.

AGUAS BELLAS, a small place in Portuguese Estramadura; containing between 500 and 600 inhabitants.

AGUEDA, or **AGADA**, a town of Estramadura, in Portugal; situated on the ruins of the old Emenium, mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny.

AGUEPERSE. See AIGNEPERSE.

AGUER, a city of Africa, at the foot of mount Atlas, on a promontory, which was anciently called Visugrum. It was taken by the Portuguese in the year 1536. Not long after, Cheriff Mahomet sent his son, with 50,000 men, to besiege it; and he himself soon followed, with a numerous reinforcement, and took it, though with the loss of 18,000 men; and, to be revenged, he put all he found in the city to the sword; the governor, Monroi, and those who retired to the towers, were made prisoners. The said governor's daughter, Donna Mencia, with whom Mahomet fell passionately in love, after much solicitation, consented to marry him; but she proving with child, his other wives poisoned her: yet, out of regard for her memory, Mahomet gave her father his liberty. Lat. 29, 40, N. Long. 20, 15, E.

AGUESMORTES, is a town belonging to the diocese of Nismes, and government of Languedoc, in France. It is a strong place, on account of its situation in a morass, 2 leagues distant from the Rhone, and 5 from Montpellier. It formerly stood near the sea, and had a harbour; but at present it is 2 French leagues from it, and the harbour is choaked up. It is the seat of an admiralty, has a bailiwick, a royal court of justice, and a board of 5 large farms. In the neighbourhood of this place are several lakes; on which account the air is so unhealthy that the town is almost a desert.

AGUIAR, a town of Beira, in Portugal; contains 500 inhabitants, and has a district of 8 parishes.

AGUIAR, a mean place, belonging to Alentejo,

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in Portugal; containing 450 souls. It belongs to Count Barao.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a concellio, or particular jurisdiction, in Entredouro e Minho, a province of Portugal; comprehending 47 parishes.

AGUIAS, an inconsiderable place, in Alentejo, a province of Portugal; containing between 500 and 600 inhabitants.

AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa; seated on the river Aguela, and subject to the king of Morocco.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, in Latin Agilaria, a small town of Old Castile, in Spain, with an old strong castle. It gives the title of marquis. It lies 24 miles W. of Estella.

AGUILLAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, about 26 miles W. of Estella.

AGURANDE, or **AIGURANDE**, a small town of Lower Berry, in France, with a castellany. It is surrounded with strong walls and deep ditches; and the river Creuse runs very near it. This town belongs to the lordship of Chateau-Roux, except one street, which is held by the county of La Marche. It is 4 leagues distant from La Chatro, to the S.

AHAUSZ, a small district and town, in the bishopric of Munster, in Westphalia; the town is situated on the river Aa, and contains a citadel. This place subsists chiefly by agriculture.

AHLDEN, a district of Lunenburg-Zell, in Germany; lying on both sides of the Aller, which, in this bailiwick, receives the Leine and Bohme rivers. It is one German mile and a half in length, and as much broad; and consists of champaign, heath, and sandy grounds; but, to the south of the Aller, has also good marsh-lands and pasturage. Its woods consist chiefly of oak, and great quantities of it are conveyed on floats to Bremen. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in horses, cattle, wool, honey, and wax. The bailiwick contains 2 towns, 12 villages, and a mill. The principal place in the district is Ahlden town, situated on the banks of the Old Leine, not far from the river Aller; and so called from the course of that river, which formerly ran through these parts. In the palace here, from 1694 to 1726, resided, after her separation, Sophia Dorothea, consort to king George I.

AHLEM, a district in Hanover quarter, in the principality of Calenberg, Germany; which contains 7 villages, and is situated near the Leine river.

AHLEN, a town in the bishopric of Munster, in Westphalia; situated on the river Werse, and which is summoned to land-diets. It contains a collegiate church, together with 2 nunneries of Augustines; and in it also is a princely and a rural court.

port. In 1280, one-third of it was destroyed by an accidental fire.

AHRENSBOCK, a bailiwick and town in the duchy of Holstein, in Germany. The town has a good market, a nobleman's seat, a park, and a farm of the Duke's.

AHRWEILER, a district and small town in the archbishopric of Cologne, in the circle of the Rhine, in Germany; seated on the river Ahr, and produces excellent wine.

AHSAH, a city in the kingdom of Oman, in Asiatic Turkey. It is tributary to the Turks, and is a beglebergate. Lat. 28, 30, N. Long. 42, 30, E.

AHUN, a small town of Upper Marche, in France; situated on the river Creuse. It contains about 180 families, and is the seat of a royal court of justice. Near it is an abbey, of the Benedictine order, called Monastere d'Ahun; that is, the monastery of Ahun. It lies 2 leagues and a half from Gueret.

AHUS, **AHUY**s, in Latin *Ahusia*, a town of Schonen, in Sweden; situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Halleau, 2 miles S. of Christianstadt. It has a large, safe, and much-frequented harbour; but the town is now ruinous, though formerly it was a considerable place. Lat. 56, 20, N. Long. 14, 10, E.

AJACCIO, **AJAZZO**, or **ADIAZZO**, a small town in the island of Corsica, and in that part of it which lies beyond the mountains; situated on a bay that takes its name from it. It is the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Pisa. Near it is Uncivia, a strong tower, where the Greeks, residing in those parts, bravely defended themselves against the Corsicans, in 1732. It lies 160 miles S. of Genoa. Lat. 41, 46, N. Long. 9, 20, E.

AIAL, a town in the northern part of the province of Berdoa, in Africa.

AJALON, a city of the tribe of Dan, in Canaan, belonging to the Levites. It was taken by the Philistines; and, being recovered, was fortified by Rehoboam. It stood between Jerusalem and Gath, to the west of the former.

AJAN, a country and coast of Africa, bounded by the river Quilmanci on the S. by the mountains from which that river springs on the W. by Abyssinia and the streight of Babel-mandel on the N. and by the Eastern or Indian ocean on the E. In going from S. to N. along the coast, we find the republic of Brava, the kingdom of Magadoxa, that of Adel, and some others, more westward within land. The coast abounds with all the necessaries of life, and has plenty of very good horses. Most of the inhabitants are fair, with long black hair; but farther from the sea are negroes, who, intermarrying with the Beduins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattos. The kings of Ajan are

frequently at war with the emperor of the Abyssinians; and all the prisoners they take they sell to the merchants of Cambaya, those of Arden, and other Arabs, who come to trade in their harbours; and give them in exchange coloured clothes, glass-beads, raisins, and dates; for which they also take back, besides slaves, gold and ivory. They are all good muskmen, except the Beduins, who are of the sect of the Emsaides. The whole sea-coast, a few minutes N. of the equinoctial line, where the country of Zaquebar ends, up to the streight of Babel-mandel, is called in general the Coast of Ajan; a considerable part of which is stiled the Desert-coast. But the kingdoms no longer border on the country of the Abyssinians, a nation called the Galles, or Galli, lying between them.

AJARAFE, a very fertile, yet small, district in Seville, Spain; seated on the river Guadimar, and gives the title of Duke to the family of Guzman.

AJAS, a city of Arabia Felix, in Asia, two days journey from Aden; seated between two hills, in the midst of which is a fine valley, where the inhabitants keep their markets and fairs.

AICHA, a small town in Upper Bavaria, Germany; situated in a district of the same name, which belongs to the Knights of St. George. The town stands on the river Paar, with an old castle, two churches, and a house belonging to the order of St. John. In 1633 this town was taken by the Swedes; and, in 1634, laid in ashes by them.

AICHSTADT, or **EICHSTADT**, a bishopric; lying in the S. part of Franconia, between the marquise of Anspach and the burgraviate of Nuremberg on the N. the country of Oettingen and duchy of Newberg on the S. the duchy of Wirtemberg on the W. and the palatinate of Bavaria on the E. and S. It extends about 39 miles from E. to W. and is in some parts 15 or 16, though in others not above 7 or 8, from N. to S. It is a fruitful country, subject to its own bishop, who is lord of it, and chancellor and first suffragan to the archbishop of Mentz. He is a prince of the empire, and has a yearly revenue of between 9000 and 10,000*l*. It was founded by Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, at the same time with Wurtzburg, and has been richly endowed since by several emperors and princes. Its chapter consists of 16 capitular canons, and 15 domiciled, who must all be gentlemen. The minister has his hereditary officers, who are all counts. He is lord of several good fiefs possessed by princes and counts, of whom the prince of Saxe-Gotha is one; and his spiritual jurisdiction extends over the Upper Palatinate, and the duchy of Newburg. He has precedence of the bishop of Spire; and his police consists of a council of state, a consistory, an aulic council, and a chamber of finances.

AICHSTADT,

AICHSTADT, or **ERCHSTADT**, a pretty good town of Franconia, in Germany, and the capital of the bishopric of the same name; situated upon the river Altmühl, 12 miles N. of Newburg, 5 from Donawert, and 8 or 9 N. of the Danube. It is supposed to take its name from *elch*, i. e. an oak, because of its situation in a place where formerly stood a forest of those trees. It has a curious cathedral, to which one of its bishops presented a fine pyx for the host, which is of pure gold, in the form of a sun, weighs forty marks, is adorned with several diamonds, rubies, pearls, and other precious stones, the whole being valued at 60,000 guilders. In 1704 this town was taken by a French detachment. It is seated in a valley; but the Bishop mostly resides at the fortress of Willeboldsburg, commonly called Walperberg, which is about 2 miles off, on a hill. The principal things remarkable here are, the church of the Holy Ghost, contiguous to its stone-bridge over the Altmühl, with an hospital almost close to it, built by one of its bishops. There is also an hospital built on the bank of the Altmühl, by another of its bishops, whom Pope Pius II. styled the Golden Pillar of the church; St. Sebastian's church, and a priory called Bruderhaus, where the only pensioners are old men, who have nothing to do but to serve God; the cathedral dedicated to the Virgin; the parish-church of St. Walburg, and a nunnery of Benedictines; a church and convent of Dominicans; a church and college of Jesuits; a seminary capable of maintaining 30 students; an hospital for foundlings and orphans; an alms-house, and a convent of Capuchins, where is a round church, built after the model of the holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, worth notice. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, artificers, husbandmen; or such as have offices about the bishop, or subsist by their attachment to the clergy, who are very numerous here. Lat. 48, 56, N. Long. 11, 10, E.

AIDAB, a town on the confines of Abassia, in Afric, opposite to Gjudda, or Jedda, in Arabia; where great numbers of African Mohammedans take shipping when they visit the holy city of Mecca.

AIDERBEZAN, or, as the Persians call it, **AZERBEYAN**, or **ASAPAIKAN**, a province of Persia, bordered on the E. by the provinces of Gilan and Tabristan; on the S. by Persian Irak; W. by Upper Armenia and the river Aras; and N. by Schirwan. The soil is fruitful, and the climate healthy, though cold.

AIELLO, a small place in the Hither Calabria, in Naples, with the title of a principality. Lat. 39, 5, N. Long. 17, 20, E.

AIELLO, a little place of the Farther Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of duchy; which has fallen by marriage to the hereditary

prince of Modena. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 13, 5, E.

AIGLE, a bailiwick, in the territory of Romand, in Switzerland; consists of mountains and valleys, the principal of which are the Aigle and Bex. Through these is the great road from Vallais into Italy. When you pass by Villeneuve, which is at the head of the lake of Geneva, you enter into a deep valley, 3 miles wide, bordered on one side with the Alps of Switzerland, and on the other with those of Savoy, and crossed by the river Rhone. Six miles from thence you meet with Aigle, a large town, seated in a wide part of the valley, where there are vineyards, fields, and meadows. The governor's castle is on an eminence that overlooks the town, and has a lofty marble tower. This government has nine large parishes; and is divided into 4 parts, Aigle, Bex, Olon, and Ormont. This last is among the mountains, and joins to Rougement. It is a double valley, abounding in pasture-lands. Ivorna, in the district of Aigle, was in part buried by the fall of a mountain, occasioned by an earthquake, in 1584.

AIGLE, a small town in France, in Upper Normandy, 23 miles from D'Evereux, and 38 from Rouen. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, has 6 gates, 3 suburbs, and 3 parishes. It trades in corn, toys, and more particularly in needles and pins. Long. 1, 5, E. Lat. 48, 35, N.

AIGLE, a river of Orleansois, in France, which rises near Mée, in Beauce, and falls into the Loire.

AIGNAN (St.) See **AGWAN**.

AIGREMONT, a barony belonging to the duchy of Langres in Bassigny and the Lower Champagne, in France.

AIGUEBELLE, a little town of Savoy Proper, in Italy, situated on the river Arc.

AIGUEPERSE, or **AGUEPERSE**, in Latin *Aqua Sparsa*, or *Calidae*, the capital of the duchy of Montpensier, a part of Upper Auvergne, in France; situated on the river Luzon, in a delightful plain, though only a small place, consisting properly but of one long street; yet it is a royal jurisdiction, consisting of one abbey and two chapters. Not far from this town is a boiling spring, which bubbles up with a strong ebullition both of water and air, yet is cold, and without any remarkable taste. The ruins of the ancient castle of Montpenher, demolished in 1634, are also in the neighbourhood of this town. It is 3 leagues distant from Riom, and 13 miles N. of Clermont. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 4, 30, E.

AIGUESCAUDES, a district in the valley of Olfau and district of Oleron, in the principality of Bearne, in France; remarkable for a warm spring, the waters of which are oily, saponaceous, and spirituous, smelling like rotten eggs. It is used with benefit,

benefit, not only for wounds and swellings, but also for inward disorders.

AGUILLON, or **EGUILLON**, a town of Agenois, a territory of Guienne Proper, in France; situated on the Garonne at the junction of the Lot with it. Here is a castle; and it is a duchy and peerdom. At this place they drive a considerable trade in hemp, tobacco, corn, wine, and brandy. In 1346 it held out a siege against John duke of Normandy. It lies 12 leagues N.W. of Agen. Lat. 44. 20, N. Long. 14. E.

AILAH, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, seated on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red-sea. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in scripture. Long 35. 40, E. Lat. 29. 10, N.

AILS, **ALISA**, or **ISLESAY**, a steep uninhabited rock, and one of the western islands in the frith of Clyde, in Scotland, resembling the Bass in the frith of Forth, or Edinburgh-frith, is noted for Solan geese, besides abundance of sea-fowl, and multitudes of rabbits. Hither, once a year, repair a great number of vessels to fish for cod. On it is a spring of fresh water, a chapel, and tower 3 stories high. The rock rises in form of a sugar-loaf; but on its top is a plain large enough to draw up 1000 men, and belongs to the earl of Caithness, who has a revenue of 51. 10s. sterling, from the produce of hogs, fowl, fish, and down. It is accessible only on one side, where steps, or a kind of stairs, are cut out of the rock; at the bottom of which the fishermen live in tents, and have good anchorage for their vessels very near them. It is situated 24 miles from Arran.

AILESBUURY. See **ALESBUURY**.

AIMARGUES, in Latin *Armasanica*, a little town belonging to the diocese of Nîmes and Lower Languedoc, in France, situated on the river Visfre, amidst morasses. It gives the title of baron.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small place belonging to the county of Tarentaise, a territory of the duchy of Savoy Proper, in Italy. It is situated on the river Isere.

AIN, a small town in the province of Berdea, in Africa.

AINAON, or **AHINAON**, an island on the S. side of China; the capital of which has also the same name.

AINLING, a market town of the district of Aicha, in Upper Bavaria, in Germany; situated S.E. of Augsburg.

AINSA, a little town, but the principal place, in the principality of Sobrarbe, belonging to Arragon, in Spain; situated in a plain on the river Ara.

AIN SEMES, a small town on the N. of Memphis, and opposite to Grand Cairo, on the W. side

of the Nile, under Mount Moccatta, famous for the garden of balm, or balsam, formerly growing there.

AINZURBA, a small town near the coast of Casarea, in the province of Cilicia, in Asiatic Turkey.

AIOMAMA, a mean place of Macedonia, in European Turkey, remarkable on account of the bay which takes its name from it. It is 25 miles S. of Sanichi, or Thessalonica.

AIR, a mountain of Arabia, about 2 leagues S. of Medina, where Mahomet's tomb is.

AIRE, shire of, a district in the S. part of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Renfrew, on the S. by Galloway, on the E. by Clydesdale, and on the W. by the frith of Clyde. It generally produces large quantities of grass and corn, is very populous, and the inhabitants extremely industrious. Aire comprehends the 3 great bailiwicks, or baileries, of Scotland, so called as being governed by bailiffs; namely, Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham: but by the late act of parliament, for vesting the hereditary jurisdictions of Scotland in the crown, these, among the rest, have been purchased for a valuable consideration, and then annulled. According to Templeman, the square miles of Kyle and Carrick are 795, and those of Cunningham 229. In Aire is 1 considerable lough, or lake, called Dun, which is 6 miles long, and 2 broad, with an isle in it, upon which stands an old house, called Castle-Dun. Upon the water Dun, or Down, issuing from this lake, is a bridge of 1 arch, 90 feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice.

AIRE, the principal town of Kyle, 1 of the 3 divisions of the shire of Aire, in Scotland, and also the capital of the whole county; situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a sandy plain, having a good harbour, near the frith of Clyde, and is well situated for trade. Aire is a district and a royal burgh with those of Irwin, Rothsay, Inverara, and Cambel-town, which send alternately 1 member to the British parliament. It is an ancient town, and eminent for its privileges, having been built by patent from king Robert Bruce. Its jurisdiction extends 64 miles from the mouth of the Clyde to the borders of Galloway, which is the length of the shire; and its greatest breadth is 36 miles. Streams from the river drive several mills in the middle of the New Town, which is joined to the Old by a bridge of 4 arches. The Old Town was once called St. John's Town upon Aire, in contra-distinction to that upon Tay. It is situated amidst pleasant fertile fields. It is reckoned the principal market town in the W. of Scotland, next to Glasgow; has a beautiful stately church, and is at present the seat of a presbytery, to which belong 28 parishes, and with Glasgow constitutes a provincial synod. About a mile from the town, near the shore,

shore, is a Lazar-house, commonly called the King's Chapel, which the above-mentioned Robert Bruce appropriated for maintaining lepers. This town, like a fine structure in ruins, plainly shews that formerly it was handsomer and larger than it is at present; but its trade has so declined, that the townsmen say, from having been the fifth town in Scotland it is now the worst. Aire is 65 miles S.W. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55, 30, N. Long. 4, 40, W.

AIRE, a small town in the little territory of Turlan, part of Gascony, in France. It is built on the declivity of a hill, on the river Adour, is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the archbishop of Auch or Aix, and has a diocese of 241 parishes, an income of 30,000 livres, and an assignment of 1200 florins paid the court of Rome. In this city the kings of the Visigoths used to keep their courts, and on the bank of the river are still to be seen the ruins of Alarick's palace; since which time Aire has often suffered greatly from the Saracens, Normans, and other nations. It suffered very considerably in the religious disturbances of France. With regard to its civil government, it is under the courts of judicature at Bazas, from which appeals lie to the parliament at Bourdeaux. Aire is 35 miles E. of Dax. Lat. 43, 40, N. Long. 3, E.

AIRE, a district of Artois, belonging to the French Netherlands; its capital is also of the same name, in Latin *Aris*, or *Aria*. It is a considerable fortified town, situated on the Lys, dividing it into 2 unequal parts; and it lies near the borders of Flanders, having a morass surrounding it on 3 sides. On that side which is accessible, at the distance of a cannon-shot from the city and the Lys, stands Fort St. Francis, to which one goes from the city by a very regular canal. This last-mentioned fort, though small, is a pentagon, consisting of 5 bastions well lined, and encompassed by a ditch, a covert-way, and a glacis in the fosse. Here is a collegiate church, a monastery, several convents, and 2 hospitals; among which is 1 for soldiers. Notwithstanding the strength of this city, it was taken by the French in 1641; but soon afterwards retaken by the Spaniards. The French took it again in 1676, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Nimuegen. On the 10th of November, 1710, it surrendered by capitulation to the Allies, after a vigorous siege, and the trenches had been open 6 weeks; and, even when it surrendered, the besiegers had not been able to demolish its flanks: but it was given up to the French by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It lies 25 miles W. from Lille. Lat. 50, 46, N. Long. 2, 32, E.

AIRE, a river in Yorkshire, England, which runs into the Ouse, a little above Hoke.

AIRE, a river in the government of Dauphiny, in France, which runs into the Isere. See ISERE.

AISAY-LE-DUC, a small place and castellany of La Montagne, a territory of Burgundy, in France.

AISNE, or AINE, one of the great rivers in the government of Champagne and Brie in France, which rises above Menehout, on the confines of Champagne and Lorrain, and unites with the Oise half a league above Compeigne. Near Chatteau Porcien it begins to be navigable; and near Bourbonne and Attencourt, 2 leagues from Vally, are several famous mineral springs.

AITIAT. See ETIAT.

AITOCZU, a considerable river of Lesser Asia, which, arising in the mountain Taurus, falls into the south part of the Euxine sea.

AITONA, or HITONA, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. It is the capital of a marquisate.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an inglorious expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N.W. of Rochfort, and 12 S.S.W. of Rochelle. Long. 1, 5, W. Lat. 46, 5, N.

AIX, a small but ancient town, in the duchy of Savoy, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the lake Bourget, at the foot of a mountain, between Chambery, Annecy, and Rumilly. There is here a triumphal arch of the ancient Romans, but it is almost entirely ruined. The mineral waters bring a great number of strangers to this place. E. long. 7, 10. N. lat. 45, 40.

AIX, an ancient city, the capital of Provence, in France. It is an archbishopric; and has a parliament, a court of aids, a chamber of accounts, a seneschal's jurisdiction, a generality, and an university. It is a well-built city; and most like Paris of any place in the kingdom, as well for the largeness of the buildings as in respect of the politeness of the inhabitants. It is embellished with abundance of fine fountains and several beautiful squares. The preacher's square is on the side of a hill; it is about 160 yards in length, and is surrounded with trees, and houses, built with stone, 3 stories high. The town-hall is at one end of the city, and is distributed into several fine apartments: the two lowest are taken up by the board of accounts, and by the seneschal; that above is designed for the sessions of parliament. The hall of audience is adorned with the pictures of the kings of France on horseback. The hotel of the city is a handsome building, but hid by the houses of the narrow street.

street in which it is placed. The cathedral church is a Gothic structure. The church of the fathers of the oratory is a handsome building; and not far from thence is the chapel of the blue penitents, which is full of paintings. The convent of preachers is very fine; in their church is a silver statue of the Virgin Mary almost as big as life. There are other churches and buildings, which contain a great number of rarities. The baths without the city, which were discovered not long since, have good buildings, raised at a vast expence, for the accommodation of those that drink the waters. E. long. 5, 32. N. lat. 43, 32.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a fine city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers. All authors are agreed about its antiquity, it being mentioned in Caesar's Commentaries and the Annals of Tacitus. The Romans had colonies and fortresses there when they were at war with the Germans; but the mineral-water and the hot-bath so increased its fame, that, in process of time, it was advanced to the privileges of a city, by the name of *Aquegranii*, that is, the waters of Granius; that which it has now, of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, was given it by the French, to distinguish it from the other Aix. It is so called on account of a chapel built by Charlemagne in honour of the Holy Virgin. Having repaired, beautified, and enlarged the city, that was destroyed by the Huns, in the reign of Attila, in 451, he made it the usual place of his residence. The town is seated in a valley surrounded with mountains and woods; and yet the air is very wholesome. It may be divided into the inward and outward city. The inward is encompassed with a wall about 3 quarters of a league in circumference, having 10 gates; and the outward wall, in which there are 11 gates, is about a league and a half in circumference. There are rivulets which run through the town and keep it very clean, turning several mills; besides 20 public fountains, and many private ones. They have stone quarries in the neighbourhood, which furnish the inhabitants with proper materials for their magnificent buildings, of which the *stadt-haus* and the cathedral are the chief. There are likewise 30 parochial or collegiate churches. The market place is very spacious, and the houses round it stately. In the middle, before the *stadt-haus*, is a fountain of blue stones, which throws out water, from 6 pipes, into a marble basin placed beneath, 30 feet in circumference. On the top of this fountain is placed the statue of Charlemagne; of brass, gilt, holding a sceptre in his right hand and a globe in his left. The *stadt-haus* is adorned with the statues of all the emperors since Charlemagne. This fabric has 3 stories, the upper of which is a entire room, of 162 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. In this the new-elected emperor formerly entered

tained all the elections of the empire. *Aix-la-Chapelle* is a free imperial city, and changes its magistracy every year on the eve of St. John Baptist. The mayor is in the nomination of the elector-palatine, in the quality of the duke of Juliers, as protector of the city. This place is famous for several councils and treaties of peace concluded here, particularly those between France and Spain in 1688, and between Great-Britain and France in 1748. The baths have been frequented for several centuries, of which some are hot and some are warm. The principal are called the Emperor's Bath, the Bath of St. Cornille, the Bath of Roses, the Bath of St. Quirin, the Little Bath, and the Bath of the Poor, besides several others. The Emperor's Bath has the name of Charlemagne, who repaired it, and bathed very often in its waters; it is the finest and most commodious. The Little Bath receives its waters from the Emperor's Bath, and contains 3 bathing places. That of St. Quirin has particular springs, but its virtues are the same as the former. The Bath of St. Cornille is so called from the sign of the house where it is seated; it is only warm, and is divided into 5 different baths. The Bath of Roses is so called from a citizen, called John Rosen, who built it. The Poor's Bath is free for every one, and is frequented by crowds of poor people. The men bathe in distinct baths from the women, and even private baths are to be had for money. There are 2 springs in the lower part of the city, over 1 of which there is the statue of the Virgin Mary and over the other that of Charlemagne. These are for drinking; and there are two pumps to raise up the waters. There are several galleries or piazzas, under which they walk during the time of drinking, to make them pass the more freely. About a quarter of a league from Aix, stands the abbey of Borzet, or *Bursheit*, which is a very magnificent pile of building. It was formerly a monastery, but serves for a nunnery, whose abbess is a princess of the empire and lady of Borzet. The baths here are much hotter than at *Aix-la-Chapelle*: some of them are so hot that they will boil eggs, which is frequently done by poor people; and if you throw in a dog he will be killed in an instant: therefore here, as at Aix, the water must stand till it is of a proper coolness. You may bathe here at 14 different houses; and there is likewise 1 open bath, where the poor may bathe gratis. Near this place are several mines of lead, coal, and lapis-examinaris. The time of drinking the waters, in the first season, is from the beginning of May to the middle of June; and, in the latter season, from the middle of August to the latter end of September. They are said to be efficacious in almost all tedious chronic diseases, whether internal or of the skin, particularly in all disorders

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disorders of the nerves, or in all cold diseases, and inward decays. We need not to mention, that there are all kinds of amusements common to other places of public resort; but the sharpeners appear more splendid here than elsewhere, assuming titles, with an equipage suitable to them: Aix-la-Chapelle is 36 miles from Liege, and 30 from Cologne. E. long. 5, 48. N. lat. 51, 55.

AIX-DAM-GILON, a village of Upper-Berry in France, with an ancient castle, in which is a chapter.

AKALZIKE, a town and castle of Gouria in the kingdom of Imeritia, in Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on the frontiers of that kingdom, on Mount Caucasus, and near the banks of the Kur: it belongs to the Turks, being the residence of a basha, and of a number of officers under him, who live not in the town itself, but in some of the neighbouring villages. It lies in a bottom between about 20 hillocks, from which the whole town and its fortifications might be battered on all sides with a great deal of ease. These fortifications consist only of a double wall, flanked with a few towers, all built in the ancient manner. Near the fortress stands the town, which consists of about 400 houses at most, the greatest part of them newly built. It is filled with Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Georgians, and Jews. The two Armenian churches are the only edifices of any antiquity; those of the Greeks and Georgians are mean in comparison of them; and so is the Jewish synagogue. Here is likewise a small caravanserai for travellers, which is built all of wood, as most of the houses in the town are. The fortress was built originally by the Georgians, but taken from them by the Turks towards the close of the 16th century. Lat. 41, 55. N. Long. 44, 55. E.

AKAM, a tract on the coasts of South Guinea, Africa; has Inta, or Affiante, on the west; Kin, on the south; unknown lands, north; and Quakoe and Tafoe, east. The Europeans on the coast are utter strangers to the natives of this country.

AKERMAN, **AKKJIRMAN**, **BIELGOROD**, or **BULGOROD**, and by the Moldavians called **TSCHE-TATE ALBA**; all denoting the white town. The first name was given it by the Turks and Russians. It is an old town of Bessarabia in European Turkey, and seated at the efflux of the Niester into the Black-sea, or rather on a gulph formed by that river as it falls into the sea. It is about 110 miles distant from Bender, towards the S. E. It is a strong fortress, and supposed to have arose from the ruins of two ancient cities which stood near it, in the angle made by the meeting of the Niester and the Black-sea; namely, Thyras, on a river bearing the same name.

AKERO, a considerable seat of a gentleman, situated on the Yngarn lake in Sudermanland, a province of Sweden Proper.

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AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a city in Nætolia, in Asia, situated in a plain 18 miles broad; which produces plenty of cotton and grain. The inhabitants, who are reckoned to be about 5000, are said to be all Mahometans, and not a Christian among them, except a few slaves. The houses are built of nothing but earth or turf dried in the sun, and are very low and ill contrived; but there are a few mosques built of marble. There are remarkable inscriptions on marble in several parts of the town, part of the ruins of ancient Thyatira. It is seated on the river Hermus, 50 miles from Pergamos. E. long. 28, 30. N. lat. 38, 50.

AKTUNAK, a small island in the Eastern ocean, and inhabited by the same kind of people as the Fox-Islands. It lies about 20 miles more to the east than the island of Kadyak. The Russians visited here in 1763.

AKUN, one of the Lyffie Ostrova or Fox-Islands. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

AKUNOK, one of the Lyffie Ostrova or Fox-Islands. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

AKUTAN, one of the Lyffie Ostrova or Fox-Islands. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

AL-ABBAS, the region of; so the Turks call Taiffa, from the uncle of Mahomet, who fixed his residence there. See **THAIFFA**.

ALABA, or **ALAVA**, one of the 3 subdivisions of Biscay, in Spain, of which the other 2 are Biscay Proper and Guipuzcoa. It is pretty fertile in rye, barley, and several fruits. It has also tolerable good wine. Here are very plentiful mines of iron and steel. This small territory formerly had the title of a kingdom. It contains the following places, namely, Salvatierra, Cividad Vitoria, Trevigno, and Pegna Serrada. Alava is bounded by Biscay and Old Castile on the W. by Castile on the S. by Navarre on the E. and by Guipuzcoa and Biscay Proper on the N.

ALABANDA, a town of Caria in Asiatic Turkey. The founder of it is said to have been Alabandus, whom they worshipped as a god; and in the Roman division of the country this city was made the head of a jurisdiction, and the judicial conventus was held there. The town was situated on the E. side of a very high hill, and on a little hill to the E. of it: it was encompassed with strong walls, cased with hewn stone within and without, and filled up in the middle with rough stones; in the casing of the wall, one tier of stones lies flat, and another is set up on end, alternately; in some places this casing is fallen down, and the middle part is standing. The most easy ascent is on the N. side, by a paved way of very large stones, of an irregular shape, having the town-wall on the right. About the third part of the way up the hill, there are large ruins of a most magnificent palace, to which there was an entrance by a colonnade,

nade, leading to an oblong-square court: to the right of this there was a portico of 20 oval pillars, of the same kind as those already described; they are of a very rustic order, and the capital is more simple than the Tuscan. Under it there were apartments, with entrances from without; and over that, another colonade, which is almost destroyed; as the floor of the grand gallery that belongs to it is entirely ruined: this gallery seems to have had a colonade all round. Opposite to this, on the W. side of the court, there appears to have been three artificial terraces, or galleries, one above another, with colonades to them, and small apartments within; and above this is another plain spot, where there appears to have been great buildings. Ascending the steep hill, another third part of the way, we come to a beautiful theatre, which, for the most part, is hollowed into the hill, and all but the front is entire. On each side is an arched entrance; and on the E. side, an arched way, which seems to have served for a passage towards the top of the hill; there is also a wall carried southward from the theatre, as a defence to the summit of the hill. The top of the hill is level, except a little rocky mount in the middle of it; and to the W. of this mount there is a square building entire, which probably was designed for a house of pleasure: from this the wall seems to have extended to the S. and then turned eastwards down to the lower hill. From the S. W. corner there was another wall, which was carried about a furlong S. to another summit of the hill, where there are remains of a strong oblong-square castle; and adjoining to it, to the S. are the walls of a smaller castle. On the little hill, or rising ground below, are remains of two buildings; one resembling a square castle, with a round tower at each corner; the other is built like a palace, with several doors and windows. These buildings are of red granite, in large grains, all the mountains here abounding both in the red and grey sort; probably, if quarries were dug down, many beautiful veins might be found. To the S. of the city, at the foot of the hill, there are a great number of sepulchres made in different manners; some are hewn down into the rock like graves, others are cut in the same manner into small rocks that rise up above the ground; some are built like pedestals, with 2 or 3 steps round them, and covered with large stones. There are also others like an oblong-square rock above ground, without any visible entrance, but by a small hole that appears to have been broke in, and one would imagine that there was some passage cut under ground to them. There are also several of them which are small buildings, about 12 feet square: some have a bench of stone round within, to lay the bodies on; others are built with 2 or 3 rooms; but the most beautiful are square build-

ings of very fine mason work channelled, with a cornish at top, a casement at bottom, and another cornish about 3 feet higher: some have also 2 square pillars within, and all of them have 2 or 3 steps round them. Some think, not without good grounds, that in the province of Caria stood 2 cities of this name; but if so, they have both sunk into such decay, as little or nothing is to be found of them but their names.

ALABASTER. See ELEUTHERA.

ALACARNES, islands of New Spain; so called from the great number of scorpions that breed therein. They are situated to the N. and within 20 leagues of Yucatan, in North America.

ALACRUEA, a town in the kingdom of Portugal, situated near Lisbon, in the road from that city to Oporto.

ALADULIA, the third province of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey; comprehending, in its largest sense, Cappadocia and the Lesser Armenia. It joins to the country or beglebergate of Munit or Marasch; which last is its capital, the seat of the governor, and gives name to the whole. This district is likewise by the Turks called Dul-gadir. That of Aladulia, or Anadolli, was given it from a prince of that name, who reigned here when the Turks made themselves masters of it; at which time its limits extended as far as Aleppo, on the side of Syria, and on that of Caramania and Cilicia to Adana and Tarsus. At present the Turks have curtailed those limits, and formed it into a beglebergate, containing only 4 sangiaes, and a proportionable number of ziamets and timariots. This province is rough and hilly, its land being unfit for tillage, but has abundance of fine pasture-grounds, on which the inhabitants breed vast numbers of cattle, especially horses and camels, besides great flocks of sheep and goats. Here is also plenty of venison, and other wild game; so that the people are divided between feeding the former and hunting the latter. They are however very warlike, and their arms are a sword, a bow and arrows; and they manage their horses with surprising dexterity and swiftness. But a third sort of them mind little else but plunder, and live mostly on the spoils which they get from the caravans and other passengers.

ALÆSA, or HALASA, was a very ancient city of Sicily, and stood, as Fazellus conjectures, near the place where the city of Caronia stands at present, on the river Alæus, or Fiume de Casonia. Near this Alæsa was a fountain, which (according to Salinus) used at the sound of a flute to bubble up so that it could not be kept within the basin.

ALAFÖENS, a small district belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal; containing 37 parishes. In 1718 a place of the same name in it was erected into a duchy, upon John V. king of Portugal,

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tugal, declaring Peter, son of Don Miguel, the legitimated son of king Peter II. duke of Alagoens.

ALAGOA, a place in the land of San Miguel or St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic-ocean, and lying between Africa and America, to which king John granted the privileges of a town in 1522. It contains 605 houses and 2 parish churches.

ALAGON, a small village of Arragon in Spain. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAGNON, a river in the government of Auvergne, France; the source of which is at Cantal, and is rapid, but not very navigable, and falls into the Altier.

ALAINÉ, one of the small rivers in Nivernois, a government of France.

ALAINS, a barbarous people who overspread Europe and Africa in the 4th century. Some say they were the Messagetæ; others Scythians or Sarmatians: they were however the bloodiest people upon earth. In the 5th century they joined themselves to the Vandals and Goths, carrying terror and desolation wherever they came. They were known in Domitian's time; and in 505 their captain was Gonderic, son of Aodegigle. They fought against the French, and destroyed the country on the Rhine. They also ravaged Spain; but being defeated by the Visigoths they thought proper to pass over into Africa.

ALAIS, one of the 14 dioceses in Languedoc, in France. It lies in the Cevennes-mountains, and constitutes a part of the territory of Cevennes.

ALAIS, **ALEZ**, or **ALET**, a pretty large and populous city, in the diocese of the same name, belonging to Languedoc, in France. It is situated in a valley on the river Gardon, and at the foot of the Pyrennees. It is the capital of a collection, and has the title of county as well as barony; the former belongs to the prince of Conti; but the latter is divided between two proprietors. The bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne, has a diocese of 80 parishes, with a revenue of 16,000 livres; and he is taxed to the court of Rome at 500 florins. The bishopric was erected here in 1692, for the conversion of the great number of Protestants in this place; and 1689 a citadel was erected here, as a check upon the reformed. From this city is annually exported at least 1,200,000lb. of raw or unwrought silk. From the foot of one of the mountains round it, issues a spring of hot waters. Many openings in the rocks shew that mines have been formerly worked here: and it is certain that gold must be still in the bowels of those mountains, since the little rivulets springing from thence carry gold-sand along with their waters, which the country people gather; and they sometimes find enough to afford them a live-

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lihood. In 1672, Mr. Colbert had these mines worked, but they found only a few veins of copper, which did not produce enough to defray the expences. Alais is 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lat. 44, 15, N. 4, 20, E.

ALAJOR, one of the 4 quarters of Minorca, belonging to the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean; the other 3 are Ciudadella, Mahon, and the united quarters of Mercadal and Ferrarias. It has its name from a small place in it.

ALAKSU, or **ALACHSHAK**, the remotest island to the eastward, in the Eastern-ocean. It was touched at by the Russians, commanded by Puskhareff, in 1761, when they wintered at it; but their irregular behaviour the summer following occasioned many of them to be killed by the natives. This island is said to contain rein-deer, bears, wild boars, wolves, otters, and a species of dogs with long ears, which are very fierce and wild; and, as the greatest part of those animals are not found upon the Fox-Islands, which lie more west, and nearer Kamschatka, it seems to prove from this circumstance that Alaksu is no great distance from the continent of America. Red, black, and grey foxes are seen in herds of 20 at a time. Wood is driven upon the coast in great abundance. The island produces no large trees, only some under-wood, and a great variety of bulbs, roots, and berries. Large flocks of sea-birds visit the coasts. The natives are very tall, and strongly made: their dress is the same as those of the Aleutian Isles, and their dwellings under ground; which have several openings of the side, through which they escape when the principal entrance is beset by an enemy. Their weapons are arrows and lances, pointed with bone, which they dart at a considerable distance.

ALALCOMENÆ, an ancient city of Boeotia, famous for the sepulchre of Tiresias, and a temple of Minerva. The town of Ithaca, in the island of the same name, was also called Alalcomenæ by Ulysses.

ALAN, or **CAMEL**, a river in Cornwall, England, which runs into the Severn at Padstow-haven.

ALANBY, a village in Cumberland, England; situated on the sea-coast near Bromfield, where a chapel was built in 1745. It has also a good charity-school.

ALAND, in Latin *Alandia*, an island in the sea, or mouth of the Baltic, between Upland in Sweden Proper to the eastward, and Finland towards the S. W. but nearer to the latter than the former. In the intermediate channel are many small islands, rocks, and mountains, which occasion great damage to the sea-faring people. It is about 6 miles long, and nearly of the same breadth. The soil is so fruitful that the inhabitants almost in general have a sufficiency of corn throughout the year.

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The pastures are very good, and consequently the cattle also. It has great plenty of forests, which, as belonging to the king, are generally kept in good order. Here and there are lime-chalk-stone mountains to be found. It abounds with lynxes, hares, and foxes, but few bears. The inhabitants speak Swedish, and have their subsistence mostly from agriculture, breeding of cattle, fishery, hunting, and navigation; also from catching of sea-fowl, and the loppings or profits of the woods. They trade in butter, cheese, wooden-ware, coals, and chalk. In ancient times this island is said to have had its own kings; at least it did not then belong to Finland: and even after it came under the dominion of Sweden it had for some centuries its own stadtholders or governors. Since the year 1634, when it belonged to the territorial jurisdiction of Abo and Björneborg, it has consisted of 1 juridical district, and a bailiwick; in which are reckoned 8 churches or parishes, including the chapels that belong to them. The clergy are under the bishop of Abo. The most remarkable places on this island are *Castelholm*, *Grellsby*, and *Haga*; which are seats or domains belonging to the crown: in the first of these is a royal post-house; and in *Hamno*, a small island 3 miles S. E. of *Aland*, where there was a convent in the Popish times; and in *Eckero*, another island on the W. side of *Aland*, extending from N. to S. about 6 miles, and separated from it by a channel about 3 miles broad, are also royal post-houses. There are several other smaller isles, the principal of which are *Flys*, *Landsweden*, *Rodan*, and *Nyan*.

ALANDRA, or **ALHANDRA**, a small town of Portuguese *Estremadura*; situated on the banks of the *Tagus*, 15 miles above *Lisbon*. It has 1350 inhabitants, and a district of 2 parishes.

ALANDROAL, a small place in the *ouvidoria* of *Aviz*; belonging to the province of *Alentejo*, in Portugal.

ALANQUER. See **ALENQUER**.

ALANTA, a small city of *Walachia*, on the *Alt*, or *Alanta*; 30 miles S. W. of *Rebnick*.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron forge, at *Alapawskoi*, in the *Catherinburg* circle of *Siberia*, and Asiatic part of the *Russian-empire*.

ALARCON, a small town of *Sierra*, a subdivision of *New Castile*, in *Spain*; situated close by the river *Xucar*, having been built in the year 1178; but soon afterwards demolished by the *Moors*, from whom it was retaken by *Alphonfus IX*.

AL-ARAKH, a town of *Arabia*; seated on *Agja*.

ALATAMANA, a river in *N. America*; whose stream is the southern boundary of the colony of *Georgia*, as the *Savannah* river is its northern boundary. It rises in the *Apalachian* mountains, and, after a S. E. course through the province of *Geor-*

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gia, falls into the *Atlantic-ocean* below *Frederica-town*.

ALATRI, in Latin **ALATRIUM**, an episcopal city of the *Campania di Roma*, in *Italy*; situated on an eminence at the foot of some high hills, 4 miles N. of *Veroli*, and 48 E. of *Rome*, on the frontiers of the kingdom of *Naples*. It was known to most ancient geographers under the name of *Aletrium*, or *Alatrium*, and its inhabitants by that of *Alatrini* and *Aletrinales*. It is an ancient see, and subject only to the pope. Lat. 44. 44. N. Long. 14. 12. E.

ALATYR, a provincial or county town, in the circle of the same name, belonging to the government of *Casan*, in the Asiatic part of the *Russian-empire*. It is seated on the river *Sura*.

ALAVA. See **ALABA**.

ALAUTA, a river, which, running N. E. in *Transylvania*, turns S. and forms part of the boundary between *Christendom* and *Turky*; and, continuing farther in the same course through *Walachia*, empties itself into the *Danube* almost opposite to *Nicopolis*.

ALAXA, one of the *Lyffie-Ostrova* or *Fox-Islands*. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

ALBA, surnamed **POMPEIA**, and celebrated by *Ptolemy* and other ancients as one of the principal cities of *Old Liguria*; but having passed through the hands of so many masters, has quite lost its ancient splendor. It is situated in the duchy of *Montserrat*, in *Upper Italy*; and is now only a small fortified town, pleasantly situated on the river *Tanaro*. By the treaty of *Chierasco* in 1631, it was ceded by the duke of *Mantua* to the duke of *Savoy*, who has kept possession of it ever since. Here is an episcopal see, under the archbishop of *Milan*. It lies 22 miles E. of *Turin*. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 8. 15. E.

ALBA, a town of *Marfi*, in *Italy*; situated on the north side of the *Lacus Fucinus*, still retaining its name. The inhabitants were called *Albani* and *Albenfes*.

ALBA-HELVIORUM, or **ALBAGUSTA**, in ancient geography; afterwards called *Vivarium*, now *Viviers*; in the S. E. of *Languedoc*, on the *Rhone*. In the lower age the inhabitants were called *Albenfes*, and their city *Civitas Albensium*, in the *Notitia Galliarum*. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 44. 50.

AL-BAHRIYA. Some *Arabs* divide the *Delta* or *Lower Egypt* into two parts, *Al-Rif* and *Al-Bahriya*. The latter is the eastern part according to several; though *Sicard*, a late traveller, more truly places *Al-Bahriya*, or, as he writes it, *Beheir*, beyond the western branch of the *Nile*.

ALBA-JULIA, a county of *Transylvania*, W. of *Hermanstadt*, and inhabited by *Hungarians*.

ALBA-JULIA, the capital of the foregoing, called by the Germans *Wieselberg*, and *Gila-*

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Fejerwar by the Hungarians; is 26 miles W. of Hermanstadt, 79 N. E. from Temeswar, and 126 N. E. from Belgrade. It stands on a rising ground, amidst a fruitful country, and is watered by the rivers Ompay and Marisch, and is about 2 miles broad; but was much larger formerly, as appears from its old boundaries without the walls, which are 20 miles in compass. It continued a long time the capital of Dacia, and was the seat of its monarchs, having had a magnificent palace. It was the burial place of the ancient kings of Hungary. It was also formerly a bishopric, suffragan to Coloeza. It was inhabited by the Goths, and was a seat of the Roman-Legions. It owes its name to Julia Augusta, mother of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius. The palace is splendid and impregnable.

ALBA-LONGA, a city built by Ascanius the son of Aeneas, in Italy; which he made the capital of his little kingdom; and afterwards became the seat of the Latin kings. By the victory of the 3 Horatii over the 3 Curiatii it lost its freedom; whereupon the town was ordered to be razed, and its inhabitants removed to Rome.

ALBA-REGIA, or **REGALIS**, a county of Lower Hungary; lying S. from that of Gran, and W. from that of Pelyez; it is 34 miles long, and about 28 broad. Its capital bears the same name. See **STUHL WEISSENBURG**.

ALBAN (St.) a village of Lower Forez, in the government of Lyonnois, a province of France; situated a league and a half from Roan; and near it are three mineral springs.

ALBANA, a town of Albania, in Asia. It is situated on the Caspian-Sea; and is considerable for its trade.

ALBANBURY. See **CAMBODUNUM**.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, on the Gulf of Venice, bounded by Livadia on the S. by Thessaly and Macedonia on the E. and on the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. The people are strong, large, courageous, and good horsemen; but are said to be of a thievish disposition: the grand signior procures excellent soldiers from hence, particularly cavalry, known by the name of Arnauts. There are several large towns in this province; and the inhabitants are almost all Christians of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Formerly it was part of the kingdom of Macedonia. Their chief manufacture is carpets. The principal places are Durazzo, Velona, Antivari, Scutari, Croya, Alessio, Dibra, Dolcigno, and Albanapoli. Long. from 28 to 31, E. Lat. from 39 to 43, N.

ALBANIA, a country of Asia; bounded on the W. by Iberia, on the E. by the Caspian-sea, on the N. by mount Caucasus, on the S. by Armenia and the river Cyrus, now Kur; which, springing

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from the Moschian mountains that separate Colchis from Armenia, and watering the country of Mo-kan, receives the Aragus and Araxes, and falls into the Caspian-sea within a small distance from the southern borders of this country. The whole country formerly called Albania now goes under the names of Shirwan and East-Georgia, and is extremely fruitful and pleasant. The ancient historians take notice of the Albanian men being tall, strong-bodied, and, generally speaking, of a very graceful appearance; far excelling all other nations in comeliness as well as stature. Modern travellers take no notice of the appearance of the men; but extol the beauty of the women, which seems to be unnoticed by the ancients. The Albanians were anciently an independent and pretty powerful people; but we find no mention made of their kings till the reign of Alexander the Great, to whom the king of Albania is said to have presented a dog of an extraordinary fierceness and size.

ALBANO, in Latin **ALBANUM**; a well-built, little town of the Campagna, in Italy; formerly the celebrated Alba Longa, which was a city before Rome was built 487 years. It is one of those 6 bishoprics which are conferred on the 6 oldest cardinals. The modern Albano does not stand entirely on the same spot as the ancient, but a little more towards the N. near the Castle Gondolfo; and on the scite of the Villa Pompeii, as appears by the ruins of an amphitheatre built there by Dioclesian. This place is famous for its antiquities, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Rome in spring and autumn, for the benefit of the fresh air; it lying 12 miles S. E. of that city. It was formerly destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa; but has been since rebuilt and belonged to the dukes of Savelli; but they were obliged to part with it, and the Pope purchased it in 1697; since which time it has been subject to the see of Rome. This place is famous for its excellent wine, which Horace highly commends; and it still retains the character of being the best in all Italy. It has also beautiful prospects; and the Lago di Albano in its neighbourhood is entirely surrounded with mountains. Lat. 41, 46, N. Long. 13, 10, E. There is likewise another town of the same name in the Basilicate of the kingdom of Naples; remarkable for the fertility of the soil and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANO (Lake) anciently called **LACUS ALBANUS**, near the town of the same name above-mentioned. It is about 8 miles in compass, very deep, and formerly very subject to overflow the adjacent country, notwithstanding the height of its banks, and discharged its waters into the Lake of Riccia, probably by some subterraneous way; which being in time choked up, caused this last to become quite dry. Since which the Romans cut a canal from the Lake of Albano, which passes quite under

under the Castle Gandolpho, and runs through some parts of the territories of Rome, and thence falls into the Tyber. The Italians now call it the Lake of Gandolpho.

ALBANOPOLI, an inland town of Albania, a province of European Turkey, situated on the river Drin, near the frontiers of Macedonia, and on the declivity of a hill; 42 miles from Alessio to the E. and 50 from Durazzo towards the S. E. It was anciently a strong town and the capital of the province, which took its name from it; but now it is without walls, and almost a desert. Lat. 42, 6, N. Long. 20, 42, E.

ALBAN's (St.) a town in the hundred of Cassio, which arose out of the ancient Verulam; so called from a river of the same name running by it. It is a borough-town, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London. It owes its name to St. Alban, the first martyr of Great-Britain, who suffered in the persecution under Dioclesian, June 17, 293. A synod was held here, 429, against the heresy begun by Pelagius the Monk; and two bishops, sent for from France, preached against it in a chapel here, now converted into a barn. King Edward I. erected here a stately cross in memory of queen Eleanor; and king Edward VI. gave this borough a charter. The town is divided into 4 wards, in each of which is a constable and 2 church-wardens. Here is held a gaol-delivery 4 times a year, viz. on the Thursdays after the quarter-sessions at Hartford; and it has 3 churches, namely, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's; besides that called St. Alban's. When St. Andrew's, the ancient parish-church, was demolished, the corporation purchased of king Edward VI. the cathedral that belonged to the monks for 400l. and having made it their parish-church, they called it St. Alban's. Many curious coins and medals, to be seen in this church, were dug out of the ruins of Old Verulam. Here are the funeral monuments, of king Offa, its founder, whose statue is placed on a throne; of St. Alban the Martyr; and of Humphry called the Good Duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin being opened about 80 years ago, his corpse appeared entire, having been preserved in a pickle. In St. Michael's is a monument for the famous Sir Francis Bacon, lord viscount Verulam, whose statue in alabaster is seated in an elbow-chair. In niches on the S. side of St. Alban's church are those of 17 kings. The stone-screen of the communion-table is a very light and elegant piece of work, set up in 1434. The west end of the choir has a noble piece of Gothic workmanship. In the center of the nave is a remarkable echo; and the roof is throughout painted in devices and the arms of the benefactors; and, though of so many ages standing, is remarkably fresh. Near the west end of the church is the old

gateway of the abbey; now used as a prison. The government of this town, by later charters than that of Edward VI. is vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, a town-clerk, and 24 assistants. Its fairs are on March 25, June 22, Aug. 15, and Sept. 29. Its weekly market on Saturday. This borough is a peculiar liberty both for ecclesiastical and civil government, the jurisdiction of which reaches to the 15 adjacent parishes. In the town are two charity-schools, the one for boys and the other for girls. Here Caesar obtained a victory over Cassibelan; and this was the scene of Boadicea's victory and cruelty, when she massacred 70,000 Romans and Britons who adhered to them. Near this place were fought two bloody battles between the houses of York and Lancaster, the first on May 23, 1455, when the Yorkists obtained the victory; the second on Shrove-Tuesday, in the 39th year of Henry VI. 1461, when the martial queen Margaret overcame the Yorkists. Near the town are the ruins of a fortification, commonly called Oyster-hills; supposed to have been a camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprætor. The neighbourhood of St. Alban's is well-furnished with gentlemen's seats and lordships. At Holloway-house the late duchess dowager of Marlborough caused a fine marble statue of queen Anne to be erected, on the pedestal of which is her majesty's character, both in public and private life, with this remarkable conclusion: "All this I know to be true. SARAH MARLBOROUGH, 1738." St. Alban sends 2 members to parliament. At Gornhambury, in this neighbourhood, is a statue of Henry VIII.

ALBANUS-MONS, now called Mont Albano; 16 miles from Rome, near where Alba Longa stood.

ALBANUS-MONS, to the north of Misa, called Albius by Strabo; the extremity of the Alps, which, together with the mountains to the east joining it, called Montes Bœii, separates the farther Liburnia and Dalmatia from Pannonia.

ALBANY, or **ALBIN**, in Latin **ALBANIA** (See **BRAYDALBIN**) a district of Perthshire, in Scotland. It gave the title of duke to the sons of the royal family. The first on whom it was conferred was lord Darnley, first cousin and husband to Mary queen of Scots; and the last that enjoyed it was his present Majesty's brother, prince Edward duke of York and Albany.

ALBANY, a county in the province of New-York, N. America; containing a vast quantity of fine low land. Its principal commodities are wheat, pease, and pine-boards. The winters in this country are commonly severe; and Hudson's river freezes so hard 100 miles to the southward of Albany, as to bear sledges loaded with heavy burdens. The great quantities of snow that commonly fall

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here are very serviceable to the farmers, not only in protecting their grain from the frost, but in facilitating the transportation of their boards, and other produce, to the banks of the river against the ensuing spring.

ALBANY, the capital of a county of its own name, in the province of New-York, N. America; 150 miles from that city, and 140 from Quebec. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and as many assistants; was incorporated by colonel Dongan, has a city-hall, and a fort, composed of a square with 4 bastions. It has also a sheriff, town-clerk, chamberlain, clerk of the markets, constables, and a marshal. It is situated on Hudson's river, only 5 miles below the place where the east branch of the river leaves the southern, and runs up almost to the lake of the Iroquois, about 200 miles within land. After the first reduction of this place by the English, it was called New Albana, the Duke of York's Scotch title; and a strong stone-fort was built here, instead of the old one. This town contains between 200 and 300 families. At this place the governor of the northern provinces meets the sachems, or kings, of the Five Nations, or Iroquois, in order to renew their alliances, to settle matters of traffic, and to concert measures against their common enemy; and is reckoned the barrier of New-York against the Hurons. Lat. 43, 10, N. Long. 44, 49, W.

ALBANY, a fortress of New Wales, or the W. Main, N. America, where the Hudson's-bay company have a fort and settlement. It lies S. W. of the said bay. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 84, 20, W.

ALBALEGALIS. See **STUL WEISSENBURG**.

ALBAGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal; but has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre Dourou-e-Minho, consisting of 11 parishes.

ALBARRACIN, or **ALBARRAZIN**, a city of Arragon, in Spain. It was the ancient Lobetum and Turia, from the river Turo, near which it stands, on the side of a craggy hill, by the river of the Guadalquivir; and is now distinguished by the title of Santa Maria Albarrazinensis. Its bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Saragosa, and has a yearly revenue of 6000 ducats. The number of its inhabitants is about 5000, divided into 3 parishes, besides a monastery and a nunnery. It is surrounded with high scarped mountains near the S. W. frontiers, towards Castile, and with a strong wall and castle. King James (or James) II. of Arragon raised it to the dignity of a city anno 1300. It is about 15 miles distant from Tervel, and 70 S. of Saragosa. Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 2, 10, E.

ALBASIN, a fort built by the Russians on the river Amoor, in Siberia; and which was destroyed

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by the Chinese about the year 1650; but it was afterwards rebuilt by the Russians, and sustained a siege in 1764 against the Chinese, who were repulsed. It lies in 30 N. lat.

ALBAZETE, a little town of La Sierra, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Long. 103, 30, E. Lat. 54, 0, N.

ALBE, or **AUBE**, a lordship now belonging to the duchy of Lorraine and Bar; formerly an ancient fief dependent on the bishopric of Metz; but which the dukes of Lorraine entirely assumed to themselves, together with its territorial jurisdiction, or paramount-superiority, in the year 1561.

ALBE, or **SAR-ALBE**, in Latin *Sarac Albe*, or *Alba ad Saravum*, the principal place of the last-mentioned lordship; lying on the river Saar, and 10 miles below Feneffrange.

ALBE. See **ALBA**.

ALBECK, a district and a small town with a castle belonging to the imperial city of Ulm, in the circle of Swabia, in Germany; north of the Danube, on the river Alb.

ALBEGNE, a small town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government of Guienne and Gascony.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMARLE**, in Latin *Albamaria*, a little town in the territory of Caux, belonging to Upper Normandy, in France. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, near a meadow watered by the river Bresle; is the principal place of a duchy and peerdom, now belonging to the duke of Maine, one of Lewis XIV.'s legitimated sons; and from which he takes his titles of duke and peer. It is the seat of particular district, a viscounty, and forest-court. In it are 2 parishes, besides an abbey, and 2 convents. From Albemarle the Keppel family in England takes the title of earl; the first of whom was of Dutch extraction, and a particular favourite of the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. It also gave the title of duke to the famous general Monk, who restored the royal family. The sergeants made in this town are very much esteemed; and they also make here a coarse sort of woollen stuffs, called frocks, for the use of the common people. It lies 20 miles S. of Abbeville, 35 N. E. of Rouen, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49, 50, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

ALBEMARLE-RIVER, the most northerly part of North-Carolina, in America, confining on Virginia. It is full of creeks on both sides of it, which, for breadth, deserve the name of rivers; but they do not run far into the country. At the entrance of this river are Colliton-island and Roanoke-island. This river is separated from the Atlantic-ocean by a sand-bank, called Hatteras. On the

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the banks of this river are very extensive swamps; and near the bottom of it, on Chowan-river, is the town of Edenton. The Roanoke empties itself into Albemarle-river, or sound. Next to Albemarle-river, southward, is Pamlico-river, and between them is Cape-Hatteras. Albemarle district was more planted than any of the rest at the first settlement of Carolina, and consisted of near 300 families; but the plantations upon Ashley-river grew in time so superior to it that most of the planters here removed thither.

ALBEMARLE, a county in Virginia, N. America; which has the river Fluvanna flow on the S. side of it, several branches from which run up this county. It is bounded on the E. by Goochland county; and by a ridge of mountains is divided from Augusta county on the W. and it has Louisa county on the N.

ALBEN, in Latin Albanum, a mountain of Carniola, where are mines of quick-silver.

ALBENGA, by the ancients called Albium Ingaunum, Albigaunum, and Albingaunum, a small city in the Riviera di Ponente, or western division of the Genoese territories, on the main-land, in Italy. It lies on the coast, and appears, by some ancient towers and other ruins to have been formerly a very considerable place. Its site is on a spacious fertile plain, surrounded at some little distance with high mountains. The territory about it is covered with fine olive plantations and other trees; and the ground is well cultivated: here also grows abundance of hemp. But, with all these advantages, it is unhealthy even to a proverb. Here is the see of a bishop, founded by pope Alexander in 1179, when the city, which had been burnt by the Pisanes about a years before, was rebuilt. The bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Genoa; but the city has fallen very much from its ancient splendor. Opposite to it is a little island, or rather unformed rough rock, near a mile in circuit, called also Albenga, but by the inhabitants Isola d'Albenga, or the Small Island of Albenga; but its true name is Gallipara. It lies 36 miles from Genoa. Long. 8, 13. E. Lat. 44, 4. N.

ALBENQUE, a small town of Lower-Quercy, a subdivision of Guienne, in France.

ALBERARIN. See **ALBARRACIN**.

ALBERGARIA, a mean place in the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It belongs to the dukes of Cadaval; and has an ouvidor, or audience-judge, of its own.

ALBERGARIA DE PENELA, a district in the Correição of Viana, and province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains 11 parishes.

ALBERT; **ANERE**, or **ENERE**, a small town in Lower-Stattholdership of Santerre, a territory of Picardy, in France.

ALBI, anciently Alba Fucentes, a small place in

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the Ulterior Abruzzo, a province in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

ALBI, or **ALBY**, in Latin Albige, the capital of Albigeois, or diocese of Alby, in the government of Languedoc, in France, built on the river Tarn. It is situated in a very fruitful country, 40 miles N. E. of Toulouse. It was formerly only a bishop's see, subject to the metropolitan of Bourges; but pope Innocent XI. erected it into an archbishopric in the year 1678. It is the seat of a collection, viguery, royal jurisdiction, marshalsea, and forest-district. The prelate of this city is also its temporal lord; though the king has the higher and lower jurisdiction, as also the supreme demesne or dominion: his suffragans are the bishops of Rhodes, Castres, Cahors, Valres, and Mende; his diocese or province contains 327 parishes, and his annual income amounts to 95,000 livres, paying to the court of Rome a tax of 2000 florins. The cathedral is one of the richest and most beautiful in the kingdom, and the archbishop's palace is a fine structure. The little town of Chateavieux is a suburb to it. The public walk called La Lice, which is out of the city, and lies higher than it, is a most charming place. The doctrine of the Albigenes was condemned in a council held here in the year 1176. Lat. 43, 56. N. Long. 2, 14. E.

ALBI, or **ALBY**, a diocese of Upper Languedoc; constituting the northern part of the province of Albigeois, from which the Albigenes take their name. This country is extremely fruitful in corn, wine, fruits, and saffron: it is also populous, yet poor at the same time; which may be attributed not only to the misfortune in 1693, but likewise to the heavy taxes laid upon the people. The Albigeois is a small territory about 27 miles in length and 20 in breadth; abounding in corn, wood, grapes, saffron, plumbs, and sheep; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in dried prunes, grapes, a coarse sort of cloth, and wines of Gaillac. These wines are the only sorts hereabouts that are fit for exportation: they are carried down to Bourdeaux, and generally sold to the British. They have likewise several coal-mines.

ALBINTEMELIUM, **ALBINTIMILIUM**, or, at full length, **ALBIUM INTEMELIUM**, now Vintimiglia; situated in the S. W. of the territory of Genoa, near the borders of the county of Nice; with a port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the rivulet Rotta, almost about half-way between Monaco and S. Remo. Long. 7, 40. E. Lat. 43, 17.

ALBIOECE, or **ALEBECE**, otherwise called Reii Apollinares, from their superstitious worship of Apollo; also Civitas Reienfium; now Riez, in Provence, about 18 leagues to the N. E. of Toulon, on the N. side of the rivulet Verdon; was originally a Roman colony. It is sometimes written Regium.

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Regium. The people were called Albici. Long. 1, 9, E. Lat. 43, 20.

ALBIGEOIS (L'Isle de) a town of Albi, a diocese of Upper Languedoc, in France; situated on the river Tarn.

ALBIN. See **ALBANY** and **BRAIDALBIN**.

ALBION, the ancient name of the island of Great-Britain, from the Latin *Album*, white, on account of the chalky cliffs on its sea-coasts. See **BRITAIN**.

ALBISOLA, a small place in the western part of the Genoese territories, on the main land, in Italy; where there is a porcelain manufactory, and several seats, or pleasure-houses, belonging to the nobility of that republic. In 1745 the English fleet threw some bombs into this town. Lat. 44, 15, N. Long. 8, 20, E.

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM, now Vintimiglia. See **VINTIMIGLIA**.

ALBOLODUY, a little town belonging to Granada, in Spain. Lat. 37, 15, N. Long. 1, 59, E.

ALBON, a small place of Viennois, a territory of the Lower Delphinate, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It had formerly the title of a county; and among the counts that possessed the present delphinate, was one who had been christened Dauphin. Of this illustrious family are several branches still remaining in France, namely, the marquises of Forgeaux, Fronfac, &c.

ALBONA, in Latin *Albunum*, a little town of Istria, a province belonging to the republic of Venice. It is situated at the foot of the Monte di Vena, and on the confines of the Austrian territories in the same country.

AULBOURG. See **AALBORG**.

ALBRET, a duchy and subdivision of Gascony, one of the provinces of France; in Latin *Albretum*, *Lepretum*, or *Leporetum*, which, and *Labrit*, denote a hare, as great numbers are to be met with in the woods here; and the natives still call a hare *Bret*. In 1556 Henry II. of France erected it into a duchy, including the town of the same name, and other places in Bazadois. And from the noble family of Albret were descended two kings of Navarre; the last of which was Henry IV. king of France, whose mother, Jane d'Albret, was married to Antony of Bourbon. Of this family was Charles d'Albret, who opposed the English in Gascony, A. D. 1402, but in 1415 was killed in the battle of Agincourt; where he commanded the van of the French army. Lewis XIV. gave this duchy to the duke of Bouillon, as an indemnification for the principalities of Sedan and Raucourt, which that monarch had seized.

ALBRET, or **LEBRET**, a small town of Gascony, in France, in the duchy of the same name. It is situated 35 S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 50, W.

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ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, England, near Shrewsbury, 10 miles from Bridgenorth; which has fairs, May 23, July 18, and Nov. 9.

ALBUFEIRA, a small town in the district of Lagos, a jurisdiction belonging to the kingdom of Algarve, in Portugal. It contains 1000 inhabitants, and includes a district of 2 parishes. Its ancient castle is one of those which are borne in the royal arms. Its judge is under the Comarca.

ALBUFERA, a lake in the island of Majorca or Mallorca, one of the Balears, in the Mediterranean. The name *Albufera* signifies a small sea. It is 12,000 paces in circuit, and with it the sea forms a bay called *Grac-mayor*, the waters of which intermingle with those of *Albufera*.

ALBUQUERQUE, corrupted from the Latin *Alba Quercus*, a walled town of Spanish Estremadura, not far from the frontiers of Portugal. It is situated on an eminence, and defended by a very strong castle, which stands on a high hill. Here they have a good trade in wool and woollen cloth. The town was built about the middle of the 13th century, and contains about 2000 houses. In 1705 it was taken by the Portuguese, who kept possession of it till the peace of Utrecht in 1713. It lies 22 miles S.W. of Alcantara, and 17 miles N. of Badajoz. Lat. 39, N. Long. 7, W.

ALBURG. See **AALBORG**.

ALBURGH, a village in Norfolk, England, near Bungay, that has a fair June 21.

ALBURNINHA, or **ALVORNINHA**, a small town of Leiria, a jurisdiction belonging to Portuguese Estremadura. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

ALBURY, a village in Surrey, England, near Box-hill, 5 miles from Guildford. The river Wye runs through it.

ALBURY, a village in Hertfordshire, near Putmore-heath, that has a fair July 17.

ALBY. See **ALBI**.

ALCACAR, a name given by the inhabitants to a spacious royal palace, which is situated on one side of the city of Toledo, in New Castile, a province of Spain, and stands on the top of a steep rock; from which is a prospect over the city, the river Tagus running at its foot through the neighbouring fields.

ALCACERE, or **ALCAZAR DO SAL**, a walled town in the audience of Setuval, a district of Estremadura, in Portugal. It is situated on the river Sandao; has its name from the large quantities of salt which this territory produces; and for the same reason it was called *Salagia* by the Romans, who built it. The country round it is quite barren, affording little else than rushes, which are carried to Lisbon, and there worked into fine mats. It has an old castle on a rock, impregnable; about 400 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 2 monasteries, a nunnery, hospital,

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hospital, and house of Mercy; and lies 30 miles S. E. of St. Ubes. Lat. 38, 18, N. Long. 9, 10, W.

ALCASOVA, a citadel fortified in the modern stile, which defends the town of Santarem, in Portuguese Estremadura. See **SANTAREM**.

ALCALA DE GUADEIRA, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, upon the river Guadeira. Here are abundance of springs, whence they convey water to Seville by an aqueduct. W. long. 6, 16. N. lat. 37, 15.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a very old town of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain; situated on a mountain. Lat. 37, N. Long. 6, W.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a beautiful and large city of Spain, in New Castile; seated upon the river Henares, which washes its walls. It is built in a very agreeable plain, and is of an oval figure. The streets are handsome and pretty strait; one of them is very long, running from one end of the city to the other. The houses are well built; and there are several squares, the largest of which is an ornament to the city; it is surrounded on all sides with piazzas, where tradesmen have their shops, to expose several sorts of commodities to sale, of which there is as great plenty and variety as in most towns of Spain. The university was founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, about the beginning of the 16th century. The land about Alcala is watered by the Henares, well cultivated and very fruitful, while that at a distance is dry and sterile: it yields grain in plenty, very good muscat wine, and melons of a delicious kind. Without the walls is a spring, the water of which is so pure and so well tasted that it is inclosed and shut up for the king of Spain's own use, from whence it is carried to Madrid. This city is 10 miles south-west of Guadalaxara, and 13 miles east of Madrid. W. long. 4, 20. N. lat. 40, 30.

ALCALA-REAL, a small city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine abbey. It is built on the top of a high mountain, in a mountainous country; and the road to it is incommodious, rough, and unequal; but to make amends for this, here are several kinds of exquisite fruit and wine. W. long. 4, 15. N. lat. 37, 18.

ALCAMO, a town of Val di Mazara, one of the three territories or valleys into which the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy, is subdivided. It has the title of a barony.

ALCANEDE, a town in the district of Santarem, in Portuguese Estremadura. It belongs to the knights of the order of Aviz. Lat. 39, N. Long. 6, W.

ALCANIO, or **ALCANIUS**, in the island of Sicily, a town with the title of a barony; situate near the Gulph of Castle à Mare, at the foot of

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Mount Bonifati, about 3 miles from the sea-coast, and 16 from Palermo, in the way to Trapani.

ALCANIZ, a pretty town of Arragon, in Spain. It is situated on the river Guadalope, 12 miles from Caspe, and belongs to the knights of Calatrava, with a fortress for its defence. Here also is a collegiate church, and is surrounded with gardens and fruit-trees. Lat. 41, N. Long. 2, E.

ALCANTARA, or **VALENZA DE ALCANTARA**, a fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, situated on the Tagus, in a fruitful country, near the frontiers of Portugal. It takes its name (which signifies a stone-bridge) from an ancient stately one of that kind, built on this river in the reign of the emperor Trajan, and at the expence of several Lusitanians, being 200 feet high, 670 long, and 28 broad; and near the junction of the river Alcantara with the Tagus, falling into the latter with surprising rapidity; whence appears the prodigious strength of this famous bridge, having stood so many centuries firm and undamaged. This town anciently belonged to the Vettones, but was enlarged and beautified by Julius Cæsar or Augustus, and called *Norba Cæsarea*, and by Pliny, *Colonia Norbensis*. The Moors intended to have built Alcantara round the aforesaid bridge. In 1212 king Alphonfus IX. took it from the Castilians, and gave it to the knights of Calatrava, who afterwards had their name from Alcantara. It lies 45 miles N. of Bajadox. Lat. 39, 18, N. Long. 7, 12, W.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a small town of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain. It is situated on an eminence, where the Romans built a famous bridge over a morass, and which is very worthy of notice, with a tower at each end; so that the bridge can be shut on occasion. Lat. 37, 40, N. Long. 5, 10, W.

ALCANTARA, a river in Sicily. See **CANTARA**.

ALCARAZ, or **ALCAREZ**, a city of La Mancha, a territory of New Castile, in Spain. It has a good wall, and a fortress, on a high mountain, for its defence; is situated in a very fruitful country, and near the banks of the river Guadarmena, which rises about 12 miles from it, and runs through charming pastures, on which great numbers of fine horses are bred. It is remarkable for an ancient aqueduct. The inhabitants are about 600 families, in 5 parishes, with 5 monasteries and 2 nunneries. It lies 100 miles N. W. of Cartagena, 25 N. of the confines of Andalusia; 108 S. of Cuenza, and 138 S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 38, 28, N. Long. 1, 50, W.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary, seated about 2 leagues from Larache, in Asga, a province of the kingdom of Fez. It was of great note, and the

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feat of the governor of this part of the kingdom. It was built by Jacob Almanzor, king of Fez, about the year 1180, and designed for a magazine, and place of rendezvous for the great preparations he was making to enter Granada, in Spain, and to make good the footing Joseph Almanzor had got some time before. It is said his father first invaded Spain with 300,000 men, most of whom he was obliged to bring back to Africa, to quiet a rebellion that had broke out in Morocco. This done, he returned to Spain again with an army, as is said, of 200,000 horse and 300,000 foot. The city is now fallen greatly to decay, so that of 15 mosques there are only 2 that are made use of. The reason, probably, is the bad situation of the town; for it stands so low, that it is excessively hot in summer, and almost overflowed with water in the winter: this they affirm to be owing to a curse of one of their faints. Here are a great number of storks, who live familiarly with the people, walking about the town, possessing the tops of the houses and mosques without molestation; for they esteem them sacred birds, and account it sinful to disturb them. At present, the bathaw of Tetuan appoints a governor to this town, which is the last of his dominions towards Mequinez. Near this city there is a high ridge of mountains, running towards Tetuan, whose inhabitants were never brought entirely under subjection, and whenever it was attempted, they revenged themselves by infesting the roads, and robbing and destroying the travellers; when they were pursued, they retired into their woody mountains, where none could safely follow them. Not far from hence is the river Elmahassen, famous for the battle fought between Don Sebastian king of Portugal and the Moors, in which the Portuguese were defeated, and their king slain. W. long. 12, 35. N. lat. 35, 15.

ALCATIL, according to the Jesuits, is a very large and populous city of Indostan, or the empire of the Great Mogul. It is situated in the peninsula within the Ganges, and W. of Ayenkolam. It is but ill-built, and dirty, like most of the cities in this country. The Bramins here daily worshipped the devil, by the name of Poolear; and the Jesuits found here a sect, called the Linganists, from a monstrous and abominable figure, called Ligan, which some of the idolaters wore about their necks, as a token of their devotion to Priapus. Here they also saw, hanging on the boughs of trees, the necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments, of a woman that had been just burnt upon the funeral-pile with her deceased husband; a diabolical practice which the Moors of this country have long endeavoured to abolish. Lat. 9, 10, N. Long. 79, 15, E.

ALCAUDETE, a small town of Cordova, one of the 3 subdivisions of Andalusia, a province of

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Spain. It is situated in the mountains, gives the title of count, and has a castle for its defence. It contains 1800 families, and lies 18 miles from Jaen.

ALCAZAR. See ALCACERE.

ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Ilabat. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after that it was abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. W. long. 5, 30. N. lat. 38, 0.

ALCAZER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamana, which has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthage. Long. 2, 10, W. Lat. 38, 15, N.

ALCAZZAVA, one of the castles defending Malaga, in Spain. See MALAGA.

ALCESTER. See AULCESTER.

ALCHESTER, in Oxfordshire, England, a Roman station near Bicester; where the quadrangular foss is still to be seen, notwithstanding the area or site has been time immemorial part of a common field, many antiquities having been turned up by the plough. Near it passes the Roman consular way, called Akeman-street.

ALCINO, Mont, anciently *Mont Alcinai*, a small town in the territory of Sienna and Grand Duchy of Tuscany, in Italy. It is situated on a mountain, a great part of which it seems at a distance to cover; and its steeples also may be observed a considerable way off. It is the residence of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. In the neighbourhood of this place grows the most exquisite wine in Italy, called Muscatello di Mont-Alcino; but the inhabitants are not allowed to sell a single pipe of it till the Great Duke has first ordered what number he judges proper for his own use. At the time that the Florentines, assisted by the forces of the emperor Charles V. besieged the city of Vienna, the principal families of the latter withdrew to Mont-Alcino, fortified it, and maintained themselves, under the protection of the king of France, against all the efforts of the enemy, and could not be dislodged from thence. It lies between 2 and 3 miles from Torrineri, to the left in coming from that place. Lat. 42, 50, N. Long. 12, 10, E.

ALCMAER, a city of the United Provinces; seated in North Holland, about 4 miles from the sea, 15 from Haerlaem, and 18 from Amsterdam. It is a handsome city, and one of the cleanest in Holland. The streets and houses are extremely neat and regular; and the public buildings are very beautiful. It had formerly 2 parish-churches, dedicated to St. Matthew and St. Lawrence. The latter had so high a tower that it served for a sea-mark to the vessels that were in the open sea; but, in 1464, it tumbled

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tumbled down, and damaged the other church so much that they were both demolished in 1470, and one church was built in their stead, dedicated to the same saints. The Spaniards, under the command of Frederic of Toledo, son of the duke d'Alva, came to besiege it, after they had taken Haerlem, in 1573; but were forced to raise the siege, after 3 months lying before it, as well on account of the infection of the air as the stout resistance of the inhabitants and soldiers. It has given birth to several learned men. In 1637 was a public auction in this city of 120 tulips, which, all together, sold for 90,000 guilders; a single one of them, named the Viceroy, sold for 4203 guilders; and not only the name and price, but the weight of these flowers, are particularly set down in the city-registers: so that the passion of giving exorbitant prices for flowers and flower-roots, by which many were ruined, was come to such a height in Holland that the states were obliged to put a stop to it by severe penalties. Lat. 52, 38, N. Long. 5, 21, E.

ALCMINA, a marquisate of the Val di Mazara, one of the 3 subdivisions of the island of Sicily, in Italy.

ALCOA, a river of Portuguese Estremadura, between which and Baca, Alcobaca is situated.

ALCOBACA, a small town of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura, situated between the little river Alcoa and Baca. It contains 950 inhabitants; and here is a famous Cistercian convent, the most considerable and richest abbey in all Portugal: to its jurisdiction belongs one parish. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 5, 49, W.

ALCOCHETTE, a town of Setuval audience, in Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus.

ALCOENTRE, a town of Santarem district, in Portuguese Estremadura, one of the donatory places, as it is called, belonging to the count of Vimieiro.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of Nivernois, one of the governments of France.

ALCONBURY, a village in Huntingdonshire, England, 5 miles from Huntingdon, on the great north road; near which is a wood of the same name. It has a fair June 24.

ALCONCHOE, a castle on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It is situated on the little river Alcarague, which falls into Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajoz. Lat. 38, 20, N. Long. 5, 30, W.

ALCORAZ, a town of New Castile, in Spain, near the mountains of Oropeda, and from it called Sierra de Alcoraz; memorable for the great overthrow which was given the Moors here in 1094.

ALCOSSIR, a sea port town on the Red-sea, where the Europeans, by the way of Cairo, take shipping for Abyssinia.

ALCOVENDAS, a small town of New Castile, in Spain; situated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Beja audience,

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in the province of Alentejo, in Spain. It is situated on the Guadiana; is indeed in Algarve province, but lies on the frontiers of Alentejo, and belongs to its jurisdiction. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and comprehends a district of 6 parishes. It has a castle for its defence. Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 7, 30, W.

ALCOY, a small but neat town of Valencia, in Spain. It is situated on a river bearing the same name with it. In its neighbourhood was discovered an iron-mine in the year 1504.

ALCUDIA, a city and good port of Majorca, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It consists of about 1000 houses, and is situated between the 2 large harbours of Port-major and Port-minor. Lat. 40, 10, N. Long. 5, 35, E.

ALCYONE, a town of Thessaly, in European Turkey; situated on the Sinus Maliacus.

ALCYONIUM STAGNUM, a lake in the territory of Corinth, whose depth was unfathomable, and in vain attempted to be discovered by Nero; through this lake Bacchus is said to have descended to hell, to bring back Semele.

ALDAN, one of the many rivers which fall to the right hand into the Lena, in Asiatic Russia.

ALDBOROUGH, a well-situated town of Suffolk, in a valley on the sea-shore. It has 2 streets, each near a mile long. It abounds with sea-faring people. The river All, or Ald, runs not far from its S. end, affording a good quay. It has a good harbour. The town trades to Newcastle for coals; and hence corn is exported. Aldborough is pretty well situated for strength, with a battery of several pieces of cannon. The church, which stands on a hill a little W. of the town, is a good edifice. It is a town corporate, governed by 2 bailiffs, 10 capital burgesses, and 24 inferior officers; and sends 2 members to parliament. Its fairs are March 1 and May 3; markets are Wednesdays and Saturdays. It lies about 3 miles from Orford, and 88 miles N.E. of London. Lat. 52, 20, N. Long. 1, 25, E.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough-town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the side of which stood an ancient city and Roman colony, called *Isurium Brigantium*; of which, though not so much as the ruins are now to be seen, yet the coins, urns, pavements, &c. frequently dug up there, are a proof of such a place once existing. It is situated on the Ouse, and sends 2 members to parliament. The present Borough-bridge, or Brigg, seems to have risen out of Aldborough. It is situated 15 miles N.W. of York, and 200 N. of London, 3 miles from Ripon.

ALDBY, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the river Derwent, 4 miles from Stanford-bridge.

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ALDEA GALLEGA, a town in the audience of Setuval and province of Estremadura, in Portugal, situated on the Tagus, 10 miles from Lisbon.

ALDEA-GALLEGA DE MERCIANA, in the audience of Alenquer, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal, is a small place opposite to Lisbon, consisting of 760 inhabitants, and has one parish belonging to its jurisdiction.

ALDENBURG, in Germany and Hungary. See **ALTENBURG**.

ALDERBOROUGH in Wiltshire, England, a village 2 miles from Salisbury, on a healthy hill, near the Avon river. It carries on a manufacture of cottons and fustians; but received considerable damage by a fire in September, 1777, and had 200 houses destroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the 3 arms of a river running through Gentle, a town of Noruland, in Sweden. Here is a wharf, a repository for planks and deals, 2 packing-houses, a large custom-house for taking toll of the ships, an arsenal for cannon, and a granary.

ALDENHAM, a village in Hertfordshire, England, 2 miles from Watford, and 5 miles from St. Alban's.

ALDERMARSTON, in Berkshire, England, a village 3 miles from Alchester, on the borders of Hampshire, and 3 miles from Reading, is a neat village on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet, and has fairs May 6 and July 7.

ALDERNEY, an island subject to Great-Britain, situated about a league and a half from Cape la Hogue, in Normandy, and 30 leagues from the nearest part of England. It is in circumference about 9 miles, lies high, and on the S. side has a harbour for small vessels, called Crabby. On it is a church, with a town containing about 200 houses, in which live to the number of 1200 inhabitants. The soil is good for corn or pasture. Their manure is the sea-weed, called vraic, or wreck. The straight which divides this isle from France, called by the French, *Le Ras de Blanchart*, and by us, *The Race of Alderney*, is reckoned dangerous in stormy weather, when the wind happens to encounter the strong currents in this channel; but in calm weather it is very safe; and there is depth of water sufficient for the largest ships to ride here with ease: so that in 1692-3 part of the French fleet escaped this way after the blow which they had met with at La Hogue. Alderney is a dependence of Guernsey. To the westward is a range of rocks for 3 leagues together, which, having several eddies, are dreadful to mariners, who call them the Caskets, from that principal rock which advances at the head of all the rest, with a spring of excellent fresh water, and looks into the Channel; from the middle of which may be seen, in a clear day, not only

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the Casket, but the head of Portland. Here the sons of Henry I. were cast away in their passage to Normandy; and Admiral Balchen, a brave and excellent officer, was lost, October 5, 1744, in the *Victory*, a first-rate man of war, of 100 guns and 1000 men. On the E. side of the above-mentioned harbour is an old fort, with a dwelling-house near it. The land under the fort is overwhelmed with sand driven on it by the N.W. wind. Here is a bailiff and other officers of justice; from whom lies an appeal to the courts of Guernsey. The inhabitants are poor, occasioned by a custom like that prevailing in some parts of Kent, which is called gavel-kind, whereby lands are equally divided into parcels among the last proprietor's children. Lat. 49, 50, N. Long. 2, 17, W.

ALDERNEY, in Gloucestershire, England, a village near Wotton Underedge, whose parish is about 5 miles in compass, and lies on the side of a hill, between 2 rivulets, which join and fall into the Avon. On some of the hills near it are found immense quantities of fossils, in the form of oysters and cockle-shells, &c.

ALDERTON, in Gloucestershire, England, near Tewkesbury; near which village a great quantity of land removed itself, about 70 years ago, and slipped into the neighbouring county of Worcester, which spot yet retains the name of *The Slip*.

ALDERWAS, or **ALREWAS**, in Staffordshire, England, between Litchfield and Burton on Trent; which village has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on July 19, 26, and 27.

ALDINGTON, in Kent, England, near Limme, a place where the officers belonging to Romney Marsh and its manors are yearly elected; and at the parish-church of this place the inhabitants of Hurst attend, since the decay of their own church.

ALDOBRANDINA, (Villa of) or **BELVEDERE**, a fine seat of Fascati, in Italy, built by Cardinal P. Aldrobandini, and the architect Giacomo de la Porta. It now belongs to the house of Pamphili.

ALDUABIS, a river of Celtic Gaul, which, rising from Mount Jura, separating the Sequani from the Helvetii, and running through the county of Burgundy, or the Franche Comté, environs almost on every side the city of Besançon; and, running by Dole, falls into the Saone near Chalons. In Cæsar it is called *Alduadubis*; now *Le Doux*.

ALED, a river in Denbighshire, Wales, which runs into the Elney, west of Llanafydd.

ALEFCHIMO, one of the 4 subdivisions, or bailiwicks, of the island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, towards the E. It contains 28 villages and near 10,000 men. The village of Potami resembles a middling town. Towards the S.W. are still

still to be seen some remains of the ancient city of Gradichi.

ALEGRANSA, a little island near the Canaries, in the Atlantic ocean; with a convenient harbour, defended by a strong castle.

ALEGRE, in Latin *Alegra*, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, situated at the foot of a high hill, on which stands a large and strong castle, which commands the town. It gives the title of Marquis. On the top of the hill is a large lake, said to be fathomless; and at its foot is a rivulet, which rises from several ponds, and runs into the river Borne. Long. 3, 50, E. Lat. 45, 10, N.

ALEGRETTE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Port Alegre, on the river Caja, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Bajadoz, near the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It is a very pretty town, and finely situated; 7 miles south-east of Port Alegre, and 30 north of Elvas. W. long. 5, 20; N. lat. 39, 6.

ALEX, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which falls to the left into the Ob, or Obi.

ALEKSIN, or **ALEXSIN**, a small place in the government of Moscow.

ALEMANIA, or **ALLEMANIA**, a name of Germany, but not known before the time of the Antonines, and then used only for a part. After the Marcomanni and the allies had removed from the Rhine, a rabble, or collection of people from all parts of Gaul, as the term *Alamanni* denotes, prompted either by levity or poverty, occupied the Agri, called *Decumates* by Tacitus, because they held them on a tithe; now supposed to be the duchy of Wittenburg. Such appear to be the small beginnings of Alemania, which was in after-times greatly enlarged; but still it was considered as a distinct part; for Caracalla, who conquered the Alamanni, assumed the surname both of *Alamannicus* and *Germanicus*.

ALEN, a river in Denbighshire, Wales, which runs into the Dee, above Almere.

ALENDIN. See *ELMEDIN*.

ALENDORF, a village in the Upper Landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt.

ALENQUER, an audience of Portuguese Estremadura. It comprehends several territories belonging to the queen, in which are 8 towns. Its capital is

ALENQUER, a town situated on a rising ground, near which runs a small river that falls into the Tagus. It is said to have been built by the Alani, and from them called *Alanker Kana*; that is, a temple of the Alans. It contains 2100 inhabitants, has 5 parish churches, 1 *casa da misericordia*, or house of mercy, a hospital, and 3 convents. It is the principal place of the ouvidoria, or district belonging to the queen. It is also the residence of an ouvidor, who is at the same time a

provedor and a juiz da fora. To its districts belong 13 parishes.

ALENTAKIEN, a subdivision of the province of Esthonia, or general government of Reval, in European Russia.

ALENTEJO, the 5th province, and one of the largest, in Portugal. It is bounded to the N. by Estremadura and Beira, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Algarve, and westward by the sea. Some reckon its extent from N. to S. to be 40 miles, and from S. to W. 30; but others make each of these 34. It has its name from its situation, as in regard of Estremadura and the other provinces lying farther to the N. and first conquered. It is situated on the other side of the Tagus (*Alem do rio Tejo*). It is watered both by this and the Guadiana. In this province are some mountains, though it is mostly level, and but thinly inhabited. Its greatest riches consist in wheat and barley, with which in general the whole province abounds. In many places they have also wine, oil, fruits, wild game, pastures, and plenty of fish. Several places likewise yield precious stones and fine vessels; as the white marble of Estremoz and Viana, the green stone of Borba and Villa-Vieosa, the white and red sort of Setuval and Arrabida, with the vases of Montemor and Estremoz, very much valued in Spain. The exuberant plenty of this province, especially with regard to the necessaries for the support of an army, is the reason that it is the usual theatre of war, which, among others, it experienced in the two last wars that were concluded by the treaties of peace in 1668 and 1715; and on the same account the kings of Portugal have reason for keeping up good fortresses in this province, the whole of which contains 4 cities, 88 towns, and in general 356 parishes; and to these belong 268,082 souls. It is divided into 8 jurisdictions, namely, the 3 *correicoes* of Evora, Elva, and Portalegre; and the 5 *ouvidorias* of Beja, do campo de Ourique, de Villa Vieosa, de Crato, and de Aviz. The far greater part of the inhabitants in this province are farmers; and the land is so rich, and well watered by several rivers that fall into the Tagus, or Guadiana, both which last run quite across this province, that they are industrious, and have few poor people among them. What money they get by farming, they generally lay out a considerable part of in the education of their sons, whom they send to the universities; and they improve themselves so well as in time to fill all the courts in this kingdom; and, of farmers, even to become ministers of state. They mostly become such proficient in the study of the law as to raise themselves sometimes to the highest places, and acquire immense estates; and at length come to settle in their own native place, and live in such splendor that this is a constant incentive to the rest for trying their for-

tune in the same way. This territory not only yields sufficient maintenance for its own inhabitants, but likewise supplies some of the adjacent provinces, which are more barren or less cultivated: and this exportation is very much facilitated by those rivers which intersect the country; among which, besides the great ones above mentioned, are the Enxarama, which empties itself into the Zatus or Zadao, as this last doth into the sea at Setuval. The Odior and Teva run, after a long winding course, into the Tagus. This province lies between lat. 37, 30 and 39, 30, W. and between long. 7 and 9, W.

ALENZON, a large handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It is surrounded with good walls and flanked with towers. The castle was formerly a place of great consequence, and has held out long sieges. It has but one parish-church, which has a bold and noble front. Among the nunneries, that of St. Clair is most remarkable. It is seated on the river Sarthe, in a vast open plain, which produces all sorts of corn and fruit. Near it there are quarries of stone fit for building, wherein are found a fort like Bristol stones. The linen made at Alenzon is very good, and sells at Paris. It is 20 miles N. of Mans, 63 S. by W. of Rouen, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Long. 0, 10. N. lat. 48, 25.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the metropolis of Syria, is built on 8 small hills or eminences, on the highest of which the castle is erected, and is now generally agreed to be the ancient Beræa. This mount is of a conic form, and seems in a great measure to be raised with the earth thrown up out of a deep broad ditch which surrounds it. The suburbs to the N. N. E. are next in height to this, and those to the W. S. W. are much lower than the parts adjacent, and than any other part of the city. It is encompassed by an old wall considerably decayed, and by a broad ditch now in most places turned into gardens. It is about 3 miles and a half in circumference, but the suburbs 8. The mosques in Aleppo are numerous, and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers; and behind some of the larger there are little gardens. There are many large khans, or caravanferas, consisting of a capacious square, on all sides of which are a number of rooms, built on a ground-floor, used occasionally for chambers, ware-houses, or stables. Above stairs there is a colonade or gallery on every side, in which are the doors of a number of small rooms, wherein the merchants, as well strangers as natives, transact most of their business. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and kept very clean. The bazars, or market-places, are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his

goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. Each separate branch of business has a particular bazar, which is locked up, as well as the streets, at an hour and a half after sun-set; but the locks are of wood, though the doors are cased with iron. The slaughter-houses are in the suburbs, open to the fields. The tanners have a khan to work in near the river. To the southward in the suburbs they burn lime; and a little beyond that there is a village where they make ropes and cat-gut. On the opposite side of the river, to the westward, there is a glass-house, where they make a coarse white glass in the winter only, for the greatest part of this manufacture is brought from a village 35 miles westward. The city is supplied with good water from springs near the banks of the river Heylen, about 5 miles to the N. E. which is conveyed thence by an aqueduct, and distributed all over the town by earthen pipes. This is sufficient for drinking, cookery, &c. but the fountains are supplied by wells of brackish water, of which there is one in every house. Their fuel is wood and charcoal in the house; but they heat their bagnios with the dung of animals, leaves of plants, parings of fruit, and the like. The inhabitants of Aleppo, though of different religions, seem to be much the same sort of people. The number of souls in the city and suburbs is computed at about 235,000; of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5000 Jews. Of the Christians the greater number are Greeks, next to them the Armenians, then the Syrians, and lastly the Maronites; each of whom have a church in the city, called Judida, in which quarter and the parts adjacent most of them reside. The common language is the vulgar Arabic; but the Turks of condition use the Turkish. Most of the Armenians can speak the Armenian, some few Syrians understand Syriac, and many of the Jews Hebrew; but scarce one of the Greeks understand a word of Greek; however, in their manners they all are much alike. Aleppo is 70 miles E. of Scanderoun, on the sea-coast, and 175 N. by E. of Damascus. Long. 37, 25, E. Lat. 35, 45, N.

ALEPPO (Old) is computed to be about 12 miles to the S. of the present Aleppo, and near 2 leagues to the E. of the high-road. This place seems to have been Chalcis, the ancient capital of the district of Chalcidene, and not the ancient Beræa, which, without doubt, stood where Aleppo now is. The remains of it are about a mile S. of the river of Aleppo, which is called the Caia, and runs at the foot of the hills which are between this place and that city. There are some remains of the foundations of the city-walls, which are about 10 feet thick: they are not above a mile in circumference, and were built with square towers at equal distances. At the S. E. side of the city is a rising ground, on which there are foundations of an ancient castle, which was about half a mile in circumference;

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cumference; a confused heap of ruins, except on the N. E. side without the town, where, on an advanced ground, are foundations of an oblong-square building, which might be a temple. There is a high hill to the W. of the city, on which the fortress probably stood, which was the great defence of all this country. On the top of it there are 3 or 4 very fine large cisterns, like arched vaults, cut down in the rock, with a hole in the top to draw up the water, and steps down to them on one side. There is likewise a mosque on a mount, which is the highest part of the hill; and at the E. end of the mosque are the foundations of a semi-circular building. At the foot of this hill, to the N. there is cut, over the door of a grotto, a spread-eagle, in relief, which might be the work of the Romans, probably during the government of the Flavian-family, who might be benefactors to the city, as the name of it was changed in compliment to some of them, probably Trajan; for there is a medal of this city with Trajan's head on it.

ALERIA, **ALALIA**, or **ALARIA**, a town of Corsica; situated near the middle of the E. side of the island, on an eminence, near the mouth of the river Rotanus mentioned by Ptolemy; built by the Phœceans. Afterwards Sylla led a colony thither. It is now in ruins, and called *Aleria Distrutta*.

ALERSBERG, a trading town in Bavaria.

ALESA, **ALESA**, or **HALESA**, a town of Sicily, on the Tuscan-sea; built by Archonides of Herbita, in the 2d year of the 94th olympiad, or 400 years before Christ; situated on an eminence about a mile from the sea, now in ruins. It enjoyed immunity from taxes under the Romans. The inhabitants were called *Halefimi*, *Alefimi*, and *Alæfimi*.

ALESBURY, or **AYLESBURY**, the largest and best borough-town in Buckinghamshire. In William the Conqueror's time it was a royal manor; and his favourites held it of him by tenure, that they should find litter and straw for the king's bed-chamber, to provide him 3 eels in winter, and 3 green geese in summer; besides herbs for his chamber. The town, standing on a hill, consists of several large streets, which lie round the market-place in a kind of quadrangle, where there is a town-house for the summer-sittings, the sessions, and other public meetings of the county. Under it is the gaol, with other public buildings, erected by Sir John Baldwin, lord chief justice of the common-pleas. It was incorporated by queen Mary in 1553, consisting of a bailiff, 10 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. The country round Alesbury is low and dirty. The fairs are on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on the 14th of June, and 25th of September. Its chief officer is now a constable. This was a strong town at the beginning of the Saxon times. Many of the poor here are employed in making lace for edgings; but much inferior

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to those from Flanders. Here provisions are plentiful and cheap. All round this town is a large tract of the richest land in England; extending for many miles, almost from Tame, on the edge of Oxfordshire, to Leighton, in Bedfordshire; which, from this town, is called the Vale of Alesbury. It is famous for fattening cattle and sheep. Here a ram for breeding is frequently sold for 10*l*. Alesbury sends 2 members to parliament; and is situated near the Thames, by means of which the products of this country are conveyed in barges to London. It lies 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 miles N. W. of London.

ALESHAM, a market-town in Norfolk; 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. of London. It is populous; but consists chiefly of knitters of stockings. Its markets are on Saturdays; and its fairs on March 23 and the last Tuesday in September. A court is kept here for the duchy of Lancaster, and of this manor, that of Sextons is held by the rod, at the will of the lord, and granted by copy of court-roll.

ALESIA, called *Alexia* by Livy and others, a town of the *Maridubii*, a people of Celtic Gaul; situated, according to Cæsar, on a very high hill, whose foot was washed on 2 sides by rivers. The town was of such antiquity that Diodorus Siculus says it was built by Hercules. It is supposed to be the city of *Alife*, in the duchy of Burgundy, not far from Dijon.

ALESSANI, a district in that part of Corsica which lies on this side the mountains, or in its N. E. part. It can raise 450 men who are able to bear arms.

ALESSANO, or **ALESSINO**, a small town, but the residence of a bishop, in the Terra d'Otranto, a province in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is situated on the S. E. part of it, near the sea, 12 miles S. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40, 20. N. Long. 19, 27. E.

ALESSIO, or **ALESIO**, in Latin *Lissus*, or *Lissum*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, in the kingdom of Hungary, with the see of a bishop. It is situated on a mountain.

ALESSIA, *Lissus*, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, not far from the Drin's mouth; where it forms a gulph, now called the Gulph of Drino, anciently *Illyric Bay*. It is defended by a castle, where the valiant Scanderbeg died in 1467, and was buried: for whom the Turks have such a veneration that they carry away pieces of his tomb for relics, and esteem these as an effectual charm for animating their courage in battle. It lies 50 miles S. W. of Ragusa. Lat. 42, 10. N. Long. 20, 16. E.

ALET, a diocese of Lower-Languedoc, in France, and a part of the county of Razes, which derives its name from the town of Redda, long since destroyed.

ALET,

ALET, **ALECTA**, or **ELECTA**, a small town of the above diocese; situated at the foot of the Pyrennees, near the river Aude. It is the principal place of a collection, and owes its origin to a Benedictine-abbey, which was afterwards turned to a bishopric. Its bishop is lord of the place, but subject to the archbishop of Narbonne; he has a diocese of 80 parishes, an income of 18,000 livres, and pays a taxation to the court of Rome of 1500 florins. From the foot of one of the mountains surrounding this town issues a spring of hot waters, which cures several distempers. From these mountains the Romans dug gold; and that their bowels still contain this metal is certain, since the little rivulets which spring from thence carry down with their waters gold-sand. It lies 10 miles S. of Carcassone. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 2, 5, E.

ALETUM, or **ALETA**, a town of Celtic Gaul, now extinct. From its ruins arose St. Malo, in Brittany, at the distance of a mile. Its ruins are called Guich Aleth.

ALEUTIAN-ISLES, (the nearest) a cluster of islands stretching from 52 to 54 degrees N. latitude, in the sea of Kamtschatka. They were discovered in 1745 by Michael Nevodtsikoff, a native of Tobolski, who sailed from Kamtschatka Sept. 10 of the same year; and falling in with three of these islands, wintered upon one of them, in order to kill sea-otters. The inhabitants of these islands ornament themselves with different figures sewn into the skin: and have two small holes cut through the bottom of their under lips, through each of which they pass a bit of sea-horse tusk, worked into the form of a tooth, with a small button at one end to keep it within the mouth when it is placed in the hole. This cluster of islands contains about 1000 souls, whose dwellings have no other furniture than benches and mats of platted grass. Their dress consists of a kind of shirt made of bird-skins, and of an upper garment of intestines stitched together: they wear wooden-caps, ornamented with a small piece of board projecting forwards, seemingly for a defence against the arrows. They are all provided with stone-knives, and some of them have iron ones; their only weapons are arrows, with points of bone or flint. On some of these islands there are no trees; but there are the cow-parsnips, cloud-berries, crane-berries, bilberries, and services; and the climate of them is not very severe, the snow not lying upon the ground above a month in the year. They are all subject to Russia; and pay a tribute of furs into the chancery of Kamtschatka, which are found in great plenty, and which occasions them to be visited very often by the Russians and the people of Kamtschatka, who kill great numbers of sea-otters, different sorts of foxes, bears, sea-ions, seals, sea-cows, and sea-horses. The principal food of the natives is the flesh of the sea-an-

imals, which they harpoon with their lances; and the different berries which these islands produce; they navigate from one island to another, in boats of skin sewed together with leather thongs, and which are called baidars. They are much attached to the Russians; and some of them speak that language, having been carried to Kamtschatka on purpose to learn it. For an account of the farthest Aleutian-Isles see **FOX-ISLANDS**.

ALEXANDER Newski's convent. See **NEWSKI**.

ALEXANDREA (anc. geogr.) a mountain of Mysia, on the sea-coast; forming a part of mount Ida, where Paris gave judgment on the three goddesses.

ALEXANDRETTA, by the Turks called Scanderoon; a town in Syria, at the extremity of the Mediterranean-sea. It is the port of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now little else but a heap of ruined houses, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who keep tipling-houses for sailors. The air is very unwholesome; and therefore the better sort of inhabitants, during the hot weather, live at a village called Bayland, on a mountain about 10 miles off, where there is wholesome water and excellent fruit. What surprises strangers most, when they arrive at this place, are the pigeons which carry letters to Aleppo, which they reach in about 3 hours; these pigeons are of a singular kind, and are very much celebrated throughout the east. Long. 37, 5, E. Lat. 36, 35, N.

ALEXANDRIA, now **SCANDERIA**, a city of Lower Egypt, and for a long time its capital. This city was built by Alexander the Great soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before Christ. It is situated on the Mediterranean, 12 miles W. of the mouth of the Nile, anciently called Canopicum; and lies in long. 30, 19, E. Lat. 31, 10, N. Alexander is said to have been induced to build this city on account of its being conveniently situated for a fine port; and so sudden was his resolution, that, after he had directed where every public structure was to be placed, fixed the number of temples, and the deities to whom they should be dedicated, &c. there were no instruments at hand proper for marking out the walls, according to the custom of those times. Upon this, a workman advised the king to collect what meal was among the soldiers, and to sift it in lines upon the ground, whereby the circuit of the walls would be sufficiently marked out. This advice was followed; and the new method of marking out the walls was, by Aristander, the king's soothsayer, interpreted as a presage of the city's abounding with all the necessities of life. Nor was he deceived in his prediction; for Alexandria soon became the staple, not only for merchandise, but also for all the arts and sciences of the Greeks. All authors agree, that this city was very commodiously situated. Its form resembled

resembled that of a soldier's coat. The streets were wisely contrived, so as to admit the cooling breezes to refresh the air. One large beautiful street passed from gate to gate, being 100 feet broad, and 5 miles long. It had a broad and high wall round it, so as to have the sea close on one side and a great lake on the other, with a narrow pass at each end. The architect employed by Alexander in this undertaking was the celebrated Dinocrates, who had acquired so much reputation by rebuilding the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. The city was first rendered populous by Ptolemy Soter, one of Alexander's captains; who, after the death of the Macedonian monarch, being appointed governor of Egypt, soon assumed the title of king, and took up his residence at Alexandria, about 304 years before Christ. In the 30th year of Ptolemy Soter's reign, he took his son Ptolemy Philadelphus partner with him in the empire; and by this prince the city of Alexandria was much embellished. In the first year of his reign the famous watch-tower of Pharos was finished. It had been begun several years before by Ptolemy Soter; and, when finished, was looked upon as one of the wonders of the world. The same year the island of Pharos itself, originally 7 furlongs distant from the continent, was joined to it by a causeway. This was the work of Dexiphanes, who completed it at the same time that his son put the last hand to the tower. The tower was a large square structure of white marble; on the top of which fires were kept continually burning for the direction of sailors. The building cost 800 talents; which, if Attic, amounted to 165,000*l.* if Alexandrian, to twice that sum. The architect employed in this famous structure fell upon the following contrivance to usurp the whole glory to himself.—Being ordered to engrave upon it the following inscription, "King PTOLEMY to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of Sailors;" instead of the king's name he substituted his own, and then filling up the hollow of the marble with mortar, wrote on it the above-mentioned inscription. In process of time, the mortar being wore off, the following inscription appeared: "SOSTRATUS the CNIDIAN, the son of DEXIPHANES, to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of Sailors." This year also was remarkable for the bringing of the image of Serapis from Pontus to Alexandria. It was set up in one of the suburbs of the city called Rhacotis, where a temple was afterwards erected to his honour, suitable to the greatness of that stately metropolis, and called, from the god worshipped there, Serapeum. This structure, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, surpassed in beauty and magnificence all others in the world, except the capitol at Rome. Within the verge of this temple was the famous Alexandrian library. It was founded by Ptolemy Soter, for the use of an academy he in-

stituted in this city; and, by continual additions by his successors, became at last the finest library in the world, containing no fewer than 700,000 volumes. The method followed in collecting books for this library was, to seize all those which were brought into Egypt by Greeks or other foreigners. The books were transcribed in the museum, by persons appointed for that purpose; the copies were then delivered to the proprietors, and the originals laid up in the library. Ptolemy Evergetes, having borrowed from the Athenians the works of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus, and returned them only the copies, which he caused to be transcribed in as beautiful a manner as possible; presenting the Athenians at the same time with 15 talents (upwards of 3000*l.* sterling) for the exchange. As the museum was at first in that quarter of the city called Bruchion, near the royal palace, the library was placed there likewise; but when it came to contain 400,000 volumes, another library, within the Serapeum, was erected by way of supplement to it, and on that account was called the daughter of the former. In this second library 300,000 volumes, in process of time, were deposited; and the two together contained the 700,000 volumes already mentioned. In the war carried on by Julius Cæsar against the inhabitants of this city, the library in the Bruchion, with the 400,000 volumes it contained, was reduced to ashes. The library in the Serapeum however still remained; and here Cleopatra deposited 200,000 volumes of the Pergamean library, which Marc Antony presented her with. These, and others added from time to time, rendered the new library at Alexandria more numerous and considerable than the former; and though it was often plundered during the revolutions and troubles of the Roman empire, yet it was again and again repaired, and filled with the same number of books. This library continued to be of great fame and use in these parts, till the year 642, when the Saracens made themselves masters of Alexandria. At that time John, surnamed the Grammarian, a famous Peripatetic philosopher, being in the city, and in high favour with Amri-Ab-nol-As, the Saracen general, begged of him the royal library. Amri replied, that it was not in his power to grant such a request; but that he would write to the khalif on that head; since, without knowing his pleasure, he dared not to dispose of a single book. He accordingly wrote to Omar, who was then khalif, acquainting him with the request of his friend; to which the ignorant tyrant replied, That if those books contained the same doctrine with the Koran, they could be of no use, since the Koran contained all necessary truths; but if they contained any thing contrary to that book, they ought not to be suffered; and therefore, whatever their contents were, he ordered them to be destroyed.

ed. Pursuant to this order, they were distributed among the public baths; where, for the space of six months, they served to supply the fires of this place, of which there was an incredible number in Alexandria. This city, as we have already observed, soon became extremely populous, and was embellished both by its own princes and the Romans; but, like most other noted cities of antiquity, hath been the seat of terrible massacres. About 141 years before Christ, it was almost totally depopulated by Ptolemy Physcon. That barbarous monster, without the least provocation, gave free liberty to his guards to plunder his metropolis and to murder the inhabitants at their pleasure. The cruelties practised on this occasion cannot be expressed; and the few who escaped were so terrified that they fled into other countries. Upon this, Physcon, that he might not reign over empty houses, invited thither strangers from the neighbouring countries; by whom the city was repopled, and soon recovered its former splendor. On this occasion many learned men having been obliged to fly, proved the means of reviving learning in Greece, Asia-Minor, the islands in the Archipelago, and other places, where it was almost totally lost. The new inhabitants were not treated with much more kindness by Physcon than the old ones had been; for, on their complaining of his tyrannical behaviour, he resolved on a general massacre of the young men. Accordingly, when they were one day assembled in the Gymnasium, or place of their public exercises, he ordered it to be set on fire; so that they all perished, either in the flames, or by the swords of his mercenaries, whom the tyrant had placed at all the avenues. Though Julius Cæsar was obliged to carry on a war for some time against this city, it seems not to have suffered much damage, except the burning of the library already mentioned. Before Cæsar left Alexandria, in acknowledgment of the assistance he had received from the Jews, he confirmed all their privileges there, and even engraved his decree on a pillar of brass. This, however, did not prevent the massacre of 50,000 of them in this city about the year of Christ 67. The city of Alexandria seems to have fallen into decay soon after this; and to have forfeited many of its ancient privileges, though for what offence is not known: but when Adrian visited Egypt, about the year 141, it was almost totally ruined. He repaired both the public and private buildings; not only restoring the inhabitants to their ancient privileges, but heaping new favours upon them; for which they returned him their solemn thanks, and conferred upon him what honours they could while he was present; but as soon as he was gone, they published the most bitter and virulent lampoons against him. The sickle and satirical humour of the Alexandrians was highly disliked by Adrian, though he inflicted no

punishment upon them for it; but when they lampooned Caracalla, he did not let them escape so easily. That tyrant, in the year 215, when he visited their city, having become the subject of their foolish satires, ordered a general massacre by his numerous troops, who were dispersed all over the city. The inhuman orders being given, all were murdered, without distinction of age or sex; so that in one night's time the whole city floated in blood, and every house was filled with carcases. The monster who occasioned this had retired during the night to the temple of Serapis, to implore the protection of that deity; and, not yet satisfied with slaughter, commanded the massacre to be continued all the next day; so that very few of the inhabitants remained. As if even this had not been sufficient, he stripped the city of all its ancient privileges; suppressed the academy; ordered all strangers who lived there to depart; and, that the few who remained there might not have the satisfaction of seeing one another, he cut off all communication of one street with another, by walls built for that purpose, and guarded by troops left there. Notwithstanding this terrible disaster, Alexandria soon recovered its former splendor, as Caracalla was murdered a short time after. It was long esteemed the first city in the world next to Rome; and we may judge of its magnificence and the multitude of people contained in it, from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that in his time (44 years before Christ) Alexandria had on its rolls 300,000 freemen. Nor does it seem to have been at all inferior at the time it was taken by the Saracens; for the general abovementioned seems to have been astonished at its wealth and beauty, as appears by the following passage in his letter to the khalif, mentioned by Eutychius: "I shall not pretend to give a particular description of the city I have taken, nor send you an account of all the curious and valuable things contained in it. At present it will be sufficient to observe, that I have found in it 4000 palaces; 4000 baths; 40,000 Jews that pay tribute; 400 royal circi, or places set apart for public diversions; and 12,000 gardeners, who supply the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty." At this time, according to the Arabian historians, Alexandria consisted of three cities, viz. Menna, or the port, which included Pharos, and the neighbouring parts; Alexandria, properly so called, where the modern Scanderia now stands; and Nekita, probably the Necropolis of Josephus and Strabo. After the city was taken, Amri, the Saracen general, thought proper to pursue the Greeks who had fled farther up the country; and therefore marched out of Alexandria, leaving but a very slender garrison in the place. The Greeks, who had before fled on board their ships, being apprised of this, returned on a sudden, surprised the town, and put all the Arabs

Arabs they found therein to the sword: but Amri, receiving advice of what had happened, suddenly returned, and drove them out of it with great slaughter; after which the Greeks were so intimidated, that he had nothing farther to fear from them. A few years after, however, Amri being deprived of his government by the khalif Othman, the Egyptians were so much displeased with his dismissal that they inclined to a revolt; and Constantine the Greek emperor, having received intelligence of their disaffection, began to meditate the reduction of Alexandria. For this purpose he sent one Manuel, an eunuch, and his general, with a powerful army, to retake that place; which, by the assistance of the Greeks in the city, who kept a secret correspondence with the imperial forces while at sea, and joined them as soon as they had made a descent, he effected without any considerable effusion of Christian blood. The khalif, now perceiving his mistake, immediately restored Amri to his former dignity. This step was very agreeable to the natives; who, having had experience of the military skill and bravery of this renowned general, and apprehending that they should be called to an account by the Greeks for their former perfidious conduct, had petitioned Othman to send him again into Egypt. Upon Amri's arrival, therefore, at Alexandria, the Copts, or natives, with the traitor Al-Mokawkas (who had formerly betrayed to Amri the fortress of Mefr) at their head, not only joined him, but supplied him with all kinds of provisions, exciting him to attack the Greeks without delay. This he did; and, after a most obstinate dispute, which lasted several days, drove them into the town, where, for some time, they defended themselves with great bravery, and repelled the utmost efforts of the besiegers. This so exasperated Amri, that he swore, "If God enabled him to conquer the Greeks, he would throw down the walls of the city, and make it as easy of access as a hawdy-house, which lies open to every body." Nor did he fail to execute this menace; for, having taken the town by storm, he quite dismantled it, entirely demolishing the walls and fortifications. The lives of the citizens, however, were spared, at least as far as they lay in the general's power; but many of them were put to the sword by the soldiers on their first entrance. In one quarter particularly, Amri found them butchering the Alexandrians with unrelenting barbarity; to which, however, by his reasonable interposition, he put a stop; and on that spot he erected a mosque, which he called the Mosque of Mercy. From this time Alexandria never recovered its former splendor. It continued under the dominion of the khalifs till the year 924, when it was taken by the Magrebians, two years after its great church had been destroyed by fire. This church was called by the Arabs Al-

Kaisaria, or Cæsarea; and had formerly been a pagan temple, erected in honour of Saturn, by the famous queen Cleopatra. The city was soon after abandoned by the Magrebians; but in 928 they again made themselves masters of it: their fleet being afterwards defeated by that of the khalif, Abul Kafem, the Magrebian general retired from Alexandria, leaving there only a garrison of 300 men; of which Tharnaal the khalif's admiral being apprised, he in a few days appeared before the town, and carried off the remainder of the inhabitants to an island in the Nile, called Abukair. This was done to prevent Abul-Kafem from meeting with any entertainment at Alexandria, in case he should think proper to return. According to Eutychius, above 200,000 of the miserable inhabitants perished this year. What contributed to raise Alexandria to such a prodigious height of splendor as it enjoyed for a long time was, its being the center of commerce between the eastern and western parts of the world. It was with the view of becoming master of this lucrative trade that Alexander built this city, after having extirpated the Tyrians, who formerly engrossed all the East-India traffic. Of the immense riches which that trade afforded we may form an idea from considering that the Romans accounted it a point of policy to oppress the Egyptians, especially the Alexandrians; and, after the defeat of Zenobia, there was a single merchant of Alexandria who undertook to raise and pay an army out of the profits of his trade. The Greek emperors drew prodigious tributes from Egypt; and yet the khalifs found their subjects in so good circumstances as to screw up their revenues to 300,000,000 of crowns. Though the revolutions which happened in the government of Egypt, after it fell into the hands of the Mahometans, frequently affected this city to a very great degree; yet still the excellence of its port, and the innumerable conveniencies resulting from the East-India trade to whomsoever were masters of Egypt, preserved Alexandria from total destruction, even when in the hands of the most barbarous nations. Thus, in the 13th century, when the barbarism introduced by the Goths, &c. began to wear off from the European nations, and they acquired a taste for the elegancies of life, the old mart of Alexandria began to revive; and the port, though far from recovering its former magnificence, grew once more famous by becoming the center of commerce: but having fallen under the dominion of the Turks, and the passage round the Cape of Good Hope being discovered by the Portuguese in 1499, a fatal blow was given to the Alexandrian commerce, and the city has since fallen into decay. At present, the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; a strange mixture of different nations, as well as from various parts of the

Turkish.

Turkish empire. They are in general given to thieving and cheating; and, like their predecessors, seditious above all others, were they not kept in awe by the severity of their government. The British and French carry on a considerable commerce with them, and have each a consul residing here. Some Venetian ships also sail thither yearly, but with French colours, and under the protection of France. The subjects of those kingdoms, which keep no consul here, are subjected to a tax by the grand signior; but the Jews have found out a method of indemnifying themselves for this disadvantage, namely, by selling their commodities cheaper than other foreigners can afford. They are also favoured by the farmers of the revenue, who know that if they do not pay some private regard to them, the Jews have it in their power to cause fewer merchandizes to come into their port during the 2 years that their farm lasts. The city is governed like others in Egypt. It hath a small garrison of soldiers, part of which are Janissaries and Assassins, who are very haughty and insolent, not only to strangers, but to the mercantile and industrious part of the people, though ever so considerable and useful. The government is so remiss in favour of these wretches, that Mr. Norden informs us, one of them did not hesitate to kill a farmer of the customs, for refusing to take less of him than the duty imposed, and went off unpunished; it being a common salvo among them, that what is done cannot be undone. The present condition of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos has long since been demolished; and a castle, called Farillon, built in its place. The causeway which joined the island to the continent is broken down, and its place supplied by a stone-bridge of several arches. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing. They are flanked with large towers, about 200 paces distant from each other, with small ones in the middle. Below are magnificent casedomates, which may serve for galleries to walk in. In the lower part of the towers is a large square hall, whose roof is supported by thick columns of Thebanic stone. Above this are several rooms, over which there are platforms more than 20 paces square. The next piece of antiquity is the pillar of Pompey, said to be built by Julius Caesar, in commemoration of his victory at Pharsalia. It stands upon an eminence, about 200 paces from the city, and is placed upon a square pedestal about 7 or 8 feet high; and the pedestal stands upon a square base, 1 of whose sides is 20 feet. Sandys says, it is 36 palms round, and 86 in height, each palm consisting of 9 inches. The shaft is a single stone, by some called Theban marble, by others granite. On the top is a very fine capital. It is hard to say

what machines they had in former times to raise such a vast stone as this; for Thevenot, in his last visit, by measuring the shadow, found it to be 75 royal feet of Paris, which is equal to 80 English. A few paces from hence stood Caesar's palace; but the remains are only a few porphyry pillars, and the front, which is almost entire, and looks very beautiful. The palace of Cleopatra was built upon the walls facing the port, having a gallery on the outside, supported by several fine columns. Not far from Cleopatra's palace are 2 obelisks: one of which is thrown down, and almost buried in the sand; and though the other stands upright, the pedestal is hid by the sand that surrounds it: they are of granite; and each of the 4 sides are covered with hieroglyphics. About 70 paces from Pompey's pillar is the khalis, or the canal of the Nile, which was dug by the ancient Egyptians, to convey the water of the Nile to Alexandria, and fill the cisterns under the city. On the side of the Khalis, are gardens full of orange and lemon trees, and the fields are full of caper and palm trees. On the top of a hill is a tower, on which a centinel is always placed, to give notice, by means of a flag, of the ships that are coming into the port. From this hill may be seen the sea, the whole extent of the city, and the parts round it. On the south-west side of the city, at a mile's distance, there are catacombs cut out of a rock, to enter which persons must creep upon all four; but the roof is 10 feet high: on each side are sepulchres, cut out of the rock, of which there are 4 rows, one above another. The bones in these places were very hard, and looked very fresh. Over-against this there is another, that runs a long way, but will not admit a man to stand upright. These were doubtless burying-places belonging to the city. The Romans called such places catacombs. Alexandria is about 50 leagues north of Cairo. E. long. 30, 22. N. lat. 31, 1.

ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable city of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a good castle, built in 1178 in honour of Pope Alexander III. This pope made it a bishopric, with several privileges and exemptions. Prince Eugene of Savoy took this city in 1706, after 3 days siege. The French took it in 1745; but the king of Sardinia, to whom it belongs by the treaty of Utrecht, retook it in 1746. The fortifications of the town are trifling, but the citadel is considerable. It is 15 miles S.E. of Casal, 33 N. by W. of Genoa, and 26 S. by W. of Milan. E. long. 8, 45. N. lat. 44, 53. The country about this town is called the Alexandrin.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Arachosia, called also Alexandropolis, on the river Arachotus. Another Alexandria in Gedrosia, built by Leonatus, by order of Alexander. A third, Alexandria in

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Aria, situated at the lake Arias; but, according to Pliny, built by Alexander, on the river Arius. A fourth, in the Bactriana. A fifth, Alexandria, an inland town of Carmania. A sixth, Alexandria, or Alexandropolis, in the Sogdiana. A seventh, in India, at the confluence of the Acefines and Indus. An eighth, called also Alexandretta, near the Sinus Ificus, on the confines of Syria and Cilicia; now Scanderoon, the port-town to Aleppo. A ninth, Alexandria of Margiana, which, being demolished by the barbarians, was rebuilt by Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, and called Antiochia of Syria; watered by the river Margus, which is divided into several channels, for the purpose of watering the country, which was called Zotalé. This city was 70 stadia in circuit, according to Pliny; who adds, that, after the defeat of Crassus, the captives were conveyed to this place by Orodes, the king of the Parthians. A tenth, of the Oxiana, built on the Oxus by Alexander, on the confines of Bactria. An eleventh, built by Alexander, at the foot of Mount Paropamisus, which was called Caucasus. A twelfth, Alexandria in Troas, called also Troas and Antigonía. A thirteenth, on the Iaxartes, the boundary of Alexander's victories towards Scythia, and the last that he built on that side.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Susiana, in Persia, the birth-place of Dionysius, a geographer, mentioned by Pliny; but its situation is not known.

ALEXANDRION, a fortress in Judea, built by Alexander Jannæus, from whom it had its name, father of Aristobulus. It was situated on a high mountain, in the very entrance into Judea, near the town of Corea, which was the first place in Judea on the Samaritan side, and upon the road to Jericho on the frontiers of Judah and Benjamin. Alexandrion was afterwards the burying-place of the Jewish kings; and, notwithstanding it was demolished by the Romans, Herod rebuilt it, and sent his sons there to be buried.

ALEXIN, a town in the province of Vorotin, in Western Muscovy.

ALFACQS, some islands so called, in the province of Catalonia, in Spain, near the mouth of the Ebro.

ALFANDEGA DA FE, a mean place belonging to the district of Torre de Moncorvo, and province of Tras los Montes, in Portugal, with only one parish, but its district consists of 15.

ALFARIG, a place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, near which are large woods of fir, and some of them 15 or 20 miles long.

ALFAYTES, a town subject to the district of Pinhel, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 500 inhabitants, and has a district of 2 parishes. Lat. 40, 36, N. Long. 7, 32, W.

ALFECHIMO, one of the 4 bailiwicks of the

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island of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town subject to the district of Leiria, in the province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It is situated on the sea, and contains 700 inhabitants. Lat. 39, 30, N. Long. 9, 10, W.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany, subject to that prelate. It is situated 10 miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 9, 56, E.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of the Nether Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is now but a small place, though it gives the title of Marquis, and was formerly famous in the war of the Samnites. Lat. 41, 50, N. Long. 13, 40, E.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and 2 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 8. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is 6 miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston.

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Turkish empire. They are in general given to thieving and cheating; and, like their predecessors, seditions above all others, were they not kept in awe by the severity of their government. The British and French carry on a considerable commerce with them, and have each a consul residing here. Some Venetian ships also sail thither yearly, but with French colours, and under the protection of France. The subjects of those kingdoms, which keep no consul here, are subjected to a tax by the grand signior; but the Jews have found out a method of indemnifying themselves for this disadvantage, namely, by selling their commodities cheaper than other foreigners can afford. They are also favoured by the farmers of the revenue, who know that if they do not pay some private regard to them, the Jews have it in their power to cause fewer merchandizes to come into their port during the 2 years that their farm lasts. The city is governed like others in Egypt. It hath a small garrison of soldiers, part of which are Janissaries and Assassins, who are very haughty and insolent, not only to strangers, but to the mercantile and industrious part of the people, though ever so considerable and useful. The government is so remiss in favour of these wretches, that Mr. Norden informs us, one of them did not hesitate to kill a farmer of the customs, for refusing to take less of him than the duty imposed, and went off unpunished; it being a common salvo among them, that what is done cannot be undone. The present condition of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos has long since been demolished; and a castle, called Farillon, built in its place. The causeway which joined the island to the continent is broken down, and its place supplied by a stone-bridge of several arches. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing. They are flanked with large towers, about 200 paces distant from each other, with small ones in the middle. Below are magnificent casemates, which may serve for galleries to walk in. In the lower part of the towers is a large square hall, whose roof is supported by thick columns of Thebanic stone. Above this are several rooms, over which there are platforms more than 20 paces square. The next piece of antiquity is the pillar of Pompey, said to be built by Julius Cæsar, in commemoration of his victory at Pharsalia. It stands upon an eminence, about 200 paces from the city, and is placed upon a square pedestal about 7 or 8 feet high, and the pedestal stands upon a square base, 1 of whose sides is 20 feet. Sandys says it is 36 palms round, and 86 in height, each palm consisting of 9 inches. The shaft is a single stone; by some called Theban marble, by others granite. On the top is a very fine capital. It is hard to say

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what machines they had in former times to raise such a vast stone as this; for Thevenot, in his last visit, by measuring the shadow, found it to be 75 royal feet of Paris, which is equal to 80 English. A few paces from hence stood Cæsar's palace; but the remains are only a few porphyry pillars, and the front, which is almost entire, and looks very beautiful. The palace of Cleopatra was built upon the walls facing the port, having a gallery on the outside, supported by several fine columns. Not far from Cleopatra's palace are 2 obelisks: one of which is thrown down, and almost buried in the sand; and though the other stands upright, the pedestal is hid by the sand that surrounds it: they are of granite; and each of the 4 sides are covered with hieroglyphics. About 70 paces from Pompey's pillar is the khalis, or the canal of the Nile, which was dug by the ancient Egyptians, to convey the water of the Nile to Alexandria, and fill the cisterns under the city. On the side of the khalis, are gardens full of orange and lemon trees, and the fields are full of caper and palm trees. On the top of a hill is a tower, on which a centinel is always placed, to give notice, by means of a flag, of the ships that are coming into the port. From this hill may be seen the sea, the whole extent of the city, and the parts round it. On the south-west side of the city, at a mile's distance, there are catacombs cut out of a rock, to enter which persons must creep upon all four; but the roof is 10 feet high: on each side are sepulchres, cut out of the rock, of which there are 4 rows, one above another. The bones in these places were very hard, and looked very fresh. Over-against this there is another, that runs a long way, but will not admit a man to stand upright. These were doubtless burying-places belonging to the city. The Romans called such places catacombs. Alexandria is about 50 leagues north of Cairo. E. long. 30, 22. N. lat. 31, 1.

ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable city of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a good castle, built in 1178 in honour of Pope Alexander III. This pope made it a bishopric, with several privileges and exemptions. Prince Eugene of Savoy took this city in 1706, after 3 days siege. The French took it in 1745; but the king of Sardinia, to whom it belongs by the treaty of Utrecht, retook it in 1746. The fortifications of the town are trifling, but the citadel is considerable. It is 15 miles S.E. of Casal, 35 N. by W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by W. of Milan. E. long. 8, 20. N. lat. 44, 53. The country about this town is called the Alexandrin.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Arachosia, called also Alexandropolis, on the river Arachotus. Another Alexandria in Gedrosia, built by Leonatus, by order of Alexander. A third, Alexandria in

Asia;

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Aria, situated at the lake Arias; but, according to Pliny, built by Alexander, on the river Arius. A fourth, in the Bactriana. A fifth, Alexandria, an inland town of Carmania. A sixth, Alexandria, or Alexandropolis, in the Sogdiana. A seventh, in India, at the confluence of the Acesines and Indus. An eighth, called also Alexandretta, near the Sinus Issicus, on the confines of Syria and Cilicia; now Scanderoon, the port-town to Aleppo. A ninth, Alexandria of Margiana, which, being demolished by the barbarians, was rebuilt by Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, and called Antiochia of Syria; watered by the river Margus, which is divided into several channels, for the purpose of watering the country, which was called Zotale. This city was 70 stadia in circuit, according to Pliny; who adds, that, after the defeat of Crassus, the captives were conveyed to this place by Orodes, the king of the Parthians. A tenth, of the Oxiana, built on the Oxus by Alexander, on the confines of Bactria. An eleventh, built by Alexander, at the foot of Mount Paropamisus, which was called Caucasus. A twelfth, Alexandria in Troas, called also Troas and Antigonía. A thirteenth, on the Iaxartes, the boundary of Alexander's victories towards Scythia, and the last that he built on that side.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Susiana, in Persia, the birth-place of Dionysius, a geographer, mentioned by Pliny; but its situation is not known.

ALEXANDRION, a fortress in Judea, built by Alexander Jannæus, from whom it had its name, father of Aristobulus. It was situated on a high mountain, in the very entrance into Judea, near the town of Corea, which was the first place in Judea on the Samaritan side, and upon the road to Jericho on the frontiers of Judah and Benjamin. Alexandrion was afterwards the burying-place of the Jewish kings; and, notwithstanding it was demolished by the Romans, Herod rebuilt it, and sent his sons there to be buried.

ALEXIN, a town in the province of Vorotin, in Western Muscovy.

ALFACQS, some islands so called, in the province of Catalonia, in Spain, near the mouth of the Ebro.

ALFANDEGA DA FE, a mean place belonging to the district of Torre de Moncorvo, and province of Tras los Montes, in Portugal, with only one parish, but its district consists of 15.

ALFARIG, a place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, near which are large woods of fir, and some of them 15 or 20 miles long.

ALFAYTES, a town subject to the district of Pinhel, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 500 inhabitants, and has a district of 2 parishes. Lat. 40, 36, N. Long. 7, 32, W.

ALFECHIMO, one of the 4 bailiwicks of the

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island of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town subject to the district of Leiria, in the province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It is situated on the sea, and contains 700 inhabitants. Lat. 39, 30, N. Long. 9, 10, W.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany, subject to that prelate. It is situated 10 miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 9, 56, E.

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the Euboic *Ægeæ*, and also *Ages*, to distinguish it from 2 other cities of that name; the one in *Achaia*, near the river *Cratis*; the other in *Æolis*. The same author thinks that from this place, once famous for a temple of *Neptune*, the *Ægean* sea borrowed its name. See *ÆGEAN SEA*.

ALGAGIOLA, a small town in the district of *Balagna*, on this side the mountains, in *Corfica*. It has walls, and is fortified by a few bastions. In 1731 it was almost entirely destroyed by the malcontents of that island, but has since that time been repaired. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 9, 45, E.

ALGARRIA, the third subdivision of New *Castile*, in Spain. It constitutes the northern part of that province; and in it is situated *Madrid*, the capital of all Spain.

ALGARVE, or **ALGARBE**, in Latin *Algarbium*, a province of Portugal, and formerly erected into a kingdom by the Moors. It is bounded to the N. by the province of *Alentejo*, from which it is divided by the mountains *Caldeirao* and *Monachique*; to the E. by *Andalusia*; to the S. and W. by the sea. Its extent from E. to W. is between 27 and 28 miles, but from N. to S. only between 5 and 6. Some old authors call it *Coneus*; that is, the *Wedge*, as being wedged in by the ocean and the *Guadiana*. Its ancient inhabitants were the *Turdetani*, *Bastuli*, and *Turduli*; and afterwards the Romans had here some considerable colonies. Its present name it had from the Moors, since before their arrival in this country it was not known in Spain. Geographers are not agreed, whether it signifies a level and fruitful country, or a country lying towards the west. In *Algarve* are 3 famous promontories, namely, *Cabo de S. Vincente*, *Cabo de Carveiro*, and *Cabo de S. Maria*, or the *Capes of St. Vincent*, *Carveiro*, and *St. Mary*. Anciently *Algarve* comprehended a larger tract of land than it does at present; for it extended beyond the whole coast of *Cape St. Vincent*, as far as the town of *Almeria*, in the kingdom of *Granada*; and even to that tract of *Africa* which is opposite to it. At present it includes only the above-mentioned district; and though, in the title of the king of Spain, he be styled also king of *Algarve*, *Algezira*, &c. yet the addition of the town of *Algezira* restrains the meaning of the word *Algarve*, and has respect to the ancient geography of Spain, after shaking off the Moorish yoke; or to that strip of land on the sea-coast, from the country of *Niebla* as far as *Almeria*; as also to that tract in *Africa* lying opposite to it, where are situated the towns of *Ceuta* and *Tangiers*, including even the kingdom of *Fez*; and consequently does not relate to *Algarve* in Portugal. The fertility of this country, mostly mountainous, consists, exclusive of oil, wine, and wheat, of which articles they have great plenty in some parts, principally in an un-

common quantity of figs, raisins, almonds, and other fruits; though not of so exquisite a flavour as those of Spain. In this kingdom are reckoned 4 cities, 12 towns, and 60 villages, some of which are very populous. The number of all the parishes amounts to 67; and these are supposed to contain 60,688 souls. This kingdom of *Algarve* belongs of right to the crown of Portugal, though the kings of *Castile* and *Leon* have disputed it, as might be made appear from several authentic documents and treaties; but such a recital would here prove too tedious. The word *Algarve* having such an extensive meaning, as has been above mentioned, the kings of Portugal have styled themselves kings of *Algarve*, both on this and the other side of the sea, in *Africa*: though they only possessed a part of the *Hither Algarve*, yet afterwards they made themselves masters of the towns of *Ceuta*, *Tangiers*, and many other parts of *Algarve*, on the farther side of the sea, in *Africa*. This kingdom is subdivided into 3 jurisdictions, namely, the comarca of *Faro*, the districts of *Lagos* and *Tavira*; the 2 last consisting of lands that belong to the crown, and the first of such lands as the queens of Portugal are donataires or dowagers of. As palm-trees abound in *Algarve*, the poor people employ themselves in working up the leaves of them into a variety of forms; yet, upon the whole, this province, notwithstanding its maritime situation, commodious harbours, and inland fertility, seems to have been treated by the kings of Portugal rather as a conquered province than a part of their own native kingdom.

ALGERI, **ALGER**, or **ALGERI**, a town of *Cape Lugatori*, 1 of the 2 subdivisions of the island of *Sardinia*, in Upper Italy, and on its N. part. It is situated on a bay, in which is an esteemed coral-fishery. It is also the residence of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of *Sassari*, and lies 16 miles S. of that city. Lat. 36, 2, N. Long. 4, 2, E.

ALGEZIRAS, or **ALGEZIRE**, an old town of the kingdom of *Seville*, 1 of the 3 subdivisions of *Andalusia*, in Spain, and by some called *Old Gibraltar*. It has a harbour, mostly ruinous, and situated on an angle of the sea, or narrow gulph. At present it consists of scattered houses, which stand between the rubbish of decayed buildings; so that in general the place is in a poor, mean condition. *Algezira* in Arabic signifies an island; and from its harbour being formed by 2 islands, the town has been called *Algeziras*, in the plural number. In its neighbourhood anciently stood the city of *Kalpe*. Here the Moors made their first landing in Spain, in 1713; and it was retaken from them in 1744, after an obstinate siege, remarkable for being the first where cannon were made use of. Between the mountain and promontory of *Algeziras*, and the mountain

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tain at the foot of which Gibraltar is situated, is a bay. See GIBRALTAR. It lies almost 16 miles W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 35, 57, N. Long. 11, 18, E.

ALGEZUR, or ALJESUR, a small place in the district of Logos, and kingdom of Algarve, in Portugal. It contains 800 inhabitants, and has a district of one parish. Its old castle is one of those which are borne in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGHER. See ALGERI.

ALGIATE, a small place in the Milanese, a duchy of Upper Italy. Lat. 45, 30, N. Long. 9, 10, E.

ALGIBARROTA, or ALJUBARROTA, a small town, subject to the district of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1600 inhabitants, who are divided into 2 parishes. Not far from this place king John I. defeated the Castilians in the year 1385. Lat. 39, 30, N. Long. 8, 40, E.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, now one of the states of Barbary. According to the latest and best computations, it extends 460 miles in length from east to west, and is very unequal in breadth; some places being scarce 40 miles broad, and others upwards of 100. It lies between Long. 0, 16, and 9, 16, W. and extends from Lat. 30, 55, to 44, 50, N. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east, by the river Zaine, the ancient Tusca, which divides it from Tunis; on the west, by the Mulvya, and the mountains of Trava, which separate it from Morocco; and on the south, by the Sahara, Zaara, or Numidian desert. The climate of Algiers is in most places so moderate that they enjoy a constant verdure; the leaves of the trees being neither parched up by heat in summer, nor nipped by the winter's cold. They begin to bud in February; in April the fruit appears in its full bigness, and is commonly ripe in May: the soil, however, is excessively various; some places being very hot, dry, and barren, on which account they are generally suffered to lie uncultivated by the inhabitants, who are very negligent. These barren places, especially, such as lie on the southern side, and are at a great distance from the sea, harbour vast numbers of wild creatures, as lions, tigers, buffaloes, wild boars, stags, porcupines, monkeys, ostriches, &c. On account of their barrenness they have but few towns, and those thinly peopled; though some of them are so advantageously situated for trading with Beldulgerid and Negroland as to drive a considerable traffic with them. The Algerine kingdom made formerly a considerable part of the Mauritania Tingitania, which was reduced to a Roman province by Julius Cæsar, and from him also called Mauritania Cæsariensis. In our general account of Africa we have related, that the Romans were driven out of that continent by the Vandals; these by Belisarius, the Greek emperor Justinian's general; and the Greeks

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in their turn by the Saracens. This last revolution happened about the middle of the 7th century; and the Arabs continued masters of the country, divided into a great number of petty kingdoms, or states, under chiefs of their own choosing till the year 1051. This year, one Abubeker-ben-Omar, or, as the Spanish authors call him, Abu-Texofien, an Arab of the Zinhagian tribe, being provoked at the tyranny of those despots, gathered, by the help of his marabouts, or saints, a most powerful army of malcontents, in the southern provinces of Numidia and Libya. His followers were nicknamed Marabites or Morabites; by the Spaniards, Almoravides; probably from their being assembled principally by the saints, who were also called Morabites. The khalif of Kayem's forces were at this time taken up with quelling other revolts in Syria, Mesopotamia, &c. and the Arabs in Spain engaged in the most bloody wars; so that Texofien having nothing to fear from them, had all the success he could wish against the Arabian cheyks, or petty tyrants, whom he defeated in many battles, and at last drove them not only out of Numidia and Libya, but out of all the western parts, reducing the whole province of Tingitania under his dominion. Texofien was succeeded by his son Yusef, or Joseph, a brave and warlike prince. In the beginning of his reign, he laid the foundation of the city of Morocco, which he designed to make the capital of his empire. While that city was building, he sent some of his marabouts ambassadors to Tremecen, now a province of Algiers, at that time inhabited by a powerful and insolent sect of Mahometans, called Zeneti. The design of this embassy was to bring them back to what he termed the true faith; but the Zeneti, despising his offers, assembled at Amaf, or Amfa, their capital, murdered the ambassadors, and invaded Joseph's dominions with an army of 50,000 men. The king, hearing of their infamous proceedings, speedily mustered his army, and led it by long marches into their country, destroying all with fire and sword, while the Zeneti, instead of opposing his progress, retired as fast as possible towards Fez, in hopes of receiving assistance from thence. In this they were miserably deceived: the Fezzans marched out against them in a hostile manner, and coming up with the unhappy Zeneti, encumbered with their families and baggage, and ready to expire with hunger and weariness, they cut them all to pieces, except a small number who were mostly drowned in attempting to swim across a river; and some others, who, in their flight, perished by falling from the high adjacent rocks. In the mean time Joseph reduced their country to a mere desert; which was, however, soon repopled by a numerous colony of Fezzans, who settled there under the protection of reigning kings. In this war it is computed that near a million of the Zeneti, men, women,

women, and children, lost their lives. The restless and ambitious temper of Joseph did not let him remain long at peace. He quickly declared war against the Fezzans, reduced them to become his tributaries, and extended his conquests all along the Mediterranean. He next attacked some Arabian cheyks who had not yet submitted to his jurisdiction; and pursued them with such fury that neither the Libyan deserts nor ridges of the most craggy rocks could shelter them from his arms. He attacked them in such of their retreats, castles, and fortresses, as were till then deemed impregnable; and at last subdued them, to the great grief of the other African nations, who were greatly annoyed by the ravages committed by his numerous forces. Thus was founded the empire of the Morabites: which, however, was of no long duration; that race being in the 12th century driven out by Mohavedin, a marabout. This race of priests was expelled by Abdulac governor of Fez; and he in the 13th century stripped of his new conquests by the sharifs of Hascen, the descendants of those Arabian princes whom Abu-Texefien had formerly expelled. The better to secure their new dominions, the sharifs divided them into several little kingdoms or provinces; and among the rest the present kingdom of Algiers was divided into four, namely, Tremecen, Tenez, Algiers Proper, and Bujeyah. The first four monarchs laid so good a foundation for a lasting balance of power between their little kingdoms that they continued for some centuries in mutual peace and amity; but at length the king of Tremecen, having ventured to violate some of their articles, Abul-Farez king of Tenez declared war against him, and obliged him to become his tributary. This king dying soon after, and having divided his kingdom among his three sons, new discords arose; which Spain taking advantage of, a powerful fleet and army was sent against Barbary, under the count of Navarre, in 1505. This commander soon made himself master of the important cities of Oran, Bujeyah, and some others; which so alarmed the Algerines that they put themselves under the protection of Selim Eutemi, a noble and warlike Arabian prince. He came to their assistance with a great number of his bravest subjects, bringing with him his wife Zaphira, and a son then about 12 years old. This however was not sufficient to prevent the Spaniards from landing a number of forces near Algiers that same year, and obliging that metropolis to become tributary to Spain. Nor could prince Selim hinder them from building a strong fort on a small island opposite to the city, which terrified their corsairs from sailing either in or out of the harbour. To this galling yoke the Algerines were obliged to submit till the year 1516; when, hearing of the death of Ferdinand king of Spain, they sent an embassy to Aruch Barbarossa, who

was at this time no less dreadful for his valour than his surprising success, and was then sent on a cruise with a squadron of galleys and barks. The purport of the embassy was, that he should come and free them from the Spanish yoke; for which they agreed to pay him a gratuity answerable to so great a service. Upon this Barbarossa immediately dispatched 18 galleys and 30 barks to the assistance of the Algerines; while he himself advanced towards the city with 800 Turks, 3000 Jigelites, and 2000 Moorish volunteers. Instead of taking the nearest road to Algiers, he directed his course towards Sharshel, where Hassan, another famed corsair, had settled himself. Him they surprised, and obliged to surrender; not without a previous promise of friendship: but no sooner had Barbarossa got him in his power than he cut off his head; and obliged all Hassan's Turks to follow him in his new expedition. On Barbarossa's approach to Algiers he was met by prince Eutemi, attended by all the people of that metropolis, great and small; who looked for deliverance from this abandoned villain, whom they accounted invincible. He was conducted into the city amidst the acclamations of the people, and lodged in one of the noblest apartments of prince Eutemi's palace, where he was treated with the greatest marks of distinction. Elated beyond measure with this kind reception, Barbarossa formed a design of becoming king of Algiers; and, fearing some opposition from the inhabitants, on account of the excesses he suffered his soldiers to commit, murdered prince Eutemi, and caused himself to be proclaimed king; his Turks and Moors crying out as he rode along the streets, "Long live king Aruch Barbarossa, the invincible king of Algiers, the chosen of God to deliver his people from the oppression of the Christians; and destruction to all that shall oppose, or refuse to own him as their lawful sovereign." These last threatening words so intimidated the inhabitants, already apprehensive of a general massacre, that he was immediately acknowledged king. The unhappy princess Zaphira, it is said, poisoned herself, to avoid the brutality of this new king, whom she unsuccessfully endeavoured to stab with a dagger. Barbarossa was no sooner seated on the throne than he treated his subjects with such cruelty that they used to shut up their houses and hide themselves when he appeared in public. In consequence of this a plot was soon formed against him: but being discovered, he caused 20 of the principal conspirators to be beheaded, their bodies to be buried in a dunghill, and laid a heavy fine on those who survived. This so terrified the Algerines that they never afterwards durst attempt any thing against either Barbarossa or his successors. In the mean time, the son of prince Eutemi having fled to Oran, and put himself under the protection of the marquis of Go-

marez, laid before that nobleman a plan for putting the city of Algiers into the hands of the king of Spain. Upon this the young Selim Eutemi was sent to Spain, to lay his plan before cardinal Ximenes; who, having approved of it, sent a fleet with 10,000 land-forces, under the command of Don Francisco, or, as others call him, Don Diego de Vera, to drive out the Turks and restore the young prince. But the fleet was no sooner come within sight of land than it was dispersed by a storm, and the greatest part of the ships dashed against the rocks. Most of the Spaniards were drowned; and the few who escaped to shore were either killed by the Turks or made slaves. Though Barbarossa had nothing to boast on this occasion, his pride and insolence were now swelled to such a degree that he imagined himself invincible, and that the very elements conspired to make him so. The Arabians were so much alarmed at his success that they implored the assistance of Hamidel Abdes, king of Tenez, to drive the Turks out of Algiers. That prince readily undertook to do what was in his power for this purpose, provided they agreed to settle the kingdom on himself and his descendants. This proposal being accepted, he immediately set out at the head of 10,000 Moors; and upon his entering the Algerine dominions was joined by all the Arabians in the country. Barbarossa engaged him only with 1000 Turkish musqueteers and 500 Granada Moors; totally defeated his numerous army; pursued him to the very gates of his capital, which he easily made himself master of; and, having given it up to be plundered by his Turks, obliged the inhabitants to acknowledge him as their sovereign. This victory, however, was chiefly owing to the advantage which his troops had from their fire-arms; the enemy having no other weapons than arrows and javelins. No sooner was Barbarossa become master of the kingdom of Tenez than he received an embassy from the inhabitants of Tremecen, inviting him to come to their assistance against their then reigning prince, with whom they were dissatisfied on account of his having dethroned his nephew; and forced him to fly to Oran; offering him even the sovereignty, in case he accepted of their proposal. The king of Tremecen, not suspecting the treachery of his subjects, met the tyrant with an army of 6000 horse and 3000 foot: but Barbarossa's artillery gave him such an advantage that the king was at length forced to retire into the capital; which he had no sooner entered, than his head was cut off, and sent to Barbarossa, with a fresh invitation to come and take possession of the kingdom. On his approach, he was met by the inhabitants, whom he received with great complaisance and many fair promises; but beginning to tyrannise, as usual, his new subjects soon convinced him that they were not so passive as those of Al-

giers. Apprehending, therefore, that his reign might prove uneasy and precarious, he entered into an alliance with the king of Fez; after which he took care to secure the rest of the cities in his new kingdom, by garrisoning them with his own troops. Some of these, however, revolted soon after; upon which he sent one of his corsairs, named Escander, a man no less cruel than himself, to reduce them. The Tremecenians now began to repent in good earnest of their having invited such a tyrant to their assistance; and held consultations on the most proper means of driving him away, and bringing back their lawful prince, Abuchen Men; but their cabals being discovered, a great number of the conspirators were massacred in the most cruel manner. The prince had the good luck to escape to Oran, and was taken under the protection of the marquis of Gomarez, who sent immediate advice of it to Charles V. then lately arrived in Spain with a powerful fleet and army. That monarch immediately ordered the young king a succour of 10,000 men, under the command of the governor of Oran; who, under the guidance of Abuchen Men, began his march towards Tremecen; and they were joined by prince Selim, with a great number of Arabs and Moors. The first thing they resolved upon was, to attack the important fortress of Calau, situated between Tremecen and Algiers, and commanded by Escander at the head of about 300 Turks. They invested it closely on all sides, in hopes Barbarossa would come out of Tremecen to its relief, which would give the Tremecenians an opportunity of keeping him out. That tyrant, however, kept close in his capital, being embarrassed by his fears of a revolt, and the politic delays of the king of Fez, who had not sent the auxiliaries he promised. The garrison of Calau in the mean time made a brave defence; and, in a sally they made at night, cut off near 300 Spaniards. This encouraged them to venture a second time; but they were now repulsed with great loss, and Escander himself wounded: soon after which they surrendered upon honourable terms; but were all massacred by the Arabians, except 16, who clung close to the stirrups of the king and of the Spanish general. Barbarossa being now informed that Abuchen Men with his Arabs, accompanied by the Spaniards, were in full march to lay siege to Tremecen, thought proper to come out at the head of 1500 Turks and 5000 Moorish horse, in order to break his way through the enemy; but he had not proceeded far from the city before his council advised him to return and fortify himself in it. This advice was now too late; the inhabitants being resolved to keep him out, and open their gates to their own lawful prince as soon as he appeared. In this distress Barbarossa saw no way left but to retire to the citadel, and there defend himself till he could find an opportunity of stealing out with his

his men and all his treasure. Here he defended himself vigorously; but, his provisions failing him, he took advantage of a subterranean back-way, which he had caused to be digged up for that purpose; and, taking his immense treasure with him, stole away as secretly as he could. His flight, however, was soon discovered; and he was so closely pursued, that to amuse, as he hoped, the enemy, he caused a great deal of his money, plate, jewels, &c. to be scattered all the way, thinking they would not fail to stop their pursuit to gather it up. This stratagem, however, failed through the vigilance of the Spanish commander; who, being himself at the head of the pursuers, obliged them to march on till he was come up close to him on the banks of the Huexda, about 8 leagues from Tremecen. Barbarossa had just crossed the river with his vanguard when the Spaniards came up with his rear on the other side, and cut them all off; and then crossing the water, overtook him at a small distance from it. Here a bloody engagement ensued, in which the Turks fought like as many lions; but being at length overpowered by numbers, they were all cut to pieces, and Barbarossa among the rest, in the 44th year of his age, and 4 years after he had advanced himself to the royal title of Sigel and the adjacent country; 2 years after he had acquired the sovereignty of Algiers, and scarce a twelvemonth after the reduction of Tremecen. His head was carried to Tremecen on the point of a spear; and Abuchen Men proclaimed king, to the joy of all the inhabitants. A few days after the fight the king of Fez made his appearance at the head of 20,000 horse near the field of battle; but, hearing of Barbarossa's defeat and death, marched off with all possible speed, to avoid being attacked by the enemy. The news of Barbarossa's death spread the utmost consternation among the Turks at Algiers; however they caused his brother Hayradin to be immediately proclaimed king. The Spanish commander now sent back the emperor's forces without making any attempt upon Algiers; by which he lost the opportunity of driving the Turks out of that country; while Hayradin, justly dreading the consequences of the tyranny of his officers, sought the protection of the grand signior. This was readily granted, and himself appointed bashaw or viceroy of Algiers; by which means he received such considerable reinforcements that the unhappy Algerines durst not make the least complaint; and such numbers of Turks resorted to him that he was not only capable of keeping the Moors and Arabs in subjection at home, but of annoying the Christians at sea. His first step was to take the Spanish fort abovementioned, which was a great nuisance to his metropolis. The Spaniards held out to the last extremity; but being all slain or wounded, Hayradin easily became master of the place. Hayradin next

set about building a strong mole for the safety of his ships. In this he employed 30,000 Christian slaves, whom he obliged to work without intermission for 3 years; in which time the work was completed. He then caused the fort he had taken from the Spaniards to be repaired, and placed a strong garrison in it, to prevent any foreign vessels from entering the harbour without giving an account of themselves. By these two important works Hayradin soon became dreaded not only by the Arabs and Moors, but also by the maritime Christian powers, especially the Spaniards. The viceroy failed not to acquaint the grand signior with his success, and obtained from him a fresh supply of money; by which he was enabled to build a stronger fort, and to erect batteries on all places that might favour the landing of an enemy. All these have since received greater improvements from time to time, as often as there was occasion for them. In the mean time the sultan, either out of a sense of the great services Hayradin had done, or perhaps out of jealousy lest he should make himself independent, raised Hayradin to the dignity of a bashaw of the empire, and appointed Hassan Aga, a Sardinian renegade, an intrepid warrior and an experienced officer, to succeed him as bashaw of Algiers. Hassan had no sooner taken possession of his new government than he began to pursue his ravages on the Spanish coast with greater fury than ever; extending them to the Ecclesiastical State and other parts of Italy. But pope Paul III. being alarmed at this, exhorted the emperor Charles V. to send a powerful fleet to suppress those frequent and cruel piracies; and, that nothing might be wanting to render the enterprise successful, a bull was published by his holiness, wherein a plenary absolution of sins and the crown of martyrdom was promised to all those who either fell in battle or were made slaves. The emperor on his part needed no spur; and therefore set sail at the head of a powerful fleet, consisting of 120 ships and 20 gallees, having on board 30,000 chosen troops, an immense quantity of money, arms, ammunition, &c. In this expedition many young nobility and gentry attended as volunteers, and among these many knights of Malta, so remarkable for their valour against the enemies of Christianity. Even ladies of birth and character attended Charles in his expedition; and the wives and daughters of the officers and soldiers followed them with a design to settle in Barbary after the conquest was finished. All these meeting with a favourable wind, soon appeared before Algiers; every ship displaying the Spanish colours on the stern and another at the head, with a crucifix to serve them for a pilot. By this prodigious armament the Algerines were thrown into the utmost consternation. The city was surrounded only by a wall with scarce any outworks. The whole gar-

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rison consisted of 800 Turks and 6000 Moors, without fire-arms, and poorly disciplined and accoutred; the rest of their forces being dispersed in the other provinces of the kingdom, to levy the usual tribute on the Arabs and Moors. The Spaniards, landed without opposition, and immediately built a fort, under the cannon of which they encamped, and diverted the course of a spring which supplied the city with water. Being now reduced to the utmost distress, Hassan received a summons to surrender at discretion, on pain of being put to the sword with all the garrison. The herald was ordered to extol the vast powers of the emperor both by sea and land, and to exhort him to return to the Christian religion: but to this Hassan only replied, that he must be a madman who would pretend to advise an enemy, and that the adviser must still act more madly who would take counsel of such an adviser. He was, however, on the point of surrendering the city, when advice was brought him that the forces belonging to the western government were in full march towards the place; upon which it was resolved to defend it to the utmost. Charles, in the mean time, resolving upon a general assault, kept a constant firing upon the town, which, from the weak defence made by the garrison, he looked upon as already in his hands: but while the douwan, or Algerine senate, were deliberating on the most proper means of obtaining an honourable capitulation, a mad prophet, attended by a multitude of people, entered the assembly, and foretold the speedy destruction of the Spaniards before the end of the moon, exhorting the inhabitants to hold out till that time. This prediction was soon accomplished in a very surprising and unexpected manner; for, on the 28th of October, 1541, a dreadful storm of wind, rain, and hail, arose from the north, accompanied with violent shocks of earthquakes, and a dismal and universal darkness both by sea and land; so that the sun, moon, and elements, seemed to combine together for the destruction of the Spaniards. In that one night, some say in less than half an hour, 86 ships and 15 galleys were destroyed, with all their crews and military stores; by which the army on shore was deprived of all means of subsisting in these parts. Their camp also, which spread itself along the plain under the fort, was laid quite under water by the torrents which descended from the neighbouring hills. Many of the troops, by trying to remove into some better situation, were cut in pieces by the Moors and Arabs; while several galleys, and other vessels, endeavouring to gain some neighbouring creeks along the coast, were immediately plundered, and their crews massacred by the inhabitants. The next morning Charles beheld the sea covered with the fragments of so many ships, and the bodies

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of men, horses, and other creatures, swimming on the waves; at which he was so disheartened, that abandoning his tents, artillery, and all his heavy baggage, to the enemy, he marched at the head of his army, though in no small disorder, towards Cape Malabux, in order to re-embark in those few vessels which had outweathered the storm. But Hassan, who had caused his motions to be watched, allowed him just time to get to the shore, when he sallied out and attacked the Spaniards in the midst of their hurry and confusion to get into their ships, killing great numbers, and bringing away a still great number of captives; after which he returned in triumph to Algiers, where he celebrated with great rejoicings his happy deliverance from such distress and danger. Soon after this, the prophet Yusef, who had foretold the destruction of the Spaniards, was not only declared the deliverer of his country, but had a considerable gratuity decreed him, with the liberty of exercising his prophetic function unmolested. It was not long, however, before the marabouts, and some interpreters of the law, made a strong opposition against him; remonstrating to the bashaw how ridiculous and scandalous it was to their nation to ascribe the deliverance of it to a poor fortune-teller, which had been obtained by the fervent prayers of an eminent saint of their own profession. But though the bashaw and his douwan seemed, out of policy, to give into this last notion, yet the impression which Yusef's predictions and their late accomplishment had made upon the minds of the common people, proved too strong to be eradicated; and the spirit of divination and conjuring has since got into such credit among them, that not only their great statesmen, but their priests, marabouts, and santouns, have applied themselves to that study, and dignified it with the name of Mahomet's Revelations. The unhappy Spaniards had scarce reached their ships, when they were attacked by a fresh storm, in which several more of them perished; one ship in particular, containing 700 soldiers, besides sailors, sunk in the emperor's sight, without a possibility of saving a single man. At length, with much labour, they reached the port of Bujayah, at that time possessed by the Spaniards, whither Hassan, king of Tunis, soon after repaired with a supply of provisions for the emperor, who received him graciously, with fresh assurances of his favour and protection. Here he dismissed the few remains of the Maltese knights and their forces, who embarked in 3 shattered galleys, and with much difficulty and danger reached their own country. Charles himself staid no longer than till the 16th of November, when he set sail for Carthage, and reached it on the 25th of the same month. In this unfortunate expedition upwards of 120 ships and galleys were lost, above 300 colonels and other land and sea

sea officers, 8000 soldiers and marines, besides those destroyed by the enemy on their reembarkation, or drowned in the last storm. The number of prisoners was so great that the Algerines sold some of them, by way of contempt, for an onion a head. Hassan, elated with this victory, in which he had very little share, undertook an expedition against the king of Tremecen, who, being now deprived of the assistance of the Spaniards, was forced to procure a peace by paying a vast sum of money, and becoming tributary to him. The bashaw returned to Algiers, laden with riches; and soon after died of a fever, in the 66th year of his age. From this time the Spaniards were never able to annoy the Algerines in any considerable degree. In 1555 they lost the city of Bujeyah, which was taken by Salha Rais, Hassan's successor, who next year set out on a new expedition, which he kept a secret, but was suspected to be intended against Oran; but he was scarcely got 4 leagues from Algiers, when the plague, which at that time raged violently in the city, broke out in his groin, and carried him off in 24 hours. Immediately after his death the Algerine soldiery chose a Corsican renegado, Hassan Corso, in his room, till they should receive farther orders from the Porte. He did not accept of the bashawship without a good deal of difficulty, but immediately prosecuted the intended expedition against Oran, dispatching a messenger to acquaint the Porte with what had happened. They had hardly begun their hostilities against the place, when orders came from the Porte, expressly forbidding Hassan Corso to begin the siege, or, if he had begun it, enjoining him to raise it immediately. This news was received with great grief by the whole fleet and army, as they thought themselves sure of success, the garrison being at that time very weak: nevertheless, as they dared not disobey, the siege was immediately raised. Corso had hardly enjoyed his dignity 4 months, before news came that 8 galleys were bringing a new bashaw to succeed him, one Tekelli, a principal Turk of the grand signior's court; upon which the Algerines unanimously resolved not to admit him. By the treachery of the Levantine soldiers, however, he was admitted at last, and the unfortunate Corso thrown over a wall in which a number of iron hooks were fixed, one of which catching the ribs of his right side, he hung 3 days in the most exquisite torture before he expired. Tekelli was no sooner entered upon his new government than he behaved with such cruelty and rapaciousness that he was assassinated, even under the dome of a saint, by Yusuf Calabres, the favourite renegado of Hassan Corso, who for this service was unanimously chosen bashaw, but died of the plague 6 days after his election. Yusuf was succeeded by Hassan the son of Hayradin, who had

been formerly recalled from his bashawship when he was succeeded by Selha-Rais, and now had the good fortune to get himself reinstated in his employment. Immediately on his arrival he engaged in a war with the Arabs, by whom he was defeated with great loss. The next year the Spaniards undertook an expedition against Mostagau, under the command of the count d'Alcandela; but were utterly defeated, the commander himself killed, and 12,000 taken prisoners. This disaster was owing to the inconsiderate rashness, or rather madness, of the commander, which was so great, that, after finding it impossible to rally his scattered forces, he rushed, sword in hand, into the thickest of the enemy's ranks, at the head of a small number of men, crying out, "St. Jago! St. Jago! the victory is ours, the enemy is defeated;" soon after which he was thrown from his horse, and trampled to death. Hassan having had the misfortune to disoblige his subjects by allowing the mountaineers of Cuco to buy ammunition at Algiers, was sent in irons to Constantinople, while the aga of the Janisaries, and general of the land forces, supplied his place. Hassan easily found means to clear himself; but a new bashaw was appointed, called Achmet, who was no sooner arrived than he sent the 2 deputy-bashaws to Constantinople, where their heads were struck off. Achmet was a man of such insatiable avarice, that, upon his arrival at Algiers, all ranks of people came in shoals to make him presents, which he the more greedily accepted, as he had bought his dignity by the money he had amassed while head-gardener to the sultan: he enjoyed it, however, only 4 months; and, after his death, the state was governed other 4 months by his lieutenant; when Hassan was a third time sent viceroy to Algiers, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. The first enterprise in which Hassan engaged, was the siege of Marfalquiver, situated near the city Oran, which he designed to invest immediately after. The army employed in this siege consisted of 26,000 foot and 10,000 horse, besides which he had a fleet consisting of 32 galleys and galliots, together with 3 French vessels laden with biscuit, oil, and other provisions. The city was defended by Don Martin de Cordova, brother of the count d'Alcandela, who had been taken prisoner in the battle where that nobleman was killed, but had obtained his liberty from the Algerines with immense sums, and now made a most gallant defence against the Turks. The city was attacked with the utmost fury by sea and land, so that several breaches were made in the walls. The Turkish standards were several times planted on the walls, and as often dislodged; but the place must have in the end submitted, had not Hassan been obliged to raise the siege in haste, on the news that the famed Genoese admiral Doria was approaching with considerable

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considerable succours from Italy. The fleet accordingly arrived soon after; but missing the Algerine galleys, bore away for Pennon de Velez, where they were shamefully repulsed by an handful of Turks who garrisoned that place, which, however, was taken the following year. In 1567 Hassan was again recalled to Constantinople, where he died 3 years after. He was succeeded by Mahomet, who gained the love of the Algerines by several public-spirited actions. He incorporated the Janisaries and Levantine Turks together, and by that means put an end to their dissensions, which laid the foundation of the Algerine independency on the Porte. He likewise added some considerable fortifications to the city and castle, which he designed to render impregnable. But while he was thus studying the interest of Algiers, one John Gascon, a bold Spanish adventurer, formed a design of surprising the whole piratic navy in the bay, and setting them on fire in the night-time, when they lay defenceless, and in their first sleep: for this he had not only the permission of king Philip II. but was furnished by him with proper vessels, mariners, and fireworks, for the execution of his plot. With these he set sail for Algiers, in the most proper season, viz. the beginning of October, when most, if not all the ships lay at anchor there; and easily sailed near enough, unsuspected, to view their manner of riding, in order to catch them napping, at a time when the greater part of their crew were dispersed in their quarters. He came accordingly, unperceived by any, to the very mole-gate, and dispersed his men with their fireworks; but, to their great surprise, they found them so ill mixed, that they could not with all their art make them take fire. In the mean time Gascon took it into his head, by way of bravado, to go to the mole-gate, and give 3 loud knocks at it with the pomel of his dagger, and to leave it fixed in the gate by its point, that the Algerines might have cause to remember him. This he had the good fortune to do without meeting with any disturbance or opposition: but it was not so with his men; for no sooner did they find their endeavours unsuccessful than they made such a bustle as quickly alarmed the guard posted on the adjacent bastion, from which the uproar quickly spread itself through the whole garrison. Gascon, now finding himself in the utmost danger, sailed away with all possible haste; but he was pursued, overtaken, and brought back a prisoner to Mahomet, who no sooner got him into his power than he immediately caused a gibbet of considerable height to be erected on the spot where Gascon had landed, ordering him to be hoisted up, hung up by the feet to a hook, that he might die in exquisite torture; and, to shew his resentment and contempt of the king his master, he ordered his

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commission to be tied to his toes: he had not, however, hung long in that state, when the captain who took him, accompanied by a number of other corsairs, interceded so strongly in his behalf, that he was taken down, and put under the care of some Christian surgeons; but 2 days after, some Moors reporting that it was the common talk and belief in Spain, that the Algerines durst not hurt a hair of Gascon's head, &c. the unfortunate Spaniard was hoisted up by a pulley to the top of the execution-wall, and let down again upon the hook, which in his fall caught him by the belly, and gave him such a wound that he expired without a groan. Thus ended the expedition of John Gascon, which has procured him a place among the Spanish martyrs; while, on the other hand, the Algerines look upon his disappointment to have been miraculous, and owing to the efficacious protection of the powerful saint Sidi Outtededda, whose prayers had before raised such a terrible storm against the Spanish fleet. Mahomet, being soon after recalled, was succeeded by the famous renegado Ochali, who reduced the kingdom of Tunis; which, however, remained subject to the viceroy of Algiers only till the year 1586, when a bashaw of Tunis was appointed by the Porte. The kingdom of Algiers continued to be governed, till the beginning of the 17th century, by viceroys, or bashaws, appointed by the Porte; concerning whom we find nothing very remarkable, farther than that their avarice and tyranny was intolerable both to the Algerines and the Turks themselves. At last the Janisaries and militia becoming powerful enough to suppress the tyrannic sway of these bashaws, and the people being almost exhausted by the heavy taxes laid upon them, the former resolved to depose these petty tyrants, and set up some officers of their own at the head of the realm. The better to succeed in this attempt, the militia sent a deputation of some of their chief members to the Porte, to complain of the avarice and oppression of these bashaws, who sunk both the revenue of the state, and the money remitted to it from Constantinople, into their own coffers, which should have been employed in keeping up and paying the soldiery; by which means they were in continual danger of being overpowered by the Arabians and Moors, who, if ever so little assisted by any Christian power, would hardly fail of driving all the Turks out of the kingdom. They represented to the grand vizir how much more honourable, as well as easier and cheaper, it would be for the grand signior to permit them to choose their own dey, or governor, from among themselves, whose interest it would then be to see that the revenue of the kingdom was rightly applied in keeping up its forces complete, and in supplying all other exigencies of the state, without any farther charge or trouble to the Porte than that of allowing them its

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protection. On their part they engaged always to acknowledge the grand signiors as their sovereigns, and to pay them their usual allegiance and tribute, to respect their bashaws, and even to lodge and maintain them and their retinue, in a manner suitable to their dignity, at their own charge. The bashaws, however, were, for the future, to be excluded from assisting at any but general douwans, unless invited to it; and from having the liberty of voting in them, unless when their advice was asked, or the interest of the Porte was likely to suffer by their silence. All other concerns, which related to the government of Algiers, were to be wholly left under the direction of the dey and his douwan. These proposals having been accepted by the Porte, the deputies returned highly satisfied; and having notified their new privileges, the great douwan immediately proceeded to the election of a dey from among themselves. They compiled a new set of laws, and made several regulations for the better support and maintenance of this new form of government, to the observation of which they obliged all their subjects to swear; and the militia, navy, commerce, &c. were all settled pretty nearly on the footing upon which they now are, and which shall be afterwards described; though the subsequent alterations that frequently happened between the bashaws and deys, the one endeavouring to recover their former power, and the other to curtail it, caused such frequent complaints and discontents at the Ottoman court as made them frequently repent their compliance. In the year 1601 the Spaniards, under the command of Doria, the Genoese admiral, made another attempt upon Algiers, in which they were more fortunate than usual, their fleet being only driven back by contrary winds, so that they came off without loss. In 1609 the Moors being expelled from Spain, flocked in great numbers to Algiers; and, as many of them were very able sailors, they undoubtedly contributed to make the Algerine fleet so formidable as it became soon after; though it is probable the frequent attempts made on their city would also induce them to increase their fleet. In 1616 their fleet consisted of 40 sail of ships between 200 and 400 tons, their admiral 500 tons. It was divided into 2 squadrons; one of 18 sail, before the port of Malaga; and the other at the Cape of Santa Maria, between Lisbon and Seville, both of which fell foul on all Christian ships, both English and French, with whom they pretended to be in friendship, as well as Spaniards and Portuguese, with whom they were at war. The Algerines were now become very formidable to the European powers. The Spaniards, who were most in danger, and least able to cope with them, solicited the assistance of England, the pope, and other states. The French however were the first who dared to shew their resentment of the perfidious

behaviour of these miscreants; and in 1617 M. Beaulieu was sent against them with a fleet of 50 men of war, who defeated their fleet, took 2 of their vessels, while their admiral sunk his own ship and crew rather than fall into his enemies hands. In 1620 a squadron of English men of war was sent against Algiers, under the conduct of Sir Robert Mansel; but of this expedition we have no other account than that it returned without doing any thing; and the Algerines becoming more and more insolent, openly defied all the European powers, the Dutch only excepted, to whom, in 1625, they sent a proposal, directed to the prince of Orange, that in case they would fit out 20 sail of ships the following year, upon any good service against the Spaniards, they would join them with 60 sail of their own. The next year the Coulolies, or Colloglies, (the children of such Turks as had been permitted to marry at Algiers,) who were enrolled in the militia, having seized on the citadel, had well nigh made themselves masters of the city, but were attacked by the Turks and renegadoes, who defeated them with terrible slaughter. Many scores of them were executed, and their heads thrown in heaps upon the city-walls, without the eastern gate. Part of the citadel was blown up; and the remaining Coulolies were dismissed from the militia, to which they were not again admitted till long after. In 1623 the Algerines and other states of Barbary threw off their dependence on the Porte altogether, and set up for themselves. What gave occasion to this was the 25 years truce which Sultan Amurath IV. was obliged to make with the emperor Ferdinand II. to prevent his being over-matched by carrying on a war against him and the sophi of Persia at the same time. As this put a stop to the piratical trade of the Algerines, they proceeded as above-mentioned; and resolved that whoever desired to be at peace with them must, distinctly and separately, apply to their government. No sooner was this resolution taken than the Algerines began to make prizes of several merchant-ships belonging to powers at peace with the Porte. Nay, having seized a Dutch ship and poleacre at Scanderoon, they ventured ashore; and finding the town abandoned by the Turkish aga and inhabitants, they plundered all the magazines and warehouses, and set them on fire. About this time Lewis XIII. undertook to build a fort on their coasts, instead of one formerly built by the Marillians, and which they had demolished. This after some difficulty he accomplished; and it was called the Bastion of France: but the situation being afterwards found inconvenient, the French purchased the port of La Calle, and obtained liberty to trade with the Arabians and Moors. The Ottoman court in the mean time was so much embarrassed with the Persian war that there was no leisure to check the Algerine piracies. This gave

an opportunity to the vizir and other courtiers to compound matters with the Algerines, and to get a share of their prizes, which were very considerable. However, for form's sake, a severe reprimand, accompanied with threats, was sent them; to which they replied, that "these depredations deserved to be indulged to them, seeing they were the only bulwark against the Christian powers, especially against the Spaniards, the sworn enemies of the Moslem name:" adding, that "if they could pay a punctilious regard to all that could purchase peace or liberty to trade with the Ottoman empire, they would have nothing to do but set fire to all their shipping, and turn camel-drivers for a livelihood." In the year 1635, four younger brothers of a good family in France entered into an undertaking so desperate that perhaps the annals of knight-errantry can scarce furnish its equal. This was no less than to retort the piracies of the Algerines upon themselves; and as they indiscriminately took the ships of all nations, so were these heroes indiscriminately to take the ships belonging to Algiers; and this with a small frigate of 10 guns! In this ridiculous undertaking 100 volunteers embarked; a Maltese commission was procured, together with an able master, and 36 mariners. They had the good fortune, on their first setting out, to take a ship laden with wine, on the Spanish coast; with which they were so much elated, that 3 days after they madly encountered two large Algerine corsairs, one of 20 and the other of 24 guns, both well-manned, and commanded by able officers. These two large vessels having got the small frigate between them, plied her furiously with great shot, which soon took off her main-mast; notwithstanding which the French made so desperate a resistance that the pirates were not able to take them, till the noise of their fire brought up 5 more Algerines; when the French vessel, being almost torn to pieces, was boarded and taken. The young knights-errant were punished for their temerity by a dreadful captivity; from which they redeemed themselves in 1642 at the price of 6000 dollars. The Algerines prosecuted their piracies with impunity, to the terror and disgrace of the Europeans, till the year 1652; when a French fleet being accidentally driven to Algiers, the Admiral took it into his head to demand a release of all the captives of his nation, without exception. This being refused, the Frenchman without ceremony carried off the Turkish viceroy, and his cadi or judge, who were just arrived from the Porte, with all their equipage and retinue. The Algerines, by way of reprisal, surprised the Bastion of France, already mentioned, and carried off the inhabitants, to the number of 600, with all their effects; which so provoked the admiral, that he sent them word that he would pay them another visit the next year with his whole fleet. The Al-

gerines, undismayed by the threats of the French admiral, fitted out a fleet of 16 galleys and galliots, excellently manned and equipped, under the command of admiral Hali Pinchinin. The chief design of this armament was against the treasure of Loretto; which, however, they were prevented by contrary winds from obtaining. Upon this they made a descent on Puglia, in the kingdom of Naples; where they ravaged the whole territory of Necotra, carrying off a vast number of captives, and among them some nuns. From thence steering towards Dalmatia, they scoured the Adriatic; and, loading themselves with immense plunder, left those coasts in the utmost consternation and resentment. At last the Venetians, alarmed at such terrible depredations, equipped a fleet of 28 sail, under the command of admiral Capello, with express orders to burn, sink, or take, all the Barbary corsairs he met with, either on the open seas, or even in the grand signior's harbours, in opposition to a treaty of peace with the Porte. On the other hand, the captain-bashaw, who had been sent out with the Turkish fleet to chase the Florentine and Maltese cruisers out of the Archipelago, understanding that the Algerine Squadron was so near, sent express orders to the Admiral to come to his assistance. Pinchinin readily agreed; but having first resolved on a descent upon the island of Lissa, or Lifina, belonging to the Venetians, he was overtaken by Capello, from whom he retired to Valona, a sea-port belonging to the grand signior, whither the Venetian admiral pursued him; but the Turkish governor refusing to eject the pirates, according to the articles of the peace between the Ottoman court and Venice, Capello was obliged to content himself with watching them for some time. Pinchinin was soon weary of restraint, and ventured out; when an engagement immediately ensued, in which the Algerines were defeated, and 5 of their vessels disabled; with the loss of 1500 men, Turks and Christian slaves; besides 1600 galley-slaves who regained their liberty. Pinchinin after this defeat returned to Valona, where he was again watched by Capello; but the latter had not lain long at his old anchorage before he received a letter from the senate, desiring him to make no farther attempt on the pirates at that time, for fear of a rupture with the Porte. This was followed by a letter from the governor of Valona, desiring him to take care lest he incurred the 'sultra's displeasure by such insults. The brave Venetian was forced to comply; but, resolving to take such a leave of the Algerines as he thought they deserved, observed how they had reared their tents, and drawn their booty and equipage along the shore. He then kept firing among their tents, while some well-manned galliots and brigantines were ordered among their shipping; who attacked them with such bravery that without any great

great loss they towed out their 16 galleys, with all their cannon, stores, &c. In this last engagement a ball from one of the Venetian galleys happening to strike a Turkish mosque, the whole action was considered as an insult on the grand signior. To conceal this, Capello was ordered to sink all the Algerine ships he had taken, except the admiral; which was to be conducted to Venice, and laid up as a trophy. Capello came off with a severe reprimand; but the Venetians were obliged to buy, with 500,000 ducats, a peace from the Porte. The grand signior offered to repair the loss of the Algerines by building 10 galleys for them, upon condition that they should continue in his service till the end of the ensuing summer; but Pinchinin, who knew how little the Algerines chose to lie under obligations to him, civilly declined the offer. In the mean time, the news of this defeat and loss filled the Algerines with the utmost grief and confusion. The whole city was on the point of a general insurrection; when the bashaw and douwan issued out a proclamation, forbidding not only complaints and outcries under the severest penalties; but all persons whatever to take their thumbs from within their girdles while they were deliberating on this important point. In the mean time they applied to the Porte for an order that the Venetians settled in the Levant should make up their loss; but with this the grand signior refused to comply, and left them to repair their losses, as well as build new ships, in the best manner they could. It was not long, however, before they had the satisfaction to see one of their corsairs land with a fresh supply of 600 slaves, whom he had brought from the coast of Iceland, whither he had been directed by a miscreant native taken on board a Danish ship. Our pirates did not long continue in their weak and defenceless state; being able, at the end of two years, to appear at sea with a fleet of 65 sail. The admiral Pinchinin equipped 4 galliots at his own expence; with which, in conjunction with the chiayah, or secretary of the bashaw of Tripoli, he made a second excursion. This small squadron, consisting of 5 galleys and 2 brigantines, fell in with an English ship of 40 guns; which however Pinchinin's captains refused to engage; but being afterwards reproached by him for their cowardice, they swore to attack the next Christian ship which came in their way. This happened to be a Dutch merchantman of 28 guns and 40 men, deeply laden, and unable to raise her sails by reason of a calm. Pinchinin immediately summoned her to surrender; but receiving an ironical answer, drew up his squadron in form of an half-moon, that they might pour their shot all at once into their adversary. This however the Dutchman avoided, by means of a breeze of wind which fortunately sprung up and enabled him to turn his ship; upon which the gal-

leys run foul of each other. Upon this Pinchinin ran his own galley along-side of the merchantman, the upper deck of which 70 Algerines immediately took possession of, some of them cutting the rigging, and others plying the hatches with hand-grenadoes; but the Dutchmen, having secured themselves in their close quarters, began to fire at the Algerines on board from 2 pieces of cannon loaded with small shot; by which they were all soon killed, or forced to submit. Pinchinin, in the mean time, made several unsuccessful attempts to relieve his men, as well as to surround the Dutchmen with his other galleys: but that ship lay so deep in the water that every shot did terrible execution among the pirates; so that they were obliged to remove farther off. At last the Dutch captain, having ordered his guns to be loaded with cartouches, gave them such a parting volley as killed 200 of them, and sent the rest back to Algiers in a most dismal plight. But though Pinchinin thus returned in disgrace, the rest of the fleet quickly came back with vast numbers of slaves, and an immense quantity of rich spoils; insomuch that the English, French, and Dutch were obliged to cringe to the mighty Algerines, who sometimes vouchsafed to be at peace with them; but swore eternal war against Spain, Portugal, and Italy, whom they looked upon as the greatest enemies to the Mahometan name. At last, Lewis XIV. provoked by the grievous outrages committed by the Algerines on the coasts of Provence and Languedoc, ordered in 1681 a considerable fleet to be fitted out against them, under the marquis Du Quesne, vice-admiral of France. His first expedition was against a number of Tripolitan corsairs; who had the good fortune to out-row him, and shelter themselves in the island of Scio, belonging to the Turks. This did not, however, prevent him from pursuing them thither, and making such terrible fire upon them as quickly destroyed 14 of their vessels, besides battering the walls of the castle. This severity seemed only to be designed as a check to the piracies of the Algerines; but, finding they still continued their outrages on the French coast, he sailed to Algiers in August 1682, cannonading and bombarding it so furiously that the whole town was in flames in a very little time. The great mosque was battered down, and most of the houses laid in ruins, insomuch that the inhabitants were on the point of abandoning the place; when on a sudden the wind turned about, and obliged Du Quesne to return to Toulon. The Algerines immediately made reprisals, by sending a number of galleys and galliots to the coasts of Provence, where they committed the most dreadful ravages, and brought away a vast number of captives; upon which a new armament was ordered to be got ready at Toulon and Marseilles against the next year; and the Algerines, having received timely notice, put themselves into

as good a state of defence as the time would allow. In May 1683 Du Quesne with his squadron cast anchor before Algiers; where, being joined by the marquis d'Affranville at the head of 5 stout vessels, it was resolved to bombard the town next day. Accordingly 100 bombs were thrown into it the first day, which did terrible execution; while the besieged made some hundred discharges of their cannon against them, without doing any considerable damage. The following night the bombs were again thrown into the city in such numbers that the dey's palace and other great edifices were almost destroyed; some of their batteries were dismounted, and several vessels sunk in the port. The dey and Turkish bashaw, as well as the whole soldiery, alarmed at this dreadful havoc, immediately sued for peace; and, as a preliminary, the immediate surrender was insisted on of all Christian captives who had been taken fighting under the French flag; which being granted, 142 of them were immediately delivered up, with a promise of sending him the remainder as soon as they could be got from the different parts of the country. Accordingly Du Quesne sent his commissary-general and one of his engineers into the town; but with express orders to insist upon the delivery of all the French captives without exception, together with the effects they had taken from the French; and that Mezomorto, their then admiral, and Hâli Rais, one of their captains, should be given as hostages. This last demand having embarrassed the dey, he assembled the douwan, and acquainted them with it: upon which Mezomorto fell into a violent passion, and told the assembly that the cowardice of those who sat at the helm had occasioned the ruin of Algiers; but that for his part he never would consent to deliver up any thing that had been taken from the French. He immediately acquainted the soldiery with what had passed; which so exasperated them, that they murdered the dey that very night, and on the morrow chose Mezomorto in his place. This was no sooner done than he cancelled all the articles of peace which had been made, and hostilities were renewed with greater fury than ever. The French admiral now kept pouring in such volleys of bombs that in less than 3 days the greatest part of the city was reduced to ashes, and the fire burnt with such vehemence that the sea was enlightened with it for more than 2 leagues round. Mezomorto, unmoved at all these disasters, and the vast numbers of the slain, whose blood ran in rivulets along the streets; or rather, grown furious and desperate, sought only how to wreak his revenge on the enemy; and, not content with causing all the French in the city to be cruelly murdered, ordered their consul to be tied hand and foot, and fastened alive to the mouth of a mortar, whence he was shot away against their navy. By this piece of inhu-

manity Du Quesne was so exasperated that he did not leave Algiers till he had utterly destroyed all their fortifications, shipping; almost all the lower part and above two-thirds of the upper part of the city; by which means it became little else than an heap of ruins. The haughty Algerines were now thoroughly convinced that they were not invincible; and therefore immediately sent an embassy into France, begging in the most abject terms for peace; which Lewis immediately granted, to their inexpressible joy. They now began to pay some regard to other nations, and to be a little cautious how they wantonly incurred their displeasure. The first bombardment by the French had so far humbled the Algerines that they condescended to enter into a treaty with England; which was renewed upon terms very advantageous to the latter in 1686. It is not to be supposed, however, that the natural perfidy of the Algerines would disappear on a sudden: notwithstanding this treaty, however, they lost no opportunity of making prizes of the English ships when they could conveniently come at them. Upon some infringement of this kind, captain Beach drove ashore and burnt 7 of their frigates in 1695; which produced a renewal of the treaty 5 years after: but it was not till the taking of Gibraltar and Port Mahon that Britain could have a sufficient check upon them to enforce the observation of treaties; and these have since proved such restraints upon Algiers, that they still continue to pay a greater deference to the English than to any other European power. The present century furnishes no very remarkable events with regard to Algiers; except in 1775 the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt on this city, but were obliged to desist after considerable loss; and the taking of the famed city of Oran from the Spaniards in 1708, (which however they regained in 1737); and the expulsion of the Turkish bashaw, and uniting his office to that of the dey in 1710. The dey is now absolute monarch; and pays no other revenue to the Porte than that of a certain number of fine boys or youths, and some other presents, which are sent thither yearly. His own income probably rises and falls according to the opportunities he hath of fleecing both natives and foreigners; whence it is variously computed by different authors. Dr. Shaw computes the taxes of the whole kingdom to bring into the treasury no more than 300,000 dollars; but supposes that the eighth part of the prizes, the effects of those persons who die without children, joined to the yearly contributions raised by the government, presents from foreigners, fines and oppressions, may bring in about as much more. Both the dey and officers under him enrich themselves by the same laudable methods of rapine and fraud; which it is no wonder to find the common people practising upon one another, and especially

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upon strangers, seeing they themselves are impoverished by heavy taxes and the injustice of those who are in authority. We have already hinted that the first deys were elected by the militia, who were then called the douwan, or common-council. This elective body was at first composed of 800 militia-officers, without whose consent they dey could do nothing; and upon some urgent occasions, all the officers residing in Algiers, amounting to above 1500, were summoned to assist. But since the deys, who may be compared to the Dutch stadtholders, have become more powerful, the douwan is principally composed of 30 chiah-bashaws, or colonels, with now and then the musti and cadi upon some emergencies; and, on the election of a dey, the whole soldiery are allowed to come and give their votes. All the regulations of state ought to be determined by that assembly, before they pass into a law, or the dey hath power to put them in execution: but, for many years back, the douwan is of so little account that it is only convened out of formality, and to give assent to what the dey and his chief favourites had agreed on before-hand. The method of gathering the votes in this assembly is agreeable to the characters of those who compose it. The aga, or general of the janisaries, or president pro tempore, first proposes the question, which is immediately repeated with a loud voice by the chiah-bashaws, and from them echoed again by 4 officers called bashaldalas; from these the question is repeated from one member of the douwan to another, with strange contortions and the most hideous growlings if it is not to their liking. From the loudness of this growling noise the aga is left to guess as well as he can whether the majority of the assembly are pleased or displeased with the question; and from such a preposterous method it is not surprising that these assemblies should seldom end without some tumult or disorder. As the whole body of the militia is concerned in the election of a new dey, it is seldom carried on without blows and bloodshed; but when once the choice is made, the person elected is saluted with the words *ALLA BARICK*, "God bless you, or prosper you;" and the new dey usually causes all the officers of the douwan who had opposed his election to be strangled, filling up their places with those who had been most zealous in promoting it. From this account of the election of the deys it cannot be expected that their government should be at all secure; and as they arrive at the throne by tumult, disorder, and bloodshed, they are generally deprived of it by the same means, scarcely one in ten of them having the good fortune to die a natural death. In this country it is not to be expected that justice will be administered with any degree of impartiality. The Mahometan soldiery in particular are so much favoured that they are seldom put to death for any

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crime, except rebellion; in which case they are either strangled with a bow-string or hanged to an iron-hook. In lesser offences they are fined, or their pay stopped; and if officers, they are reduced to the station of common soldiers, whence they may gradually raise themselves to their former dignity. Women guilty of adultery have a halter tied about their necks, with the other end fastened to a pole, by which they are held under water till they are suffocated. The bastinado is likewise inflicted for small offences; and is given either upon the belly, back, or soles of the feet, according to the pleasure of the cadi; who also appoints the number of strokes. These sometimes amount to 200 or 300, according to the indulgence the offender can obtain, either by bribery or friends; and hence he often dies under this punishment, for want of powerful enough advocates. But the most terrible punishments are those inflicted upon the Jews, or Christians, who speak against Mahomet or his religion: in which case, they must either turn Mahometans or be impaled alive. If they afterwards apostatise, they are burned or roasted alive; or else thrown down from the top of the city-walls, upon iron hooks, where they are caught by different parts of their body, according as they happen to fall, and sometimes expire in the greatest torments; though by accident they may be put out of pain at once, as we have already related of the Spanish adventurer Don Gascon. This terrible punishment, however, begins now to be disused. The officer next in power to the dey is the aga of the janisaries, who is one of the oldest officers in the army, and holds his post only for two months. He is then succeeded by the chiah, or next senior officer. During the two months in which the aga enjoys his dignity the keys of the metropolis are in his hands; all military orders are issued out in his name; and the sentence of the dey upon any offending soldier, whether capital or not, can only be executed in the court of his palace. As soon as he is gone through this short office he is considered as mazoul, or superannuated; receives his pay regularly like the rest of the militia every two moons; is exempt from all farther duties, except when called by the dey to assist at the grand-council, to which he hath, however, a right to come at all times, but hath no longer a vote in it. Next to the aga in dignity is the secretary of state, who registers all the public acts; and after him are the 30 chiahs, or colonels, who sit next to the aga in the douwan, and in the same gallery with him. Out of this class are generally chosen those who go ambassadors to foreign courts, or who disperse the dey's orders throughout the realm. Next to them are 800 bolluck-bashaws, or eldest captains, who are promoted to that of chiah-bashaws, according to their seniority. The oldack-bashaws, or lieutenants, are the next; who amount

amount to 400, and are regularly raised to the rank of captains in their turn, and to other employments in the state, according to their abilities. These, by way of distinction, wear a leather strap, hanging down to the middle of their back. One rule is strictly observed in the rotation of these troops from one deputy to a higher; viz. the right of seniority; one single infringement of which would cause an insurrection, and probably cost the dey his life. Other military officers of note are the vekelards, or purveyors of the army; the peys, who are the four oldest soldiers, and consequently the nearest to preferment; the soulacks, who are the next in seniority to them, and are part of the dey's body-guard, always marching before him when he takes the field, and distinguished by their carbines and gilt scymiters, with a brass gun on their caps; the kayts, or Turkish soldiers, each band of whom have the government of one or more adowars, or itinerant villages, and collect their taxes for the dey; and the sagiards, or Turkish lancemen, 100 of whom always attend the army, and watch over the water appointed for it. To these we may add the beys, or governors of the three great provinces of the realm. All the above-mentioned officers ought to compose the great douwan or council above-mentioned; but only the 30 chiah-bashaws have a right to sit in the gallery next after the dey: the rest are obliged to stand on the floor of the hall, or council-chamber, with their arms across, and as much as possible without motion; neither are they permitted to enter with their swords on, for fear of a tumult. As for those who have any matters to transact with the douwan, they must stand without, let the weather be ever so bad; and there they are commonly presented with coffee by some of the inferior officers, till they are dismissed. The kingdom of Algiers is at present divided into three provinces or districts, viz. the eastern, western, and southern. The eastern or Levantine government, which is by far the most considerable of the three, and is also called Beylick, contains the towns of Bona, Constantina, Gigeri, Bujeyah, Steffa, Tebef, Zamoura, Biscara, and Necanz, in all which the Turks have their garrisons: besides which it includes the two ancient kingdoms of Cuco and Lahez, though independent of the Algerine government, to whose forces their country is inaccessible; so that they still live under their own cheyks, chosen by each of their adowars or hords. To these we may add a French factory at Callo, under the direction of the company of the French Bastion. The western government hath the towns of Oran, Tremecen, Mostagan, Tenez, and Secrelly, with its castle and garrison. — The southern government hath neither town, village, nor even a house, all the inhabitants living in tents, which obliges the bey and his forces to be always encamped. The most considerable rivers of Algiers are

the Zha, or Ziz, which runs across the province of Tremecen, and the desert of Anguid, falling into the Mediterranean near the town of Tabecrita, where it has the name of Sirut. 2. The Haregol, supposed the Sign of Ptolemy; comes down from the great Atlas, crosses the desert of Anguid, and falls into the sea about five leagues from Oran. 3. The Mina, supposed the Chylematis of Ptolemy; a large river, which runs through the plains of Bathala, and falls into the sea near the town of Arzew. This river hath lately received the name of Cerna, who built the town of Bathalah after it had been destroyed. 4. The Shelliff, Zilef, or Zilif, descending from the mount Gnanexeris, runs through some great deserts, the lake Titteri, the frontiers of Tremecen and Tenez, falling into the sea a little above the city of Mostagan. 5. The Celef, supposed to be the Carthana of the ancients; falls into the sea about 3 leagues west of Algiers, after a short course of 18 or 20 leagues. 6. The Hued-al-quvir, supposed to be the Nalabata, or Nafaba, of the ancients, and called by the Europeans Zinganir; runs down with a swift course through some high mountains of Cuco, and falls into the sea near Bujeyah. Whilst the city of Bujeyah was in the hands of the Christians, the mouth of this river was so choaked up with sand that no vessel could come up into it; but in 1555, very soon after it was taken by the Moors, the great rains swelled it to such a degree, that all the sand and mud was carried off; so that galleys and other vessels have ever since entered it with ease, where they lie safe from storms, and all winds but that which blows from the north. 7. Suf-Gemar, or Suf-Gimmar-al-Rumiel, supposed to be the Ampsaga of Ptolemy, hath its source on mount Auras, on the confines of Atlas; thence it runs through some barren plains, and the fruitful ones of Constantina, where its stream is greatly increased by some other rivers it receives; from thence running northward along the ridges of some high mountains, it falls into the sea a little east of Gigeri. 8. The Ladag, or Ludeg, runs down from mount Atlas through part of Constantina, and falls into the sea a little east of Bona. 9. Guadi, or Guadel Barbar, springs from the head of Orbus, or Urbs, in Tripoli, runs through Bujeyah, and falls into the sea near Tabarea. Besides these there are many others of less note; of which, however, we do not find that the Algerines avail themselves as they might do, their genius leading them too much to the piratical trade to mind any real advantage that might be derived from their own country. The corsairs, or pirates, form each a small republic, of which the rais or captain is the supreme bashaw; who, with the officers under him, form a kind of douwan, in which every matter relating to the vessel is decided in an arbitrary way. These corsairs are chiefly instrumental in importing whatever commodities are brought into the kingdom either by way of merchandise.

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chandise or prizes. These consist chiefly of gold and silver stuffs, damasks, cloths, spices, tin, iron, plated brass, lead, quicksilver, cordage, sail-cloth, bullets, cochineal, linen, tartar, alum, rice, sugar, soap, cotton raw and spun, copperas, aloes, brazil and logwood, vermillion, &c. Very few commodities, however, are exported from this part of the world; the oil, wax, hides, pulse and corn produced being but barely sufficient to supply the country; though, before the loss of Oran, the merchants have been known to ship off from one or other of the ports of Barbary several thousand tons of corn. The consumption of oil, though here in great abundance, is likewise so considerable in this kingdom, that it is seldom permitted to be shipped off for Europe. The other exports consist chiefly of ostriches feathers, copper, rugs, silk-fashes, embroidered handkerchiefs, dates, and Christian slaves. Some manufactures in silk, cotton, wool, leather, &c. are carried on in this country; but mostly by the Spaniards settled here, especially about the metropolis. Carpets are also a manufacture of the country, which, though they are much inferior to those of Turkey both in beauty and fineness, are preferred by the people to lie upon, on account of their being both cheaper and softer. There are also at Algiers looms for velvet, taffaties, and other wrought silks; and a coarse sort of linen is likewise made in most parts of the kingdom. The inhabitants along the sea-coasts are a mixture of different nations; but chiefly Moors and Morecos, driven out of Catalonia, Arragon, and other parts of Spain. Here are also great numbers of Turks, who come from the Levant to seek their fortune; as well as multitudes of Jews and Christians taken at sea, who are brought hither to be sold for slaves. The Berebers are some of the most ancient inhabitants of the country, and are supposed to be descended from the ancient Sabæans, who came hither from Arabia Felix, under the conduct of one of their princes. Others believe them to be some of the Canaanites driven out of Palestine by Joshua. These are dispersed all over Barbary, and divided into a multitude of tribes under their respective chiefs: most of them inhabit the mountainous parts; some range from place to place, and live in tents, or portable huts; others in scattered villages: they have, nevertheless, kept themselves for the most part from intermixing with other nations. The Berebers are reckoned the richest of all, go better clothed, and carry on a much larger traffic of cattle, hides, wax, honey, iron, and other commodities. They have also some artificers in iron, and some manufacturers in the weaving branch. The name of Bereber is supposed to have been originally given them on account of their being first settled in some desert place. Upon their increasing in process of time, they divided themselves into 5 tribes, pro-

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bably on account of religious differences, called the Zinbagians, Musamedins, Zeneti, Hoares, and Gomerers; and these having produced 600 families, subdivided themselves into a great number of petty tribes. To these we may add the Zwowahs, by European authors called Azuages, or Affagues, who are likewise dispersed over most parts of Barbary and Numidia. Great numbers of these inhabit the mountainous parts of Cuco, Labez, &c. leading a wandering pastoral life; but the most numerous inhabitants are the Moors and Arabians. The former are very stout and warlike, and skilful horsemen; but so addicted to robbing that one cannot safely travel along the country at a distance from the towns without a guard, or at least a marabout, or saint, for a safeguard: for, as they look upon themselves to be the original proprietors of the country, and not only as dispossessed by the rest of the inhabitants, but reduced by them to the lowest state of poverty, they make no scruple to plunder all they meet by way of reprisal.

ALGIERS, a city, the capital of the above kingdom, is probably the ancient Icosium; by the Arabians called Algezair, or rather Al-Jezier, or Al-Jezerah, i.e. the island; because there was an island before the city, to which it hath been since joined by a mole. It is built on the declivity of a hill by the sea side, in the form of an amphitheatre: at sea it looks like the top-sail of a ship. The tops of the houses are quite flat and white; insomuch that when it is first discovered, one would take it to be a place where they bleach linen: one house rises above another in such a manner that they do not hinder each other's prospect. The streets are so narrow that they will scarce admit 2 persons to walk a-breast, and the middle part is lower than the sides. When any loaded beasts, such as camels, horses, mules, or asses, pass along, you are forced to stand up close to the wall to let them pass by. There is but one broad street, which runs through the city from east to west, in which are the shops of the principal merchants, and the market for corn and other commodities. The lower part of the walls of this city are of hewn stone, and the upper part of brick; they are 30 feet high on the land side, and 40 towards the sea; the fosses, or ditches, are 20 feet broad, and 7 deep. There is no sweet water in the city; and though there is a tank, or cistern, in every house, yet they often want water, because it rains but seldom: the chief supply is from a spring on a hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes to above 100 fountains, at which a bowl is fastened for the use of passengers. The common reservoir is at the end of the mole, where the ships take in their water. Every one takes his turn at these places, except the Turks, who are first; and the Jews last. There are 5 gates, which are open from sun-

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sun-rising till sun-setting; and 7 forts, or castles, without the walls, the greatest of which is on the mole without the gate, all of which are well supplied with great guns. There are 10 large mosques, and 50 small ones; 3 great colleges, or public schools, and a great number of petty ones for children. The houses are square, and built of stone and brick, with a square court in the middle, and galleries all round. There are said to be about 100,000 inhabitants in the city, comprehending 5000 Jewish families, besides Christians. There are 4 fundics, or public inns, such as are in Turkey; and 6 cazernes, or barracks, for the unmarried Turkish soldiers, which will hold 600 each. There are no inns for Christians to lodge in; but only a few tippling-huts kept by slaves, for the accommodation of Greeks and the poorer sort of travellers, where any thing may be had for money. Here are bagnios, or public baths, in the same manner as in Turkey, at a very moderate rate. The women have baths of their own, where the men dare not come. Without the city there are a great number of sepulchres, as also cells or chapels, dedicated to marabouts, or reputed saints, which the women go to visit every Friday. The Turkish soldiers are great tyrants; for they not only turn others out of the way in the streets, but will go to the farm-houses in the country for 20 days together, living on free quarters, and making use of every thing, not excepting the women. The Algerines eat, as in Turkey, sitting cross-legged round a table about 4 inches high, and use neither knives nor forks; before they begin, every one says, Be isme Allah, "In the name of God." When they have done, a slave pours water on all their hands as they sit, and then they wash their mouths. Their drink is water, sherbet, and coffee. Wine is not allowed, though drank immoderately by some. E. long. 2, 18. N. lat. 36, 50.

ALGODRES, a town belonging to the district of Pinhel, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 450 inhabitants, with a district which comprehends 8 parishes. Lat. 40, 30, N. Long. 7, 20, W.

ALGONQUINS, a savage nation, inhabiting part of Canada, on the north side of Lake Huron; generally at war with the Iroquois, by whom they would have been exterminated before now, had it not been for the French. They subsist chiefly by hunting, in which they are very expert. The few Algonquin nations that are now to be seen seem entirely ignorant of agriculture. They allow themselves a plurality of wives, notwithstanding which they daily decrease in populousness, few or none of their nations containing above 6000 souls, and many of them not 2000. Their language is one of the 3 radical ones in North-America, being understood from the river St. Laurence to the Mississippi.

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ALGOZO, a small town belonging to the district of Miranda, in the province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal, situated on the river Masas, containing 400 souls. To its district belong 20 parishes. Lat. 41, 50, N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ALHAMA, by the ancient Romans called Ar-tigi, and by the Moors, Al-Rama, or the Baths, a fine, well-built, and populous town of Granada, in Spain. It is situated in a narrow valley, between very high and very steep mountains. In its neighbourhood are celebrated warm-baths, the waters of which may also be drank. They invigorate the body, and cure rheumatic and other pains in the limbs; and are therefore greatly frequented by cripples. It contains 800 houses, has 1 parish, 2 monasteries, a nunnery, and hospital. King Ferdinand retook it from the Moors in the year 1482. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Granada, and 190 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37, 10, N. Long. 4, 7, W.

ALHAMA, a village belonging to the province of Arragon, in Spain; where there are medicinal baths. Lat. 41, 5, N. Long. 1, 10, W.

ALHAMBRA, a small river of Arragon, in Spain, which empties itself into the Ebro.

ALHANDRA, or **ALLANDRA**, a small town in Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the banks of the Tagus; contains 1350 inhabitants, has a district of 2 parishes, and a monastery. Lat. 38, 50, N. Long. 8, 5, W.

ALHANGA, a small town of Spanish Estremadura. It is situated on a rising ground, and belongs to the order of St. Jago, or the Knights of St. James. It is defended by a very strong castle built on a rock. Lat. 39, 10, N. Long. 5, 50, W.

ALIACMON, one of the chief rivers of the ancient kingdom of Thessaly and of Macedonia, rising in the mountains above the city Elymea, and which runs quite across the country, and empties itself into the Ægean Sea, by the gulph of Thessalonica, anciently called Sinus Thermaicus.

ALIANDRA, a town in the kingdom of Portugal, situated near Lisbon, on the road from that city to Oporto.

ALIBALUC, an island in the Caspian-sea, opposite to the province of Terristan, belonging to Persia. It is situated near the mouth of the Araxis.

ALICANT, a large sea-port town, in the province of Valencia and territory of Segura. It is seated between the mountains and the sea, and has a castle deemed impregnable. The port is defended by 3 bastions furnished with artillery. To prevent the visits of the Algerine pirates, watch-towers were built to give notice of the approach of an enemy's ship. It was taken from the Moors in 1264. The castle was taken by the English in 1706, and held out a siege of 2 years before it was retaken by the French and Spaniards, and at last

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last surrendered upon honourable terms, after part of the rock was blown up on which the castle stood, and the governor killed. The houses are high, and well built; and a very great trade is carried on here, particularly in wine and fruit. It is seated in the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 37 miles north-east of Murcia, and 75 south of Valencia. W. long. 0, 36. N. lat. 38, 24.

ALICATA, a mountain of Sicily, near the valleys of Mazara and Noto, upon which was situated (as is generally thought) the famous Dædalion, where the tyrant Phalaris kept his brazen bull.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It was plundered by the Turks in 1543; and is seated on a fort of peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Girgenti. E. long. 15, 20. N. lat. 37, 11.

ALJESUR. See **ALGEZUR**.

ALIFE, or **ALIPHA**, a small town of the Terra di Lavoro, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is a bishop's see. Lat. 41, 15. N. Long. 14, 50, E.

ALINDA, or **HALYNDA**, a town on the frontiers of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey. It was situated, according to ancient geographers, between Stratonice and Bedessus; and is said by Pliny to have been built by, and to have taken its name from, the Halydienfes. It was an episcopal see.

ALINGRAHS, or **ALINGSÄHS**, an inland town of West-Gothland, a province of Sweden. It is situated on the river Sewelanga, and peopled by the burghers of Ny-lodese, a town the enemy had destroyed. At this place are fine silk and woollen manufactories, and a manufacture of tobacco, and making pipes. It has no magistrate, but is governed by a justiciary of the said manufactures, who has 4 counsellors as his assessors. This is the 81st town in the general diet of this kingdom. Lat. 50, 20. N. Long. 13, 20, E.

ALIPHERA, a city of Arcadia, which was reduced to the obedience of Philip, king of Macedonia, when decamping from Olympia; and having laid a bridge over the Alpheus, he entered the territory of the Triphalians, on the sea-coast of the Peloponnesus, pretty near the year of the flood 2782. This city, according to Polybius, was seated on the top of a high and steep hill, which was defended by a strong fortress. In this fortress was to be seen a brazen statue of Minerva, famous for the size and excellence of the workmanship. The inhabitants themselves, as our author tells us, could give no clear account why it was placed there, nor at whose charge. It was the work of Hecabodorus and Sostratus, and generally esteemed the most beautiful and finished piece they ever performed.

ALISA, or **ATLSA**, or **ISLESAY**, one of the Western Isles in the frith of Clyde, Scotland, 6

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miles south of Arran. It is a steep uninhabited rock, like the Bass in Edinburgh frith; but noted for Soland geese, multitudes of sea fowl, and rabbits. A great fleet of vessels comes to it once a year for cod. Here is a spring of fresh water, a chapel, and a tower of 3 stories high. The said rock rises in form of a sugar-loaf, but has a plain on its top large enough to draw up 1000 men, and belongs to the earl of Cassils, who receives yearly about 100 marks Scots from this small piece of ground, for the produce of hogs, fowl, fish, and down. It is only accessible on one side, where stairs are cut out in the rock, at the bottom of which the fishermen reside in tents, and have good anchorage near them for their vessels.

ALISE, or **SAINTE REINE**, a town which gives name to the territory, in Burgundy, France; at which place are 2 minerals, to which great virtues are attributed.

ALISI. See **AQUINO**.

ALISIO, a little town of Capo Corso, a district containing the greatest part of the most northerly point of land, in the division of Corsica, which is situated on this side the mountains. Lat. 42, 49. N. Long. 9, 30, E.

ALISO, the river now called the Yssel, or Issel, in the Netherlands.

ALJUBARROTA. See **ALGIBARROTA**.

ALJUSTREL, a small town of the ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique, a territory of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1500 inhabitants, with a district of one parish. Lat. 39, 5. N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ALKANSAS, a savage nation in Louisiana, situated in lat. 34. N. America, on the west side of the river Mississippi, near a river of the same name.

ALLA, a spacious well-built town, resembling a small but handsome city, in the bishopric of Trent, in Austria. It is situated near the Adige, in that called the province of Etzchland, and near the confines of the state of Venice, and has a castle. It lies 18 miles S. of Trent, and 20 N. of Verona. Lat. 45, 39. N. Long. 11, 16, E.

ALLANIPEGON, a considerable river, taking its rise from a lake of the same name, in the north-west part of Canada, in North-America, and falls into Lake Superior on the north side.

ALLANIPEGON, (Lake of) situated on the confines of New South Wales, in Canada, North-America; and has a communication with Hudson's Bay, by means of the river Peray; and with the lakes Asseniponals and Christinaux, by another river, which is not named. Lat. 50. N. Long. 83, 27, W.

ALLASS, a town of Lambock, one of the islands in the East Indies. It is situated on the shore, and gives its name to a strait lying between it

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and Combiava. Lat. 10, 20, N. Long. 86, 14.

ALLCHURCH, a village in Worcestershire, England, 5 miles from Bromsgrove, in the Leicester road; which has a good charity-school and a fair on St. Laurence's day.

ALLE, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Prussia. It has its source in Ermeland, and near Wehlau empties itself into the Pregel.

ALLEGRAZZA, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Graciosa, to the N.W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLENBACH, or **ELLENBACH**, a district of the principality of Hersfeld, belonging to the Palgrave of Deuxponts Birkenfeld, and is situated between the rivers Nake and Glans.

ALLENBURG, a narrow and dark little town, in the jurisdiction of Tapan, belonging to the circle of Tapan and Insterburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It is commodiously situated on the river Alle. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 22, 10, E.

ALLEN-CASTLE, or **AHLEN-CASTLE**, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, belonging to the elector of Hanover, in Germany. Lat. 51, 50, N. Long. 10, 10, E.

ALLENDORF, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, remarkable for its salt-works. It is situated on the Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51, 31, N. Long. 10, 5, E.

ALLER, a river of Germany; having its source in the duchy of Magdeburgh; then running N.W. through the country of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony; and, passing by Zell, continues the same course till it falls into the Weser, below Verdun.

ALLERIA, an open and very ruinous little town of Fiumorbo, a district in that part of Corsica which lies on this side the mountains. It is situated on the river Tavignani, close by the sea; and was with difficulty taken from the malcontent Corsicans in the year 1730. The bishop of Alleria commonly resides at Corte. This is an ancient see under the archbishop of Pisa; and here Theodore, baron of Neuhof, first landed on the island in 1736. This place was anciently a Roman colony, founded by Sylla; and not far from thence, on the sea-shore, they make salt. The air here being unhealthy, the inhabitants were forced to abandon it; so that, besides the cathedral, not much above a dozen houses are now left standing in it. Lat. 42, 5, N. Long. 8, 50, E.

ALLERSHEIM, a bailiwick in the principality of Wolfenbittel, in Germany, which contains 4 villages. The bailiwick-house lies near Bevern, and was formerly called Ellersford.

ALLERSTEIN, in Polish, Oststreck, a small town and castle of Ermeland, a bishopric in Polish

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Prussia. The castle was built on the Aller in 1367. It belongs to the cathedral or chapter, who holds a provincial court here.

ALLERTON. See **NORTHALLERTON**.

ALLERTOWN, a village in Northumberland, England, 8 miles S.W. of Hexham, which has fairs May 10 and Nov. 11.

ALLHALLOW, is a small island, but noted for a good fishery, at the N.W. corner of Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, Scotland.

ALLIA, a river of Italy; which, running down a very steep channel from the mountains of Crustumium, mixes with the Tiber at 40 miles from Rome; famous for the great slaughter of the Romans by the Gauls, under Brennus; hence *Allienis Dies*, an unlucky day. Our ancestors, says Cicero, deemed the day of the fight of Allia more fatal than that of taking the city.

ALLIER, one of the principal rivers in France. It rises at Chabellier, in the Gevaudan of Languedoc; when, after watering the provinces of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, it begins to be navigable near Vial, not far from Maringue, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLIGANY MOUNTAINS. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, a village in Kent, England, near the river Medway; which in the time of the Saxons was called the Castle of Medway. It has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on St. Laurence's day.

ALLOBROGES, an ancient people of Gaul. They inhabited Savoy, a small part of Dauphiny, the Greek Alps, or Lake Lemai, and the rivers Rhone and Isere. Their principal cities were Chambery, Geneva, Grenoble, Mulsiers, and Nienne. They were famous for their courage, were commended by Cicero for their fidelity, and discommended by Horace on account of their fondness for novelty.

ALLOBROGES (the country of the) were the regions at the foot of the Alps, known by the names of Savoy, Dauphiny, and Piedmont.

ALLON-BACHUTH, signifying the Oak of Mourning; the place mentioned Genesis xxxv. 8. where Deborah, nurse to Rebekah, died, and was buried under an oak at the foot of the hill of Bethel. A learned commentator observes, it is not easy to conceive how so very old a woman should be found in Jacob's retinue; as she could not be less than 170 years of age, unless that we suppose she was sent by Isaac to enquire after Jacob's welfare.

ALLOWAY, or **ALLOA**, a small town, or village, but the most considerable, in the shire of Clackmannan, in Scotland, with a harbour on the frith of Forth, where that river begins to be navigable, and in which ships of burden may safely ride. The Glasgow merchants have erected warehouses here for

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for their tobacco and sugars, and other goods imported from the British colonies; and likewise for stowing such commodities as they import from Sweden, Russia, Livonia, &c. The high-street of Alloway reaches down to the harbour: it is spacious and well-built, with rows of lime-trees all the way. Here is a large deal-yard, or place for laying up all sorts of Norway goods, in which they carry on a considerable commerce. They have warehouses of naval stores, such as pitch, tar, hemp, flax; two sawing-mills for flitting deals, and a rope-walk. In the neighbourhood of this town is a noble seat of the late unfortunate earl of Mar, formerly called the Castle of Alloway; but which is now so metamorphosed by modern improvements as to have no appearance of a castle. The gardens consist of about 40 acres of ground, and the contiguous wood, which has been adapted to the house in several avenues and vistas, upwards of three times that quantity. Alloway is situated within 4 or 5 miles E. of Stirling by land, but scarcely within 24 by water; occasioned by those unusual windings and reaches in the river Forth, which yield so beautiful a prospect from Stirling-castle. The river Alloway is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge; the water deep, that ships may lay their sides to the wharf, which is at some distance from the town, and deliver and load without the least difficulty. All along this shore are salt-pans for boiling of salt, which is sold reasonable, the country abounding in coals, and is fetched away in great quantities by ships that import hither goods from Bremen, Hamburg, the Baltic, Norway, &c. Lat. 56, 10, N. Long. 3, 45, W.

ALLOW-EAST, a river in the bishopric of Durham, England, which runs into the Tyne, near Lees.

ALLOW-WEST, a river in Northumberland, which also runs into the Tyne. Another river of that name in Anglesea, in Wales; runs into the Irish-sea below Llanvôrog.

ALL-SAINTS, some small islands near Guadaloupe. See **XANTES**.

ALL-SAINTS, a captainship in Brasil, South-America; so called from a large bay of that name, hereafter described: bounded on the N. by the Ria Real; on the S. by that of Las Ilheos; on the E. by the Atlantic-ocean; and on the W. by three unconquered nations of Indians. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile captainships in all Brazil, producing vast quantities of sugar, &c.

ALL-SAINTS-BAY, or **BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS**, a large bay and capacious harbour of Brasil, in South-America. It is situated on the Atlantic-ocean, near San Salvador; being about 3 leagues over, and in some places has 12 fathoms of water, in others 18. It is intersected by a number of small, but pleasant islands; producing among

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other things abundance of cotton. This bay is in some measure divided into sundry branches, or channels, and runs up above 14 leagues into the continent, being of vast advantage to all the inhabitants around it; and has three large rivers that fall into it from the inland. The first, which is nearest to San Salvador, the capital of all Brasil, is called Pitangi; and the other two Gerefipa and Cachocra. The bay opens towards the S. and runs into the northward; and at the entrance into it is seen the continent of Brasil on the right, and the long island of Taparica on the left; which last helps to secure its mouth, being about 3 leagues wide between it and the Terra Firma; and on its point stands Fort St. Antonio, and the little town of Veya, within which a point of land forms an inlet like a half-moon, on which stands San Salvador. This incurvature ends in an acute angle, on the inside of which stands the castle of Agapipe. Besides these there are two more forts on the cape; namely, St. Maria, situated between that of St. Antonio and San Salvador; and the fort of St. Philip, at about the same distance on the other side of it. Between the coast and the island of Taparica the depth of the channel is from 24 fathom at the entrance to 12 over against the city. Besides the island which guards the mouth of the bay, are several smaller ones; of the two most considerable ones, that called Mare is about a league in length, and, extending between the mouth of the Pitangi, leaves only a channel of about 2 leagues in breadth; the other, called the Island of Monks, lies more towards the W. and is of a triangular form, whose base faces the main-land. Nearer the shore are 4 more islands, but less considerable. Lat. 12, 3, S. Long. 40, 10, W.

ALLSTAT, a bailiwick in the principality of Eissenach, in Germany, and in Thuringia, on the frontiers of Hesse, and is remarkably fertile. It lies between the bailiwicks of Sangerhausen, in Saxony, the principality of Querfurt, and the bailiwick of Bockstedt, in Mansfield. Its principal town is also called Allstat; it has a castle of great antiquity, and 13 villages in its district.

ALMACARON, though entitled a city, is only a small town of Murcia, in Spain. It is situated on the sea, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Here are made great quantities of alum. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Carthage. Lat. 37, 40, N. Long. 1, 15, W.

ALMACTA, a territory in the neighbourhood of Sigüenza, formerly Segontia; watered by the Duero and Montacuto, in Old Castile, Spain.

ALMADA, a little place in the district of the same name, in Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on a small bay of the Tagus, and opposite to Lisbon: has a castle on a rock. A corregidor resides here. Lat. 38, 50, N. Long. 8, 50, W.

ALMADE,

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ALMADE, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, in the kingdom of Castile; situated upon the top of a mountain, where are the most ancient as well as the richest silver mines in Europe.

ALMADEN, a little place of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain. Near it are quick-silver mines. Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 5, 10, E.

ALMAGRA, or **ALMAGUER**, a little town of Popayan, in South-America, near the head of the river Cauca. Lat. 3, 10, N. Long. 76, 20, W.

ALMAGRO, a small town of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It belongs to the knights of Calatrava, and is the capital of the district called Campo de Calatrava. It is situated in a fruitful plain, and has near it a medicinal spring. Lat. 39, 30, N. Long. 3, 10, W.

ALMAND, or **AMAN**, a river of Athol, in Scotland, about a mile from Dunkeld. It is a branch of the Tay. It has a cascade near 30 yards high, called the Rumbling Brigg, from its noise. Close by it are two rocks over the river, which meet, and make a natural bridge. This the country-people have covered with sticks and clods of peat, it being the only bridge over that river.

ALMANNARA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the Mediterranean; where general Stanhope, on July 6, 1710, defeated the troops under Philip II. of Spain.

ALMANZA, a small place belonging to La Sierra, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It has been rendered remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, April 14, 1707, O. S. between the Confederates, commanded by earl Galway, and the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick, in which the former were defeated. The unsuccessful event of this action proved so detrimental to them that from that time their affairs in Spain began to decline. Most of the English troops were either killed or taken prisoners; many of both having been horribly mangled. This misfortune principally arose from their being abandoned by the Portuguese cavalry at the first onset. Almanza is situated in a plain on the borders of Castile, and near those of Valencia; 47 miles S. W. of the capital of the latter, which bears the same name. Lat. 38, 56, N. Long. 1, 19, W.

ALMANZE, in Latin Almentia, situated two leagues from Nancy; was formerly the principal town of Gallia Belgica, in Lorraine.

ALMARAZ, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. It is situated on the Tagus, in a delightful plain.

ALMAESA. See **MARSALQUIVIR**.

ALMARSTAK, a considerable seat or castle of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, of which Dahlberg has a view.

ALMAS, a mean-looking town of the banat of Temesvar, in Hungary Proper. It is situated in an open field, from which the neighbouring country

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also takes its name. Lat. 48, 10, N. Long. 18, 30, E.

ALMAYDA, or **ALMEIDA**, a frontier-town of Beira, and district of Pinhel, in Portugal. It is situated on a pleasant eminence near the river Coa, from which the whole territory is called Riba de Coa, or the Banks of Coa. The Moors had formerly built it on those banks, calling it Talmayda, which signifies a table, from the level ground on which it stood. But king Dennis, who retook it from them, removed it to the higher part. It has a good wall regularly fortified, and a strong castle, with a parish-church, house of mercy, hospital, and convent. It belongs to the infantia; and its district comprehends two parishes. The number its inhabitants is between 2100 and 2200. Lat. 40, 38, N. Long. 6, 14, W.

ALMAZAN, a small but neat place belonging to Old Castile, in Spain, with the title of a marquiseate. Here the inhabitants venerate the pretended head of St. Stephen, the Christian protomartyr.

ALMEDIA, a frontier-town of Traz los Montes, in Portugal, on the confines of Leon. Near this place was a sharp action between the Spaniards and Portuguese in 1663. The Spaniards besieged and took it in 1762. It is situated 17 miles N. W. of Rodrigo. Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ALMEDINA, a town of Ducala, a province of Morocco, in Africa. It is situated in a large fertile plain, between Azamor and Sallee; surrounded with old walls, flanked with towers, and was once rich and populous; and the capital of the province; there being scarce a more fertile spot in the whole empire with regard to corn, fruits, and pasture, than the territory round it. For some time it was in the hands of the Portuguese, on which account it was destroyed by the king of Fez, yet it has been since re-peopled. But a grievous famine happening in 1521, the inhabitants, being unable to subsist any longer, sold themselves, wives, children, &c. for bread; so that it has nothing left of its pristine grandeur but some noble ruins, and a few garden-grounds.

ALMEDINA, one of the principal towns in the province of Hascora, and kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It is built on the declivity of part of mount Atlas; and inclosed by three other hills on the other sides. It is now subject to the sharifs. This city is only surrounded with an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and filled with merchants and artificers; besides many others who cultivate the rich lands about it, and pay a small tribute to the Arabs. They are polite, and have some learned men amongst them; and, since their subjection to the sharifs, live very orderly; though before that they had continual wars with the inhabitants of the other Almedina in the province of Ducala before-mentioned. The women are esteemed very handsome, and particularly

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ticularly fond of strangers. Lat. 34, 10, N. Long. 2, 15, E.

ALMEIDA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. It is situated in the comarca of Pinhel, 10 miles S. of Lisbon, and on the opposite side of the Tagus. See also **ALMAYDA**. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 9, 15, E.

ALMELOO, a small place belonging to the country of Twente, and province of Overissel, in the United Netherlands. Lat. 52, 40, N. Long. 6, 50, E.

ALMERIA, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, in Spain; in a fine bay at the mouth of the river Almería, on the Mediterranean. Long. 2, 15, W. Lat. 36, 51, N. This town is by some thought to have risen upon the ruins of the ancient Abdera, and was formerly a place of great consequence. It was taken from the Moors in 1147, by the emperor Conrad III. in conjunction with the French, Genoese, and Pisans. It was at that time the strongest place in Spain held by the Infidels; from which their privateers, which were exceedingly numerous, not only troubled the sea-coasts inhabited by Christians, but gave equal disturbance to the maritime provinces of France, Italy, and the adjacent islands. The city, being well-fortified, having a strong castle, a numerous garrison, and excellently provided with every thing necessary, made a vigorous resistance; but was at last taken by storm in 1489 by king Ferdinand; when the victor put to the sword all the inhabitants who were found in arms, distributing the best part of the plunder among his allies, whom he sent away thoroughly satisfied. The Genoese particularly acquired here that emerald vessel which still remains in their treasury, and is deemed invaluable. Upon its reduction by the Christians, Almería became a bishopric; but is at present very little better than a village, indifferently inhabited, and has nothing to testify so much as the probability of its former greatness, except certain circumstances which cannot be effaced even by the indolence of the Spaniards themselves. What these are Udal ap Rhys, a Welchman, thus describes in his Tour through Spain and Portugal: "Its climate," says he, "is so peculiarly blessed, that one really wants words to express its charms and excellence." It is situated on a bay, into which a small river empties itself, and has a safe and pleasant harbour. Its climate is so moderate that the fields are green all the year. Its walls, which are washed by the sea, are about three miles in circuit, and has only two gates, one of which is towards the sea, and the other towards the plain on which it stands. It is the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Granada, and has a yearly revenue of 4000 ducats. Not far from this place the land stretches out into the sea towards the S. W. and forms a point which the ancients called the promontory of Charideme, but the moderns Cape de Gatt or Gates, or Cabo

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de Gata or Gaeta; which is supposed to be a corruption of Cabo de Agathas, or the Cape of Agates; as, besides great quantities of amethysts, emeralds, and garnets, those precious stones in particular were formerly dug in its neighbourhood. This city, though thinly peopled, is still divided into 4 parishes, has 3 monasteries, a nunnery, a noble hospital, and 10 chapels. The Spanish writers pretend that St. Ctesiphon, the companion of St. James the apostle, was the first prelate here. Its diocese comprehends only 70 parishes; and the cathedral hath but 6 dignitaries, 6 canons, and the like number of minors. Here is also an old castle belonging to the dukes of Maqueda. It stands about 64 miles S. E. from Granada, and 210 in the same direction from Madrid. Lat. 37, 5, N. Long. 3, 20, W.

ALMERIA, by the Spaniards also called Villa Ricca, on account of the gold which they found on their arrival here, is situated on the coast, in the province of Tlascala, and audience of Mexico, in North-America. It has but an indifferent port; yet better air than Vera Cruz, with a small river, good springs of fresh water, and a dry country behind: all which are wanting at Vera Cruz, from which it is distant above 20 leagues to the N. A clandestine trade they say is carried on here between some Spanish merchants on shore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinico. Lat. 20, 10, N. Long. 100, 15, W.

ALMIPIGON, or **ALEMIPIGON**, a lake of Canada, in North-America, between 700 and 800 leagues above the mouth of the river St. Laurence. It discharges itself into the Upper or Superior lake, which is the largest of all the lakes in that northern country; and this into that of Huron, and this again into that of Erie or Conti, and this last into that of Frontenac or Ontario-lake.

ALMISSA, an Episcopal city in the ancient duchy of Chulm, and Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungary. This town is the old Peguntium, and is situated at the mouth of the river Cettina, between two high mountains, on a steep rock; from which they can level their cannon, and consequently batter and keep off all the ships that would come in. Its inhabitants employed themselves formerly in piracy; for which reason the neighbouring towns of Spalatro, Trau, and Sebenico, uniting their forces with those of Venice, exterminated this nest of thieves. From that era this town has not been able to recover itself entirely; while at the same time it has been long in the hands of the Turks. It stands 16 miles E. of Spalatro, and directly opposite to the isle of Braffa. Lat. 43, 56, N. Long. 39, 33, E.

ALMO, a brook in the Campagna de Roma; which falls into the Tiber at Rome. In this stream Cybele's victims were washed.

ALMODAVAR, a small town belonging to the ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique, and province of Alentejo.

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Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1800 inhabitants, and has a district of 5 parishes. Lat. 38, 50, N. Long. 7, 15, W.

ALMODAVAR DEL CAMPO, a little town of La Mancha, one of the three subdivisions of New Castile, in Spain. It belongs to the knights of Calatrava. Lat. 38, 48, N. Long. 3, 32, W.

ALMON-DIBLATHAIM. This place being mentioned only in Numbers, chap. xxxiii. ver. 46, as that where the Israelites, removing from Dibon-Gad, pitched once their camp, which was one of their last encampments spoken of by Moses, on the east of Jordan; it must be supposed to lay between Dibon-Gad and the mountains of Abarim. There is a Diblath mentioned in the 4th verse of the 6th chapter of Ezekiel.

ALMONDBURY, a famous town in the time of the Romans, contiguous to Huthersfield in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and called Campodunum; but it is now only a village. It is situated on the Calder.

ALMONTE, a small but genteel town of Seville, one of the 3 subdivisions of the province of Andalusia, in Spain. It is encompassed with a wood of olive-trees. Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 5, 25, W.

ALMOPIANS, (the territory of) in Macedonia, lay west from the country of Joria, in which stood the city of Jorum; where were situated the cities of Europus, Albanopolis, and Apfalus; directly south of which we find the region of the Æstrians.

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, savages of America, that dwell towards the river Chovocovet, and the island of Bacchus, in Canada, in North-America. They shave from their foreheads to their crown, wearing long locks behind, which they tie in knots and adorn with feathers. They paint their faces with red and black. They do not change their habitations, like the other savages of those parts.

ALMUDEVAR, a little place belonging to the province of Arragon, in Spain, in a country which produces grain, wine, and saffron. Lat. 41, 42, N. Long. 21, W.

ALMUGNA, a large and beautiful village in Arragon, a province of Spain, at the junction of the river Grió with the Xalon. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 1, 10, W.

ALMUNECAR, an ancient city of Granada, in Spain, formerly very considerable, especially in the time of the Moors, being a commodious port on the Mediterranean, and well sheltered from the W. winds. Though it has still a strong wall, it is but a small town, with scarce 280 families in it; and has one parish, and a monastery. A strong citadel defends its harbour, which is an excellent one. It is situated almost 35 miles S. of Alhama. Lat. 36, 40, N. Long. 3, 45, W.

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ALNE, a river of Northumberland, England; near which is situated the town of Alnwick, and empties itself into the German ocean at Aylmouth; another river of that name is in Cumberland, which runs into the Tyne below Kirk-Haugh; and a third in Warwickshire, which runs into the Arrow at Round-Alne.

ALNEY, a little island near the city of Gloucester, England; famous for the interview between Edmund Ironside and Knute the Dane, for adjusting their separate claims to the crown of England, when a compromise took place, and they reigned in conjunction: Edmund had the south of the Humber, and Knute the north.

ALNWICK, or ALANWICK, commonly pronounced ANWICK, a market-town of Northumberland, near the river Alne, 34 miles from Newcastle, and 30 from London. It has been frequently taken and retaken by the English and Scots; between whom a battle was fought here in 1174, in which William, king of Scots, was taken prisoner, and presented to Henry II. king of England. Its old castle being besieged by Malcolm III. king of Scots, in 1093, and on the very point of surrendering, a soldier who presented him the keys at the point of his sword, stabbed him with it; and his son Edward, in an attempt to revenge his death, was also killed. It was reduced to ashes in 1215. This famous castle, the residence of the noble family of the Percies, earls of Northumberland, who first become possessed of it in 1309, from which period it has continued in their possession, and now belongs to the present duke; seems to have been as fine a palace as it was a fortress for strength and defence. All round the octagon towers are the ruins of several effigies, now defaced by time and the weather. It has had every embellishment that art can contribute or expence procure. The town has a spacious square for the market, and a large town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. The town has been formerly walled, the vestiges of which may be traced; and 3 gates yet remain almost entire. The town-hall has a tower like a church, and his grace the duke has built handsome shambles, with piazzas. It is governed by 4 chamberlains and 24 common-council-men. It lies in the London road to Berwick, and is 8 miles N. of Felton bridge. The customs, words, habits, and even the buildings of this town, as well as all over Northumberland, imitate those of the Scots; and they are very strict here in the observation of their religious duties. Its fairs are on Palm-Sunday eve; May 12; if on a Sunday, the Saturday before; the last Monday in July; the first Tuesday in October; and the Saturday before Christmas.

ALOPECONESUS, anciently a city of the Thracian Chersonesus, a peninsula inclosed on the south

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south by the *Ægean* Sea, west by the gulph of Melas, and east by the Hellespont; situated on the said gulph of Melas, at the entrance into the peninsula; and had its name from the great number of foxes (*Alopex* being Greek for a fox) which infested its territory. Pliny, misled by the name, which signifies in the original Greek the island of foxes, took it to be an island; but all the other geographers speak of it standing on the Chersonesus.

ALORNA, a strong town on the coast of Malabar, near Goa, in the East-Indies; and which the Portuguese took by storm in 1747.

ALOST, or, as the Flemish pronounce and write it, Aelst, a town of Flanders, in the Netherlands, on the river Dender, and is the capital of what is called Imperial Flanders, as having been formerly a free imperial city, on which account the earls of Flanders stiled themselves Princes of the Holy Empire. This is the most eastward part of Flanders, and lies between the Dender, the Scheld, and the province of Hainault. This city is under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Mechlin, has but one parochial church, which is also collegiate, and dedicated to St. Martin. Here are several convents of friars and nuns. In 1576 this city was taken by the Spaniards, who committed a thousand disorders in it; and by the duke of Alençon in 1582. After this the English garrisoned it; but it was betrayed to the duke of Parma. The French took it in 1667, Louis XIV. claiming it in right of his queen; but he restored it to the Spaniards by the peace of Nimègue, after dismantling it. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700, the French seized it again; but abandoned it to the confederates in that general evacuation of the Netherlands which ensued soon after the battle of Ramillies, May 26, 1706. It was restored at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Alost lies 15 miles N.W. of Brussels, and the same S.E. of Ghent. Lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 4, 10, E.

ALOST, a territory which gives the title of earldom, and extends even within the city of Ghent to the bridge called the Bridge of Brabant. It contains, besides three other cities, 172 villages; which in spiritual matters belong to the diocese of Mechlin, except Gavre, Melsene, and Ghent-brugge; and these are in the diocese of Ghent. In it are several hills, and many small rivers take their rise here. This country abounds in excellent pastures, and is very fruitful, especially in rye. Here are 5 ancient baronies; namely, those above-mentioned, over which are 5 high-bailiffs, and have been erected into a principality since the year 1553, in favour of the counts of Egmont. Besides which, here are the principalities of Steenhuyse and Marnes; the earldom of Hasselt; the marquissate of Lede; the baronies of Lickereke, Rasselghien, Herdershem, Meere, and Oudenhove; the viscounty of Oom-

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bergh; and the priory of Melle, consisting of regular canons of Augustines, founded in 1431 by Lewis Van Hole, a rich citizen of Ghent. In this territory are also the cities of Dendermonde, Ninove, and Grandmont. All which see under their names respectively.

ALOVENT, one of the highest and most famous mountains in all Persia. It is a branch of mount Taurus; which crosses the N. part of Persian Irak, and separates it from Fabristan. It lies three leagues from the city of Kaspin.

ALPALHAO, a small town belonging to the district of Portalegre and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. Lat. 39, 15, N. Long. 7, 30, W.

ALPEDRINHA, a small place belonging to the district of Castello-Branco, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. The judge of this place and Castlenovo is subject to the comarca. Lat. 40, 32, N. Long. 7, 21, W.

ALPEDRIZ, a small town belonging to the district of Leiria, and province of Portuguese Estremadura. Lat. 39, 25, N. Long. 8, 20, W.

ALPHEN, a town situated about 8 miles to the S. of Leyden, in Holland; one of the seven United Provinces. Lat. 52, 8, N. Long. 4, 3, E.

ALPHEUS, now Orphea, and by Italian seamen Carbon, a large river of the Morea, in European Turkey.

ALPHINGTON, or **APHINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter; with two fairs, the first Thursday in June and October 16.

ALPS, one of the two principal chains of mountains in Italy, the Appenines being the other. The Alps are a long range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany, in the form of a crescent. They take their rise from the Vada Sabatia, or Savona; and reach to the Sinus Flanaticus (now Golfo di Carnaro of the Adriatic) and the springs of the river Colapis (now the Kulpe); extending, according to Livy, 2000 stadia in length, or 250 miles; they are divided into several parts, and accordingly have different names. From Savona to the springs of the Varus, where the Alps lie against the sea of Genoa, they are called Maritimæ, or le Montagne di Tenda. These extend from south to north, between Gaul to the west, and Genoa to the east; beginning at Monaco on the Mediterranean, then running out through the east of the county of Nice, and between that and the marquissate of Saluzzo, terminate at length at mount Viso, between Dauphiné and Piedmont. Hence to Susa run the Alpes Cotticæ, or Cottanæ; mountains extremely high, separating Dauphiné from Piedmont, and extending from mount Viso to mount Cenis, between the Alpes Maritimæ to the south, and the Graie to the north. The Alpes Graie, so called from the passage of Hercules, begin from mount Cenis, where the Cotticæ terminate; and run

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out between Savoy and the Tarentese to the west, and Piedmont and the Duché d'Aouste to the east, quite to the Great St. Bernard, where the Alpes Penninæ begin. They are also called by some Graiaæ Alpes, and Graius Mons, which extend from W. to E. between St. Bernard and the Adula, or St. Gerdard; and thus they run out between the Vales to the north, and the Milanese to the south. With these are continued the Alpes Rhætica, to the head of the river Piava; a part of which are the Alpes Tridentinæ, to the north of Trent. To these join the Alpes Noricæ, reaching to Doublach, in Tyrol, to the north of the river Tadjamento: thence begin the Alpes Carnicæ, or of Carniola, extending to the springs of the Save: and the last, called Alpes Pannonicæ and Juliæ, extend to the springs of the Kulpe. Some, however, extend the Alps to the north of Dalmatia; others again to Thrace and the Euxine. But their termination at the Kulpe, as above, is more generally received. They were formerly called Albia, and Alpionia. Through these mountains Annibal forced his passage into Italy, by pouring vinegar on the rock, heated by burning large piles of wood on them, by which means they became crumbled. They are covered with perpetual snow. Alpes or Alpen is a Celtic term for high mountains. Cluverius makes the height of some 30, of others 50 miles; a height altogether incredible, even supposing we reckon from the level of the sea: the manner by which he found this height is nowhere said. According to the calculations of some geometricians, these mountains are somewhat less than two miles in perpendicular height.

ALPUJARAS, or **ALPUXARRAS**, a famous ridge of very high mountains in Grenada, a province of Spain. It branches out from those of Sierra Nivada, or the snowy hills, on the south side next to the Mediterranean, having the city of Almeria on the E. the town of Motril on the W. and Granada on the N. They are upwards of 60 miles long and 30 broad, all generally craggy, high, and difficult of access. But their bottoms are extremely fertile and delightful, producing all sorts of grain, fruit, and wine; feeding vast numbers of cattle, and yielding great quantities of silk; so that no part of Spain is so well cultivated, and the profits hence accruing are very considerable. This ridge is divided into eleven taas, an Arabic word signifying cantons or districts, but by the Spaniards called Cabeça de Partido. The principal of these is taa de Orgiva, and taa de Pitros, situated between the two villages of Pitros and Porrujos. These, whilst under the Moors, were governed by Alcaydes, and within them were also comprehended a city called Cobda, and about 120 villages, most of them thinly peopled, and some of them quite deserted, since the banishing of the bulk of those infidels out of this kingdom. The Moors

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who dwelt here received the Roman Catholic religion, but at the same time retained their old way of living. Their language was a medley of the Arabic and Spanish.

ALRE, a river in Hampshire.

ALRESFORD, a market-town in Hampshire, 60 miles from London, in the road to Winchester, and ten miles from that city. It lies on the little river Alre, as it is called by Camden, though in the maps, and by the common people, Itching. It has a bailiff and eight burgesses. Its market is on Thursdays, and its fair on June 24. This was once a flourishing market-town; and though it had no great trade, and very few, if any manufactures, there was no collection made in the town for the poor, nor one alms-man in the parish. But this happy circumstance, which so distinguished Alresford from all her neighbours, was brought to an end in 1710, when this town, with the church and market-house, was burnt down by a sudden fire, which broke out in several places almost at the same time; and except a few poor huts at the remotest ends of the town, not a house was left standing. The town has since been very handsomely rebuilt; and the neighbouring gentlemen have contributed liberally towards the relief of the inhabitants, especially by furnishing them with timber for their buildings. Both the market-house and many private houses, are now built of brick. Near this town is a pond of water, to which serves as a head, bank, or dam, part of the great Roman causeway, or highway, leading from Winchester to Alton; and, as supposed, on to London, though no remains of it are any where to be seen, except between the two former places, and principally between Alresford and Alton. Of the same name with this town, but distinguished by the addition of Old Alresford, is another place in the hundred of Fawley, and in the same county.

ALRIFF, some Arabs divide the Delta of Egypt into two parts, Al Riff and Al Bahriya. Al Riff being the west part is supposed by Bochart to be the Rahab of the Scriptures, and was so called because of its form resembling a pear, which the Egyptians call Rib or Ribi, Rahab.

ALROA, or **ALROE**, an island in the bay of Horsa, belonging to the district of Aakiar, in the diocese of Aarhus, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark.

ALSA, a river of Carniola, now Ausa, running near Aquileia, with a short course from North to South, into the Adriatic; where Constantine, the son of Constantine the Great, fighting against Constantius his brother, lost his life.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded on the east by the Rhine, on the south by Swisserland, on the west by Lorrain, and on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly a part of Germany, but was given to France by the treaty

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of Munster. It is one of the most fruitful and plentiful provinces of Europe, abounding in corn, wine, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, fruits, &c. The mountains which divide it from Lorrain are very high; and generally covered with fir, beech, oak, and horn-beam. Those on the side of Swisserland are less high; and furnished with all sorts of wood, as well for fuel as building. The country itself is diversified with rising hills and fertile vales, besides large forests; but that between the rivers Ill, Hart, and the Rhine, as far as Strasburgh, is inferior to the rest, on account of the frequent overflow of the Rhine. In High Alsace, there are mines of silver, copper, and lead. They however work none but those of Gironnany, from which are annually drawn 1600 marks of silver, each mark being eight ounces, and 24000 pounds of copper: but the expence of working them is almost equal to the profit. There are iron-works in several parts of Alsace, and particularly at Bettford. There is a mineral spring at Sultzbach, near Munster, in High Alsace; which is in great reputation for the palsy, weakness of the nerves, and the gravel.—The original inhabitants of Alsace are honest and good-natured, but wedded to their own manners and customs. The fruitfulness of their country renders them indolent and inactive; for the Swiss make their hay and reap their corn, as well as manage the vintage of High Alsace, which sends a great deal of money out of the province. The common language is the German: however, the better sort of people speak French in the towns; and even in the country, they speak French well enough to be understood.

ALSCHAUSEN, ALTSCHAUSEN, or ALS-HAUSEN, a commandery of the Teutonic order, in the circle of Swabia, Germany, belonging to Alsace and Burgundy; to which belongs a castle of the same, which is the residence of the commandery of the bailwic, and lies between the district of Altorf and Konigseck and Scheer. The place of the same name situate near it, is a free imperial village.

ALSCHWANGEN, a village of Courland Proper, near which is a castle of the same name; both in the parish of Alschwaugen. Lat. 56, 54, N. Long. 24, 15, E.

ALSEN, an island in the East-sea, comprehending the districts of Sonderburg and Norburg, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick in Denmark. Alsen is near the mainland, and separated from Sleswick by a very narrow strait called Alsen-fund. This island is upwards of 12 miles in length from S. to N. and between 4 and 6 miles in breadth, from E. to W. It is populous and fruitful all over, being a rich and pleasant spot, having an exuberance of all sorts of grain, wheat alone excepted. It produces excellent fruits of trees, and garden-vegetables; and has also no want of woods, in which great numbers of wild-game

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are to be met with. Here and there, especially in its northern part, are several fresh-water lakes abounding with fish. It is divided into the Suder and Norder Harde, or the jurisdictions of Sonderburg and Norburg. It was taken by Margaret of Denmark in 1409, and by Frederick of Denmark in 1568. It formerly belonged to the dukes of Holstein; and gave name to two branches of that family, namely, Sonderburg and Norburg. But it has been sold to the king of Denmark, to whom it belongs at present. Duke Christian Augustus of Sleswick Holstein Augustenburg, is governor of the whole island, and amtmann or supreme judge of its south division, its northern part having a distinct judge. In ecclesiastical matters, the seven parishes of the Suder-harde, and the five of the Norder-harde, in this island, are subject to the Bishop of Funen; but the parishes of Sonderburg, and Keynas or Kekenis, belong to the provost or priory of Sonderburg. Besides several villages, Alsen contains two towns, namely, Sonderburg and Norburg; which see. Lat. 55, 12, N. Long. 10, 12, E.

ALSFELDT, or ASFIELD, one of the most ancient town of Hesse, in Germany. It had formerly very considerable privileges, even power of life and death; but many years ago it lost its charter, by an accidental fire, so as now to have only a slight memorial of it, by the chief magistrate's having a sword carried before him. Here is a handsome town-house, over the door of which is a monument in remembrance of the said fire, with a Latin inscription, importing, that when things have been irrecoverably lost, it is the best way to forget them. This was the first town in Hesse that embraced Luther's reformation. It is situated twelve miles E. of Marburg. Lat. 50, 40, N. Long. 9, 5, E.

ALSERIG, a place in Cromartyshire in Scotland, noted for large fir-woods near it.

ALSHAM, ALYSHAM, or ALESHAM, a small town of Norfolk, noted for knitters. Here a court is kept for the duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Sextons is held of this manor of Alsham by the rod, at the will of the Lord, and the investiture is granted by copy of court-roll, military fees being often held so. Its fairs are on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and pedlary wares. It is situated six miles from Walsham, nine from Norwich, and 117 from London.

ALSHASH, a very beautiful city in Bukharia, supposed to be the same with that which is now called Tasheant, the capital of the eastern part of Turkistan, possessed by the Kassats. It is situated on the river Schün, now Sir, and had a well watered garden for every House; but was ruined by Jenghiz Khan, who took the city, and caused a great number of its inhabitants to be massacred.

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ALSHEDA, one of the nine parishes of Jonkoping territory, a subdivision of Smaland, a province of East Gothland or Ostro Gothia, in Sweden. It is noted for a gold-mine called Aedelfors, which was discovered here in 1738, and gold ducats coined from the metal found in it.

ALSIUM, a city of ancient Etruria, occupying (according to Cluverius) the spot on which Pala now stands. We are told by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, that Alsium was built by the Aborigines long before the Tyrsenians invaded Italy. In this case it must have been founded not long after the dispersion in the days of Peleg. Its founder is said to have been one Alæsus, Alesus, or Alisa; whom some conjecture to have been Alifash, or Elifsha, the son of Javan, mentioned in scripture.

ALSO-SAJO, in Latin Sajo Inferior, a place resembling a town in the county of Gomor, one of the subdivisions of the feat of the ten Lancemen, as it is called, situated in the circle of Upper Hungary, on this side the Theiss. Here great quantities of cinabar are dug. It lies on the river Sajo. It has a mineral spring.

ALSO-SDANY, a place belonging to the jurisdiction of Rowisch, and province of Barsch, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Here is a mineral spring.

ALSTADT, one of the three towns that compose Koninsberg. See **KONINSBERG**.

ALSTON-MORE, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May and the first Thursday in September. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone-bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead-ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Long. 2, 4, W. Lat. 54, 45, N.

ALSVIG, an island on the N. W. corner of that of Sky, one of the Hebrides in Scotland. It is two miles in circuit; is fruitful in grain and pasture, and noted for the vast shoals of herrings about it, which sometimes entangle the fishing-boats.

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of South Halland, a subdivision of South Gothland in Sweden. From it issues the river Aethra or Falkenberg, near the town of the latter name.

ALSZA, a small place of the Tarter districts in European Turkey, in the country lying between the Nieper and the efflux of the Don. Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 30, 35, E.

ALT, a river in Lancashire, England, which runs into the Irish Ocean at Altmouth, north of Liverpool.

ALT, ALTWA, OLT, ALUTA, one of the principal rivers in Transylvania. It falls into the Danube.

ALTAISCH, i. e. Gold-mountains; that tract of the mountains of Siberia in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, is so called that is between the

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rivers Irtsch and Ob. But this name has since been changed; and especially the range of them lying between Jenesei and Baikal, denominated the Sajanisch mountains.

ALTALA, a small district of the territory on the further side of the mountains, or S. W. division of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean.

ALTAMIRA, a county of Galicia, one of the provinces of Spain.

ALTAMONT. See **AL TOMONTE**.

ALTAMURA, a small place in the province of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a principality. Lat. 40, 56, N. Long. 17, 10, E.

ALTAYEF, a town of Hejaz, a district of Arabia Felix, about 60 miles east of Mecca, behind mount Gazwan; where the cold is more intense than in any other part of the district, but the air very wholesome. Its territory abounds in fountains, and produces excellent raisins. The town is surrounded with a wall, but is not very large.

ALT BUNZLAU, in Latin Boleslawia vetus, in the circle of Bunzlau, or Boleslawsko, Bohemia, a town founded by Wratislaus in the 915, and improved by his son Boleslaw the Cruel in 937; but which in the troubles in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was reduced to an inconsiderable place. The collegiate church of St. Cosmus and Damian here is very ancient, and the dean thereof lord of this place.

ALTDORF, a good trading town in Hungary, and one of those belonging to the Lower or Larger Seat, as it is called, in the country of Zips and circle of Upper Hungary, on this side the Theiss. It is situated not far from the confines of Poland. Lat. 49, 12, N. Long. 21, 15, E.

ALTDORF, a large handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief of the canton of Uri, below the lake of the four cantons, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, whose passages are difficult, and serve instead of fortifications. It has four churches and two convents; St. Martin's church and that of the Holy Cross are the finest. The town-house and the arsenal are also worth seeing. E. Long. 8, 30. N. Lat. 46, 30.

ALTEA, a small sea-port town of Valencia, one of the provinces of Spain, on the Mediterranean, and abounds in wine, flax, silk, and honey. From hence, during the first part of the war in queen Anne's time, about the Spanish succession, the confederate fleet riding in Altea-bay, had frequent supplies of fresh-water and provisions, till the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707. It lies 45 miles S. of Valencia city. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 15, W.

ALTE-LAND, in the duchy of Bremen, Germany. Lies on the Elbe, and is separated by the Schwinge from the country of Kedington. Through this district the Lube and Este, both navigable rivers

rivers make their way into the Elbe. Its length is about three German miles and a half, but its breadth only from half a mile to three-quarters. It consists of marsh-land, and abounds in wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, hemp, and flax; as likewise in common fruit. A great part of the inhabitants subsist by navigation. The whole district is divided into 3 districts; the first of these reaches from the Schwinge, or from Stade to the Lube; the second from the Lube to the Este; and the third from the Este to the village of Mohrburg, belonging to Hamburg. It is again subdivided into 12 capitaineries, and 6 prefecturates. Lastly, it is divided into 10 parishes, in which are lower courts of justice, with a prefect over each. Some of these courts comprehend above one parish; and there are some parishes have more than one of these courts. The supreme authority is exercised by 2 counts, one of whom is nominated by the sovereign, and the other chosen out of 4 persons presented by the freeholders. The Alteland præpositurship contains 13 parochial churches.

ALTEN, a place in West Finmark, and one of the 13 districts belonging to the Danish mission in Finmark, and diocese of Drontheim, in Norway.

ALTENA, a large and populous village of Stormar, a province of Danish Holstein, where a governor for the king of Denmark resides. It is joined to Hamburg by a row of houses on the Elbe, as Westminster is to London. The origin of its name is commonly accounted for as follows: deputies from Hamburg, in a remonstrance to the king of Denmark against building this town too near their city, frequently made use of the words, "dat is all ta nae," i. e. that is too near; the king taking particular notice of the 3 last monosyllables, said banteringly to the deputies, he could not excuse himself from going on with the building; but that, to oblige them, he would call it by the name they had given it. Formerly it was a refuge, not only for insolvent debtors, but even malefactors, that came from Hamburg; and, though it depended entirely on the trade of that city, yet it was quite out of its jurisdiction. It is noted for a treaty concluded here in 1689, between the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, about the partition of the duchy of Holstein. The government of the town is vested in an upper president chosen by the king, the burgher-master, and corporation. The court of appeal is held at Glückstadt. In it are about 3000 houses and 30,000 inhabitants; with 2 churches for the Lutherans, 2 for the Calvinists, 1 for the Calvinist French; another for the Roman Catholics, and 2 Menonite churches, exclusive of other sects. The Jews here are numerous, and have a large synagogue; but pay 2000 ducats per annum protection money. Here is a royal gymnasium, an anatomical theatre, with variety of manufactures

and fabrics, and 3 docks for building ships. In 1710 it lost 200 houses by fire; and in 1712 it was burnt by the Swedish army, commanded by Steinbeck; and about the same time suffered very much by the plague. It was originally a village in conjunction with the lordship of Pinneburg; but in 1640, coming with the lordship under the dominion of Denmark, it soon became a town, and in 1644 obtained a charter. The Danes would have fortified this town long ago; but the Hamburgers having obtained a grant from one of the emperors of Germany, that no fort should be built within 2 miles of them, would never permit it. Altena is now the emporium, or market, for the sale of goods brought by the Danish East-India company from the Indies. It is situated on the Elbe, 2 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53, 56, N. Long. 10, 3, E.

ALTENAU, a mine-town in the principality of Grubenhagen, in the territories of Brunswick Lunenburg, Germany, seated in a vale, and surrounded by rugged mountains and a rock. Here is a house for the smelting of silver, the aqua fortis from which runs into the river Ocker.

ALTENBURG, in Hungarian Ovar, a fine town, and the capital of the province of Wieselburg, or Moson, in the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary, situated in an island, and has a strong castle, standing on a small arm of the Danube, and on the Leitha: and is besides surrounded with a deep and broad ditch full of water. It is the principal demesne, or estate, among those belonging to Hungary, in this province. Here is a Jesuit's-college; and an annual fair is here, which holds for a week. In these parts is no other road out of Hungary into Germany, but close by the castle; and consequently it is reckoned the best frontier-town of the house of Austria on this side. In 1529 it was taken by the Turks, in 1605 burnt down, in 1619 reduced by Bethlen Gabor, and in 1621 by the Imperialists. In 1663 the Imperial army assembled here; and it was one of the places taken by prince Ragotski. It is situated 12 miles S. of Presburg. Lat. 48, 15, N. Long. 17, 20, E.

ALTENBERG, a district in the circle of Erzgebirg, near Leipsick, in Germany; which contains 2 immediate, 5 mediate vassals, and 12 villages.

ALTENBERG, a little open free mine-town in the above district, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the land diets. This town lies near the source of the 2 little rivers Weisseritz. It contains about 200 houses, part of which are in a valley, the other part on an eminence, are called the New Town. The rich tin-mines discovered here in 1458 occasioned the building this town, which is reckoned the best next to the English and Bohemian. Here is also a cement spring. Great quantities of lace are made here.

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The town was nearly burnt down in 1531, and in 1576, as well as in 1678; and the Swedes set fire to it in 1639.

ALTENBURG, a principality of Germany, annexed to Saxe-Gotha. It is part of the ancient Osterlands, and borders to the west on the upper principality of Schwarzburg, the part of the lordship of Kranichfeld belonging to the princes of Hatzfeld, and the principality of Weimar; to the north, on the diocese of Naumberg, and the circle of Thuringia and Leipzig; to the east, the circle of Leipzig and the lordship of Schonburg in the circle of Erzgebirg; and to the south, on the circles of Erzgebirg and Neustadt. It is divided from N. to S. into 2 parts, by the lordship of Gera. The soil is fertile in corn, and abounds with good pasturage, and their graziery is considerable. It has in particular a large breed of horses. Here is plenty of wood, and the mines yield copper, cobalt, vitriol, and other minerals. The religion of the country is Lutheranism. Its principal river is the Pleisse.

ALTENBURG, anciently called Plisne, the capital of the principality of Altenberg, Germany; standing high on an uneven spot of ground, and is extensive and populous. Its castle, seated on a rock, was the residence of the former electors and dukes; and was the place from whence the young princes Ernest and Albert, the founders of the two principal lines of the Saxon house, were carried off in 1455 by Kunz von Kauffing. In the town is a stately building, where the public business is transacted; a Magdalen, or place for educating young ladies of decayed families; a house belonging to the Teutonic order; a gymnasium illustre, founded in 1703; with a museum and library, and orphan-house and house of correction. Altenburg was anciently an imperial city, and the capital of the country of Pleissen. From the year 1172 we meet with accounts of the burgraves of Altenburg, after which the emperors often made it their head-quarters, and held a diet in it. Frederick with the bitten cheek, who was margrave of Meissen, in 1308, taking the town, it came under the dominion of the said margraves, and afterwards passed to the house of Saxony. At the different periods of 1403, 1427, 1430, and 1445, it suffered very considerably by fires. La Forest says, that the dukes of Saxe-Gotha have had possession of it since 1672. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1632, and suffered very much by the civil war before the treaty of Westphalia. In 1568 a conference was held here between the divines of Thuringia and Saxony, which lasted from October the 21st to the 9th of March following. Lat. 50, 52, N. Long. 12, 44.

ALLEN-FAHR, a village in the principality of Rugen, duchy of Pomerania, in Germany. It is situated on the strait opposite Stralsund, and

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derives its name from the ferry, which, from time immemorial, has been in those parts.

ALTENHEIM, a village on the Rhine near Straßbourg, in Alsace, Germany; rendered remarkable for a battle near its bridge, wherein the celebrated Marshal Turenne met his fatal wound in 1675.

ALTEN-KIRCHEN, a district and town of the same name in the county of Sayn, in Westphalia, Germany; which is the residence of the administration of Onolzbach-Sayn, and also of the chancery. It contains a citadel, together with a Lutheran and Calvinist church.

ALTENMARK, in Upper Bavaria, in Germany, is a market-town seated on the banks of the river Alza.

ALTENSTADT, a district and town belonging to the Imperial city of Ulm, in Germany. It is seated on the river Fils, and anciently belonged to the courts of Spitzbergen.

ALTENSTEIG, a district of Wurtemberg, in Germany, which contains 8 parochial villages, among which is one of the same name, situate on the river Schwarzwolde, in the ancient Nagoldgau. It was purchased by the margrave of Baden, in 1400, of the count of Hohenberg; and resold in 1603 to the ducal house of Wurtemberg.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, between the Dora and Stura. During the siege of Turin, in 1706, the French were in possession of this place. It stands almost 2 miles E. from La Venerie. Lat. 44, 36, N. Long. 27, 24, E.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatine, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated upon a brook, 15 miles S.W. of Mentz. Long. 7, 30, E. Lat. 49, 44, N.

ALTHUUS, a castle of Culmerland, or prefecture of Culm, in Polish Prussia. It stands on a hill upon the Vistula, with a village contiguous to it. In Polish it is called Starigrod.

ALTIERI, one of the most considerable palaces in Rome for largeness. It was raised by Pope Clement X. and Ross the architect. The structure alone cost 1,100,000 crowns. It has a most magnificent stair-case, with numberless curiosities in statues, busts, paintings, tapestries, all over the palace, &c. also a fine hall, painted in fresco, and a curious library.

ALTIN, one of the principal inland lakes situated in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. In the Russ language it is called Teleskoi Osero; which name it has taken from a Tartar nation dwelling on that lake, who stile themselves Telessi. The Tartars call it Altin-kul, and the Kalmycs, Altinnor. It is about 18 German miles long, and 12 broad. The northern half of it is frozen over sometimes in winter, so as travellers may walk upon it; but the southern half never.

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It has a deep and rocky bottom. The water in this lake, as well as that in the rivers of this district, contrary to the usual way in other countries, rises only in the middle of summer, when the excessive heat at that time of the year melts the snow on the high mountains, on which the spring sun could have no impression towards thawing of it.

ALT KIRCH, a small town and castle of the district, or prefecture, of the same name, in the Sundgau, of which it was formerly the capital, and now belonging to Alsace, and subject to France, at the rest of this country. It is situated on the Rh. Altkirch, with 30 villages more, constitutes a lordship. Here resides the bishop of Basil's official for that part of his diocese which is subject to France. It lies 7 miles S. of Mulhausen, and 13 from Basil. Lat. 51, 10, N. Long. 10, 22, E.

ALT LAND, one of the five districts of the royal Saxon territory of Transylvania, Hungary; containing 6 towns. See HERMANSTADT.

ALTMANSTEIN, in Upper Bavaria, Germany, is a market-town situated near the river Altmühl.

ALTMORE, a small town in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies 7 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lat. 54, 34, N. Long. 6, 58, W.

ALTOMONTE, or **ALTAMONT**, a small but pretty place of the Hither Calabria, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; near which are gold and silver mines. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Bagnano. Lat. 39, 40, N. Long. 38, 26, E.

ALTOMUNSTER, in the district of Aicha, Upper Bavaria, Germany, a pretty market town, not far from the river Paar, with an abbey of nuns of the order of St. Bridget.

ALTON, a market town of Hampshire. It is of little note, having no considerable manufactures in all the neighbouring parts, except druggets and shaloons and sergedenims; but it has a charity-school for 40 boys and 20 girls, and a weekly market on Saturday. It has a small mean church, and the river Way runs through it. Its fair is on December 20. It is situated in the road from Winchester to London, and 50 miles distant from the latter.

ALTMUL, or **ALTAMULT**, a considerable river of Franconia, in Germany, in which province it rises; and running S. E. by the city of Ansbach, continues its course E. by Papenheim and Aichstat, till it afterwards falls into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 miles above Ratisbon. Lat. 49, 10, N. Long. 12, 10, E.

ALTORF, or **ALTDORF**, a district belonging to the jurisdiction of Nurnberg, in the circle of Franconia, Germany; in which is a town of the same name, containing about 200 houses. It con-

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sists chiefly of one street, which is called the Markt; and of several little ones; but these are rendered disagreeable by the many dunghills in them. The citadel here is an ancient stone building, consisting of 12 large courts, in which the administrator of the district has his residence. In 1575 an academy was founded here, which in 1578 obtained of the emperor academical immunities, was consecrated in 1580, and in 1623 raised to the dignity of an university, which now contains above 200 students. The fine university structure consists of a building 3 stories high, terminated by 2 wings, and contains in it a valuable library, an anatomical theatre, and a chemical laboratory. In the main body of it is an observatory. Without the town lies a large botanical garden, well stocked, and kept in good condition. This town is a place of antiquity, mention being made in its records as early as 112. It belonged anciently to the counts of Nassau, from whom it descended through the Palatine family to the burgraves of Nurnberg. The burgrave Frederick conferred it in 1390 on his daughter Anna, in marriage with duke Suantibor of Pomerania. That ducal house sold it in 1393 to the palgrave Rupert, who was afterwards emperor. It continued with the palgrave till 1504, when he was put under the ban of the empire; and, among other imperial states, the execution of it was conferred on the town of Nurnberg, which took possession of it, being also adjudged by right of conquest, and retained by virtue of the agreement in 1521 with the palgrave. In 1448 it was stormed by the margrave Albert, and the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. In the 16th century it was often taken, and in 1553 again nearly reduced to ashes by margrave Albert the younger. This town has at a little distance from it a fine castle, named Burghan; and about 15 miles from it is another village of the same name, called the Old Town, which with this was anciently a fief dependent on the Elector Palatine. Lat. 49, 22, N. Lat. 6, 52, E.

ALTORF, **WEINGARTON**, i. e. Vineyard, is a famous town belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It gave the title of count to a family, from which sprung a great branch of the ancient dukes of Bavaria, and the present duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, elector of Hanover and king of Great-Britain. Anciently the Guelph family, from which are descended the last-mentioned dukes, had a burying-place in a monastery here, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Altorf belongs to the house of Austria, and is the seat of the emperor's lieutenants, who keeps a court here, under a deputy or high-commissioner, to determine in all cases brought before him from the Imperial towns in Suabia. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Constance. Lat. 47, 56, N. Long. 9, 35, E.

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ALTORFT, or ALTDORFF, in Latin Altorfium, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, and the seat of its juridical court, in a plain on the Lucern-lake, near the mouth of the river Rues, and the foot of the Alps. The houses in Altorf are neat, and the streets well-paved, having delightful gardens and country-houses round it. But it is a place of very difficult access, and an important pass into Italy, as standing about 3 leagues from the dangerous precipices of mount St. Gothard, near which rise the rivers Rues, Tefin, Rhine, and Rhone. Here are 3 churches, with a town-house, and arsenal. An engine was erected here in 1688 for cutting and polishing of crystal; and a large granary in 1733. The provincial armoury is kept here; and here is a Capuchin convent, and a nursery of Carolists. In 1400 it was nearly destroyed by a fire, and in 1693, 75 of its houses were burnt down. It lies 20 miles S. E. of the city of Lucern. Lat. 46, 50, N. Long. 8, 30, E.

ALT-RANSTADT, a town in Saxony, famous for the treaty between Charles XII. king of Sweden, and Augustus, elector of Saxony, in 1706; wherein the latter resigned the kingdom of Poland.

ALTRINGHAM, a market-town of Cheshire, near the borders of Lancashire, on the river Mersey; and is a place of so much note as to be governed by a mayor of an ancient institution; but has nothing else remarkable. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Chester and 152 N. W. of London, and a little farther to the northward than Northwich. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs on the 5th of August and the 2d of November.

ALTRIP, in the Bisthopric of Spire, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, though now only a small village, was formerly fortified, commanding a passage of the Rhine, a little above Mannheim. In the Notitia Imperii it is called Alta Ripa; the bank of the Rhine being here very high. It was formerly a place of such importance that the Romans kept a garrison in it. Lat. 49, 28, N. Long. 7, 18, E.

ALTSOHL, or ALTENSOL, a district in the circle lying on the latter side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is 10 miles in length, and in some places front 4 to 5 in breadth, but in others much narrower. The country is almost entirely mountainous; yet its mountains are partly rich in ores and minerals; as in them is found some gold and silver, but especially a large quantity of the finest copper ore, also iron, orpiment, quick-silver, chrysocola, and terra-sigillata. The rivers of this county are the Gran, Bisritza, Szalatha, and Carpona or Krupenitza. Among its mineral springs the most famous are those of Ofasirofski, half a mile from the castle of Vigles; the Altsohl, on the river Gran; the Ribar, Flatsin, and Batsuch; but its

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warm baths are at Neusohl and Ribar. At Hersengrund is a cupreus water. Agriculture is very little followed here; though they have good breeds of cattle, especially great numbers of sheep. The inhabitants are Bohemian slaves. Among the gentry are several Hungarians, and among the burghers numbers of Germans. This county consists of two districts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends 3 royal free-towns, 2 fortresses, 3 castles, 3 small towns, and 52 villages. The Lower district contains 2 royal free-towns, 3 fortresses, 4 castles, 6 small towns, and 66 villages.

ALTSOHL, one of the royal free towns of Hungary, in the Lower district of the above county, is the capital of the county; but of itself only a little place. Its situation is delightful, and near it run the rivers Gran and Szalatha. In the year 1708 it was burnt by the partisans of prince Rakotzi. This place is noted for silver-mines, and lies 9 miles to the S. of Neusohl or Newfol. Lat. 18, 56, N. Long. 19, 8, E.

ALSTADT, a village belonging to the other general bailiwick or prefecture of Preulmarck, and circle of Mohrung and Marienwerder, in Royal Prussia; dependent on the count of Wallenrodt, who has a stately palace here.

ALTZHEIM, or ALTZEY, formerly the capital of a county, but now only a bailiwick, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It stands on a brook of the same name that falls into the river of Saltz, which, after running a little to the N. unites with the Rhine below Ingelheim; is a good town, fortified with a castle, and is walled round; and here once the elector resided. It was taken in 1691 by the French, but afterwards restored. It lies 42 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49, 45, N. Long. 7, 52, E.

ALVA, one of the 22 towns belonging to the donatories or queen-dowagers, in the district of Viseu and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains only 260 inhabitants, which are comprehended in one parish. Lat. 40, 35, N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ALVA DES TORMES, a small town of Leon, a province of Spain, on the river Tormes or Salamania; and is the principal place of a duchy bearing the same name, which belongs to the house of Alvarez. This town lies 16 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41, 2, N. Long. 6, 1, W.

ALVALLADE, a small place in the district of ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1200 souls; and is situated between two rivers. Lat. 38, 15, N. Long. 7, 20, W.

ALVARO, a small town in the district of Thomar, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal; containing between 1800 and 1900 souls. Lat. 38, 46, N. Long. 8, 24, E.

ALVARENGA, one of the 22 concelhos belonging

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longing to the district of Lamego, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It consists of two parishes.

ALVARES, a little town in the district of Thomar, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It contains upwards of 1200 inhabitants. Lat. 38, 36. N. Long. 8, 26, W.

ALVAYAZERE, a small town subject to the district de Coimbra, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has one parish containing very nearly 100 souls. Its district comprehends two parishes. Lat. 40, 27, N. Long. 6, 50, W.

ALVENSLEBEN, a bailiwick constituting one half of the lordship of Alvensleben, in the bishopric of Magdeburg, Germany. This bailiwick gave title to counts (the other half belongs to the Veltheim family); but count Albert being killed in 1253, fighting for the archbishops of Magdeburg and Halberstadt, against the margrave of Brandenburg, and his estates lost, his descendants relinquished the title of counts, and stiled themselves only lords of Alvensleben. It formerly contained three burgs; one belonging to the counts, the others to the bishop of Halberstadt and the margrave of Brandenburg, as lords paramount. The margrave Otho being taken in the battle above-mentioned, was obliged to cede his burg to the bishop of Halberstadt; whose successor, Ludolphus II. mortgaged his burgs to a margrave of Brandenburg. But in 1597 bishop Volrath, his successor, sold these estates to the see of Magdeburg; to which see, the year following, they were resigned by the margrave of Brandenburg. To this bailiwick belongs at present one-half of the burg of that name, with Mark Alvensleben, the old village of Alvensleben, Irxbeben, and Great Sanderleben.

ALVERCA, a small place belonging to the district of Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and in its district is only one parish. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 8, 15, W.

ALVERNO (Monte de) in Latin Alvernus, a mountain in Italy, in the neighbourhood of Florence.

ALVING, **ALVILTS**, or **BINTS**, was formerly a famous seat or castle in the county of Weissenburg, belonging to Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary; but it has now lost much of its pristine beauty by an accidental fire.

ALVINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Lidney in the forest of Dean; which was anciently one of the Roman stations, though now only a small obscure place.

ALVITO, a small town in the district of Beja, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 2000 inhabitants, and belongs to count Barao. Lat. 37, 42, N. Long. 7, 39, W.

ALVITA (Villa nova de) or New Alvito, a small place in the district of Beja, and province of

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Alentejo. It has 900 inhabitants; and also belongs to count Barao. Lat. 37, 39, N. Long. 7, 28, W.

ALUNTIIUM, **ALONTIUM**, a town in the north of Sicily; situated on a steep eminence at the mouth of the Chydas; said to be as old as the war of Troy; now in ruins; from which arose the hamlet St. Filadelfo in the Val di Demona. The inhabitants were called Haluntini.

ALVOCO DE SERRA, a small place subject to the corregidor of Guarda, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 220 inhabitants. Lat. 40, 15, N. Long. 7, 10, W.

ALVOR, or **ALBOR**, a small place subject to the comarca of Faro, in the province of Algarve, an earldom in Portugal. It contains 460 inhabitants; and is situated between Villa Nova de Portimao and Lagos. Lat. 37, 1, N. Long. 8, 20, W.

ALVORNINHA. See **ALBURNINHA**.

ALUTA, one of the three principal rivers in Transylvania, a province of the kingdom of Hungary. Its Latin name is Oluta. This river rises at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, in the northern parts of that territory of Transylvania called Terra Sicularum; and runs through the eastern and southern parts into Walachia. On this river is situated a small city of the same name, 130 miles S. W. of Rebnick.

ALWASTRA, anciently a famous convent, but now a mere heap of ruins; situated in Wadstein-lehn, a territory belonging to East-Gothland, in Sweden. In this monastery are buried four kings of the Suercher race, with other persons of distinction.

ALWEN, a river in Denbighshire, Wales; which runs into the Dee, near Langer.

ALWOS, a well-inhabited village in the county of Comorra, on the Danube, in Lower Hungary; and is remarkable on account of an aqueduct built here, in the year 1747, by order of the royal chamber, under the direction of M. Samuel Mikomini.

ALWYE, or **OLWY**, a river in Monmouthshire; which runs into the Usk at Ragland-castle.

ALZEY, anciently called Alceia; the seat of the Upper Ampt-office; lying on the river Selz, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany. Here is a citadel, in which resides a burgrave; and here the Roman king Henry, who designed to have poisoned his father, the emperor Frederick II. lay prisoner for some time. In 1689 the town was stripped of its walls and set on fire by the French. The Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans have each a church here. Not far from the town is a stone monument, erected in memory of the dangerous leap the elector Frederick IV. made in 1603, on horseback, over a broad ditch.

ALZYRA, or **ALCIRA**, a small town of Valencia, a province of Spain. It contains about 800 families; and is situated in the heart of the kingdom.

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on the river Xucar. It hath a fair suburb, with two bridges over the said river. A considerable silk-trade is carried on at this place. It lies 18 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39, 10, N. Long. 0, 20, W.

ALY, a small city of Georgia, in Asiatic-Turkey, between two hills. About six miles beyond it is a defile shut up with a wooden-gate, which separates the kingdom of Georgia from that of Imiritia. It stands 36 miles W. of Gori, and almost in the same latitude; namely, 43, 10, N. and long. 36, 40, E.

AM, a city of Armenia, in Asia; which Vincent St. Antonio says had 100,000 houses and 1000 churches. It was taken by the Tartars after a siege of 12 days.

AMACAXI, a people of Brasil, in S. America, towards the prefecture of St. Sebastian del Rio Janeiro.

AMADABAT, **AMANDABAT**, **AMADAVER**, or **ARMADABAT**, a large, trading, and strong city, the capital of Cambaya, a province of the Mogul, in the East-Indies. Here resides the emperor's viceroy, who has the title of rajah, or prince; he lives very splendidly, and maintains 12,000 horse and 50 elephants for the mogul's service. Amadabat is situated in a most delightful plain, watered by the rivulet Sabremetty. It has 12 gates, and is surrounded with walls built of stone and brick, and flanked with round towers 40 feet high and 15 thick, and strongly garrisoned. Including the suburbs, the city is a league and a half in length, and about seven leagues in circuit. The streets are wide, but they are not paved. That part called the Meidan, or Royal-square, where the courts of judicature are held, is 700 paces long and 400 broad, encompassed with noble arches, and planted round with palm, date, orange, and citron trees; with the emperor's palace on one side, and a castle built of free-stone on the other, and of the magnitude of a little town: and on two other sides is the grand caravanserai for lodging strangers and travellers, and one of the mogul's palaces, which is of brick, over the gate of which is a large balcony, where the country music and trumpets play morning, noon, and night. The manseldars, who command 1000 horse each, keep guard under the windows, as the omrahs do in the rooms and balconies. In the middle of the Meidan is a tall tree, on the top of which is a ball for the archers to shoot at as a mark. The mogul keeps constantly a stout garrison here for repelling the inroads of the Badures, who dwell 25 leagues off. Besides smaller mosques, here are 30 large ones; and particularly, among these is one very magnificent; also 16 pagods, one of which was converted into a mosque by Aurengzebe, who ordered a cow to be killed in the temple during the ceremony; being assured that the Gentiles would never enter it again after it had been thus polluted.

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Here the Armenians, Abyssinians, and Jews have also their respective places of worship. In the town is such an intermixture of groves and gardens that afar off it looks like a forest. In the emperor's two gardens, without the walls by the river-side, are all Indian fruits to be met with; a noble summer-house, a fish-pond which the ladies use for a bathing-place, and a fine stone-bridge from one side to the other, about 400 paces. Here are many of those hospitals which are usually built and endowed by the Pagans for sick and lame birds and beasts; and numbers of apes, according to Tavernier, are also fed here, which have acquired a haunt of coming to town for that purpose, and then withdrawing. Here the English have a handsome lodge, with convenient courts, and warehouses full of the linen and cotton goods of Lahor and Deli, fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian goods: and Thevenot says that the Dutch merchants had also a factory here, and dealt principally in painted calicoes. And Pelsart the Dutch factor says, that when he was at Amadabat, all sorts of curious Indian cloths, satins, silks, and stuffs formerly brought from China; cushions wrought with gold-wire, spikenard, assa-foetida, and other drugs, white sugar, and stuffs of Patna and Bengal, &c. were imported hither from Agra; and that from hence they exported scarves for turbans, women's head-dresses wrought with gold, velvet, satins, cocoa-nuts of Malabar, European cloth, lead, pewter, vermilion, quick-silver, and all sorts of spices bought of the Dutch at Surat; insomuch that, according to Mandlesloe, scarce any nation in the world, or any commodity of Asia or Europe, but might be seen in Amadabat. Here is a vast manufactory for silk, calicoes, gold and silver brocades. But these are slight and dear; so that the inhabitants principally use Chinese silks, which are finer and cheaper. When he was there they traded much in taffetas, carpets, sugar both powdered and candied, cummin, honey, lac, opium, borax, ginger, mirabolands, tamarinds, with other preserved fruits; also salt-petre, sal-amoniac, and indigo. They sell likewise diamonds brought from Visapour, with ambergrease and musk from Pegu, Bengal, Mofambique, and Cape Verd. Besides the English and Dutch, other European nations have also factors here. All goods exported or imported here are custom-free, only that for every waggon fifteen pence is paid to the mogul's receiver. Foreigners may export any thing, except gunpowder, lead, and salt-petre, without the governor's leave. According to Ogilbie, this is one of the four cities which the mogul honours with his court: and Mandlesloe says that it has 25 large towns, besides 2098 villages, under its jurisdiction. Here is a straight walk from the town to a village six miles off, which is planted with a double row of cocoa-trees on each side; where are vast numbers of

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of apes, wild-fowl, and parrots of all sorts, the largest of which are called Indian-crows. These are all white or cream-coloured, with a tuft of carnation feathers on their crowns: this is indeed a bird very common over all India, where they do a deal of damage to the fruits and the rice. They build their nests under the eaves of houses, or in the woods, on the extremity of the top-branches. The adjacent country, which resembles a wilderness, abounds with all sort of fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild asses, boars, hares, panthers, tame buffaloes, tigers, and elephants; and here also are crocodiles, serpents, and snakes. The water is good here; and, as they have no wines, they drink the liquor drawn from the cocoa-tree, and a sort of aqua-vitæ, better than ours, which is distilled from rice, sugar, and dates. Both in and out of the town are great numbers of cata-mountains, which are very detrimental to the fruit-trees. The panthers taken here are trained up for hunting, and sent by the viceroy to the mogul's court. Round this city the Moors have several tombs, which are more stately than their dwelling-houses. The highways in the neighbourhood are hedged on each side with a certain plant, without fruit or leaves, but which has long green stalks all the year; having a milky juice like that of green figs, but of a very corrosive quality. The fields indeed next the highway are full of tamarinds and amber-trees, bearing a fruit which resembles large olives. We are told by Tavernier that the little river here overflows the country during the four rainy months; and is not practicable by boats till the waters fall, which is between six and eight weeks. It was taken by the forces of our East-India company on Feb. 15, 1780, with the loss of only 100 men, under general Goddard. Amadabat is situated 40 miles N. E. of the city and gulph of Cambaya. Lat. 23, 0, N. Long. 72, 12, E.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, in the province of Eyrac-Agim, or Persian-Irac. It is a large and considerable city of Persia, in Asia, at the foot of a mountain; from which rises such numbers of springs as water the whole neighbouring country; and by this means it is rendered so fruitful in corn as to supply all the adjacent parts. It also abounds with cattle, butter, cheese, hides, and tobacco. It is a stage for the caravans going to Mecca, as lying on the road to Bagdat. Though it is indeed a very large town, yet it contains many void places, gardens, and even ploughed fields within it. The houses here are low, and built only of bricks baked in the sun. It has no large street, but that where they sell stuffs, ready-made clothes, and the like. This is straight, long, and broad, and the shops in it are well-furnished. Amadan is a considerable town for trade; and in former times it was very strong. It had a handsome castle, which long since has been demolished by the Turks, who have also impaired the town

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very much. Here the air is extremely bad, and so is the water; and they have no wine in this place, but only brandy: though Thevenot is contradicted in this last particular by Paul Lucas, who asserts that the wine here is excellent. At Amadan are more Jews than in any other town of Persia, flocking thither in pilgrimage to visit the tombs of Esther and Mordecai, which they alledge to be there. These tombs are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. It was formerly a large building; but nothing now remains of it but the little chapel containing the tombs above-mentioned; which last are of brick, covered over with wood painted black. Amadan lies 150 miles N. W. of Ispahan, and 225 N. E. of Bagdat. Lat. 35, 11, N. Long. 47, 4, E.

ALMADANAGAR. See **ANDANAGAR**, **AMADIA**, a city of Curdistan, or Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey; situated on a high mountain, about 100 miles N. of Moussul, or Nineveh, opposite to the former, on the Tigris. Lat. 36, 25, N. Long. 43, 1, E.

AMAECK. See **AMAK**. **AMAGOR**, a town of Hea, or Haha, the most western province of all Morocco, in Africa. It was built by the natives, and contains about 800 houses, on a high and rugged mountain, surrounded with craggy rocks; has two handsome rivers, and a castle to defend it, which is strong from its natural situation. The inhabitants of the adjacent territory breed vast quantities of horses. This country was full of villages, and pretty rich, till ruined by the wars with the Christians. Lat. 34, 30, N. Long. 5, 30, W.

AMAGUANA, an island of N. America. It is one of the Lucayes, and situated near Hispaniola.

AMAK, an island joined to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, by Knippel's-bridge and Long-bridge; is about 6000 paces long and 2000 broad. It is quite level, and has no woods; and the soil being uncommonly fertile, it is looked upon as the garden of Copenhagen; where the inhabitants carry, twice a week, all sorts of vegetables, with milk, butter, and cheese, for sale. Christian II. by the advice of Elizabeth his queen, a native of the Netherlands, invited hither, in 1516, the ancestors of most of the inhabitants from Waterland, in North-Holland, in order to introduce gardening; and this colony was settled in the village of Magelbye, to which they gave the name of Hollanderbye, and is the name of one of the two parishes the island is divided into. The other is called Taorneby; and both are inhabited by a mixture of Danes and Hollanders, to the amount of about 800 families, who maintain themselves by navigation, fishing, and standing pilots, as well as by gardening. Their dialect being a medley of Low-Dutch, Danish, and German, their ministers preach in those languages. Their magistracy,

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or inferior court, consists of one bailiff, assisted by four justices. In the second court the king's prefeet, who presides over the prefecture of Copenhagen, sits as judge; and from the other court, which is the supreme college, or court of judicature, there lies no appeal. There are excellent quarries of stone for lime and building on this island. In 1288 it was burnt by Haquin king of Norway, and taken in 1568 by Gustavus king of Sweden.

AMAL, a town of West-Gothish-Daland, a subdivision of West-Gothland, in Sweden, in the northern and stony part of the province, which is very mountainous, and on the Wener-lake; the river which waters the town divides both it and the market-place into two parts. The foundation of it was laid in the year 1640. Here is a weigh-house or still-yard, and a harbour on the aforelaid lake. It carries on a good trade, especially in timber for building, deal-boards, and tar. It has recovered itself from the damages occasioned by two fires which happened in 1645 and 1675. It ranks as the 89th town in the general diet of the kingdom; and we find a good view of it in Dahlberg. Lat. 58, 50, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

AMALEKITIS, or the land of the Amalekites. The situation of the kingdom of Amalek is pretty clearly, if not self-evidently, settled, by remarking that it had intercourse and commerce with Egypt; as seems clearly from Josephus, who makes Amalekitis to extend between Pelusium and the Red-sea; and the Arabian historians represent them as even masters of Egypt; and in the xxxth chapter of the First Book of Samuel we find they left behind them an Egyptian on their return from facking Ziklag. Moreover, it is expressly said in the xxviii chapter of the First Book of Samuel that they had of old inhabited the land, even unto the land of Egypt. It is apparent too they had a way leading into Palestine and into the land of Canaan, by the expedition against Ziklag. Whence it is concluded their country was bounded by Canaan N. Egypt or its dependent country S. Edom E. and the deserts towards the sea W. or perhaps by the sea itself. The Arabians indeed fix for them on the country about Mecca, whence they were expelled by the Jorhamite kings. The same people make Amalek to have been some generations before Abraham himself, and but the fifth in descent from Noah. It is indeed said in the xivth chapter of Genesis, that when Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, &c. smote the Rephaims, Zuzims, Ezims, and Horites, they smote also the country of the Amalekites. Now therefore, being assured by scripture that Amalek was the grandson of Esau, and consequently that there could be no such people in the days of Abraham, the meaning must be, they smote in those days the country, (in after-time, when Moses wrote) called the land of the Amalekites.

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AMALFI, AMALFIS, or AMALFA, anciently a city of the Picentini, but now a small ill-inhabited place, in the Hither principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the sea and bay of Salerno, the W. part of which is called La Costa d'Amolfi. Some say that it was built in the year 600; however, it was formerly very considerable and potent, having been the seat of a republic, which maintained its freedom till the year 1075. It has the title of a principality, belonging to the house of Piccolomini; and is the see of an archbishop, under whom are the bishops of Scala, Minori, Lettere, and the island of Capri. Here Flavius Blendus, or Gicia, was born, who, it is said, first discovered the mariner's compass, about the year 1300; and here are preserved also the pretended reliques of the apostle St. Andrew. It lies 10 miles W. of the city of Salerno. Lat. 40, 35, N. Long. 15, 20, E.

AMALIE, or AMELIAS, an island in the province of Georgia, in N. America; 7 leagues N. of St. Augustin. It is scarce 2 miles broad, but about 13 long; extending to the southern mouth of the great river Alatomha, the present southern boundary of the colony of Georgia, and within a league of St. John's-river, which is about 5 leagues from St. Augustin. Lat. 30, 1, N. Long. 80, 26, W.

AMANA, a mountain of Cilicia, in Asia. It is thought to be that mentioned by Solomon in the Canticles.

AMANA, one of the Bahama-islands, in N. America.

AMANA, a town of Lorrain, 7 miles N. of Nancy, and 28 S. of Metz. Lat. 48, 45, N. Long. 25, 48, E.

AMANCE, an open place, but formerly fortified, in the bailiwick of Nancy; belonging to the duchy of Lorrain, which, with Bar, is now one of the French governments. It is the seat of a prévôt or castellan, and lies 7 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 6, 10, E.

AMANCE, a small place, which Busching places in the bailiwick of Amont, or Gray; belonging to the government of Franche-comté, in France.

AMANCIE-PYLÆ, AMANIDES-PYLÆ, AMANI-PORTÆ, straits or defiles in mount Amanus; through which Darius entered Cilicia, at a greater distance from the sea than the Pylæ Ciliciæ or Syriæ, through which Alexander passed.

AMAND (St.) in Latin Amandopolis, oppidum, or fanum Sancti Amandi in Pabula, small town in French-Flanders, on the Scarpe; and anciently belonged to the Tournaisis, or castellany of Tournay; but, by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, it has been annexed to that of Orchies, and thereby came to that of France. Here is a famous abbey of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to a saint of the same name with that of the city, who is said to have founded it. The annual revenue of this abbey

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abbey amounts to 100,000 livres; and the abbot is also lord of the place. Not far from St. Armand is a mineral spring, the water of which is very clear and insipid; but said to be good for curing the gravel, and removing obstructions. It lies 6 miles N. W. of Valenciennes, 9 S. of Tournay, and was taken and dismantled by the French in the year 1676. Lat. 50, 35, N. Long. 3, 30, E.

AMAND (St.) a small town belonging to the government of Bourbonnois, in France, on the river Cher, 25 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46, 40, N. Long. 2, 35, E.

AMAND (St.) a little town belonging to the small territory of Puifaye and government of Orleansois, in France. Lat. 46, 10, N. Long. 0, 3, E.

AMANT (St.) a small town of Lower Auvergne, belonging to the government of the same name, in France. Lat. 45, 5, N. Long. 3, 20, E.

AMANTEA, AMANTIA, or ADAMANTIA, a small town and see of a bishop namely, that of Reggio, in the Hither Calabria, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the S. W. coast of the Tuscan-sea, near the gulph of S. Euphemia. It was an ancient city of the Brutii; lies 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza, and belongs to the prince of Bisignano. Lat. 39, 15, N. Lon. 16, 20, E.

AMANUS, a mountain of Syria, separating it from Cilicia; a branch of mount Taurus; extending chiefly eastward, from the sea of Cilicia to the Euphrates: now called Monte Negro, or rather Montagna Neres, by the inhabitants; that is, the Watery Mountain, as abounding in springs and rivulets.

ALMANZIRIFDIN, the principal city of the kingdom of Oman, in Arabia Felix, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in the very heart of it, and about 200 miles N. from Fartach and the Arabian-gulph. Lat. 20, 10, N. Long. 41, 10, E.

AMAPALLA, a city and port of Guatemala Proper, and New-Spain or Mexico, in N. America, on a fine bay, to the E. of St. Michael's, and 235 miles S. E. of Guatemala. It carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, Indigo, &c. The bay, Dampier says, is a large arm of the sea, which runs about 10 leagues in land, and full of islands, as fine as those of Panama, but all desert. Lat. 12, 30, N. Long. 93, 20, W.

AMARA, or AMHARA, a small kingdom of Africa, W. of that of Angot, bounded by Bagemder on the N. by Oleca on the S. and by Goyama on the W. from which it is separated by the Nile. It has some celebrated mountains (See AFRICA). It is but a small and narrow kingdom, and under the dominion of the Abyssinian monarchs; yet it is divided into 36 districts, of which we know only the names, and therefore omit them. In this country they speak a distinct dialect from all the rest; but which, by a new line of monarchs, is

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now become the language of the court, and the most in vogue among the great as well as the politer part of the people. Here are but few towns, none of which have any thing worth notice.

AMARANTE, a town within the district of Guimaraens in Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal, on the river Douro, with the rivulet of Locia running through the middle of it. Here is only one parish, which contains 1100 inhabitants, with a monastery and hospital. In this town is a linen manufactory. Lat. 41, 10, N. Long. 7, 52, W.

AMAREINS, a small place belonging to the castellany of Castleward of Toissey, and principality of Dombes, in the government of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 47, 5, N. Long. 4, 56, E.

AMARIA, a castle in the territory of Rettims, one of the four districts of the inland of Candia in the Mediterranean, in the middle of the country. Lat. 35, 25, N. Long. 25, 30, E.

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, (St.) a small town belonging to Murbach, a princely ecclesiastical foundation of the empire, in Upper Alsace, and government of the same name. It is the seat of a supreme bailiwick. Of the old castle, or fortress, of Fredericksburg, in its neighbourhood, only one tower is now standing. Near the village of Urbis is a pass that leads into Lorraine. Lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 7, 34, E.

AMASIA, one of the four parts or governments of Asia Minor, or Natolia, and its northern division lying on the S. shore of the Euxine sea, in Asiatic Turkey, which consequently is its boundary to the N. It has Armenia on the E. Anatolia Proper on the W. and Caramania and Anadolua on the S. It is subdivided into 3 different districts, or provinces, as anciently, that is, Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniatus, and Pontus Cappadociæ. See each under its proper article. Amasia hath a particular begleberg, or Turkish viceroy, whose residence is in the metropolis of this whole province, bearing the same name with it. And here it is to be observed, that the whole Regio Pontica, so called from Pontus, i. e. any kind of sea, is yet applied by ancient geographers more particularly to some seas, as Negropont, Hellespont, Pontus Euxinus, &c. and this last emphatically Pont Pontus, and Pontica Regio, from that very sea on whose southern coast it is situated. Formerly it extended quite from the river Halys to Colchis; that is, to the utmost southern verge of the Euxine towards the east. Pliny and Ptolemy added Cappadocia to it; but Strabo divided them, because those 2 kingdoms were naturally separated by a long ridge of high mountains; and Pontus belonged to Mithridates, and the other to Ariarethes. The former was indeed at first confined to much narrower bounds, and only spread itself wider by degrees to the Halys and Colchis.

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The Romans, after becoming masters of it, made several divisions in it; and the *Notitiæ Episcopales* divided it only into 2 provinces, namely, the Pontus Bithyniæ, and Pontus Polemoniæ, extending these to the province of Anatolia Propria.

AMASIA, AMASIS, or AMASÆA, and by the Turks AMNASAN, the capital of Pontus Galaticus, one of the three subdivisions of the province of the same name above mentioned. It is situated on the declivity of an eminence, a league distant from the banks of the Iris, now Cafalmach, a canal, according to Tavernier; being thus far cut through a hard rock, which conveys the water from it into the city. The said river, that falls about 60 miles below the town into the Euxine sea, is navigable for ships of large burthen, that can come up even to the city. Over it is a wooden bridge, but so narrow that only three men can go a-breast. The city is large, and from its noble ruins seems to have formerly made a better figure than it does at present; neither is its commerce considerable, notwithstanding its vicinity to so fine a river and to the sea; so that in the town are only two caravanseras, and those ordinary and mean, in comparison of some to be seen in this country. The other buildings here are not much better. High mountains surround the city, except towards the south, where it has the prospect of a beautiful champaign country. Upon one of these mountains stands the citadel, which is strong both by art and nature, but without any water, except what is saved from the clouds in a cistern: yet about the middle of the mountain is an excellent spring, and in its neighbourhood several chambers cut into the rock, where some dervises reside. This city is famed for being the residence of several of the presumptive heirs before they came to the Ottoman throne. Mustapha, the son of Mahomed II. commanded here in person, when Jusufge, general of Usuncasanes, king of Persia, took and plundered Tocat in the year 1472; after which the young prince pursuing the Persian general, defeated him in Caramania. Here Selim I. emperor of the Turks, was born, who affected to be stiled Amasi. Several other persons of eminence had also their birth here, particularly Strabo, the famous ancient geographer and historian. It was formerly the seat of the kings of Cappadocia, and still exhibits no small number of ruins of magnificent structures, that plainly indicate its ancient opulence. It was also an archiepiscopal see very early, and became celebrated for some eminent persons who suffered martyrdom in it, particularly its worthy metropolitan in the persecution raised by Licinius in the year 319. Signior d'Adda, nuncio in England to king James II. was archbishop of Amasia, and in 1689 made a cardinal by Innocent XI. It stands about 50 miles N. W. of Tocat, and near 20 miles north

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of the high road for the caravan that goes from Smyrna into Persia. Lat. 42, 26, N. Long. 36, 10, E.

AMASTRIS, now AMASTRE, or AMASTRO, a sea-port town of Paphlagonia (with Pontus included therein) one of the three parts of Galatia, in the province of Anatolia Proper, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the river Parthenius, and was formerly a place of great strength, having been built by the famous queen of the same name, who invited the inhabitants of the four little towns of Sefanne, Cytore, Cromna, and Tio, to come and live in it. It was very advantageously situated on the isthmus of a peninsula, so that the creeks on each side made a commodious harbour for large ships. It became a famous sea-port under the Roman and Greek emperors, and thence became subject to those of Trebizonde; from them it passed to the Genoese, who having declared war against Mahomed II. on account of his seizing Constantinople and Pera, the emperor came with such a powerful army that the terrified inhabitants opened their gates to him. This prince left but one third of them in it, transporting the rest to Constantinople, since which time Amastris has dwindled to a poor, mean town, the two harbours having been long ago choked up with sand; so that nothing remains now of its ancient splendour but some ruins. It stands about 60 miles almost E. of Eregli. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 32, 53, E.

AMASUS, SEMESO, now AMID, stands at the bottom of a small gulph on the Euxine-sea, east of the mouth of the Cafalmach.

AMATHUS, a town, from which, as well as Venus being worshipped in it, the island of Cyprus, one of the largest in all Asia Minor, was stiled Amathunta, on the S. E. coast of that island; and, like the city of Paphos, was consecrated to that goddess, who had a stately temple here. The inhabitants having, according to the poets, taken it into their heads to sacrifice strangers to her, she was so exasperated as to turn the men into bulls, that they might serve also for victims; and the women she stripped of all natural modesty, that they prostituted themselves to their customers in the most scandalous and public manner. After this city had embraced Christianity, it was made an episcopal see; and Heliodorus, one of its prelates, is mentioned in the council of Chalcedon. However, so little is now left of either the city or temple that our modern geographers hardly know where to place it; some taking the present site of the town of Limisso, or Lissaf, for that of the old one, and others affirming that it stood above 7 miles distant from it.

AMATICUE, in Latin Amaticueus, a river of New Spain, in North America. It empties itself into the Pacific-ocean, on the confines of the province of Guazecca.

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AMATRICE. See **LEONESSA**.

AMATO, in Latin *Amatius* and *Lametus*, a river of Calabria, in Italy. It rises in the Appennines, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean, near the town of St. Euphemia.

AMATIQUE, a sea-port town at the mouth of the river *Guanaos*, that runs into a Lagune, which empties itself into the gulph of Honduras, in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico, or New Spain. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters; and on the south of the gulph is a tract of land, called *Amatique Land*. Long. 89. Lat. 15, 23.

AMAYA, a village of Old Castile, in Spain. It is situated at the foot of a very high rock; and Roderick I. count of Castile, formerly resided there, and held his court.

AMAXIA, an ancient city of Troas, in Asia, memorable for the altar consecrated by Agamemnon to the 12 gods. Also a city of Cilicia, abounding with timber for shipping, which Marc Antony gave to Cleopatra.

AMAZONS, (the river of) called by the Spaniards *Maranon*, is the greatest river in the world. It received the name of *Amazons*, because the Spaniards who first passed through the country on its banks, having some smart skirmishes with the natives, and afterwards examining the slain, found the bodies of some women among them. Orellana was the first who discovered this river, about the year 1539. The *Maranon*, after issuing from the lake from whence it takes its rise, in about 11 degrees of south latitude, runs towards the north to *Jaen de Bracamoros*, for the length of 6 degrees, from whence it directs its course towards the east, almost parallel to the equinoctial line, as far as the north cape, where it discharges itself into the ocean directly under the equator, by a mouth 50 or 60 leagues broad. It runs from *Jaen*, where it begins to be navigable, 30 degrees of longitude, according to *Condamine*, who was sent into these parts by the French king to discover the true measure of the earth. This is equal to 1800 miles of 60 to a degree: but if the turnings and windings are reckoned, it will then be at least 2700 miles. It receives from the north and south a prodigious number of rivers, some of which run 1400 miles, and are not inferior to the *Danube* or *Nile*. The country through which this river runs is very little known to the Europeans. The communication of the *Oronoque* and the *Amazon* recently attested, may pass for a kind of discovery in geography, as the connexion of these two rivers, though marked, without any doubt, in ancient maps, hath been universally suppressed by modern geographers in the new, and treated as chimerical. It is in this island, the greatest in the known world, formed by the *Oronoque* and the *Amazon*, connected by the *Black river*, and which may be called

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the *Mesopotamia* of the New World, have been long sought a pretended golden lake of *Parima*, and an imaginary city of *Manoa del Dorado*: a search which hath cost the lives of so many men, and among the rest Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a famous navigator, and one of the finest geniuses of England, whose tragical history is sufficiently known.

AMAZONS, a nation of female warriors, whose existence has been esteemed merely fabulous by *Strabo*, *Arrian*, *Palephates*, and some of the moderns; while others maintain that their existence is sufficiently proved by the testimony of such of the historians of antiquity as are most worthy of credit, by the monuments which many of them have mentioned, and by medals, some of which are still remaining; and that there is not the least room to believe that what is said of them is fabulous. The *Scythians* had a great part of Asia under their dominion upwards of 400 years, till they were conquered by *Ninus*, the founder of the *Assyrian* empire. After his death, which happened about 1150 years before the Christian era, and that of *Semiramis* and their son *Ninias*, *Ilinus* and *Scolopites*, princes of the royal blood of *Scythia*, were driven from their country by other princes, who like them aspired to the crown. They departed with their wives, children, and friends; and being followed by a great number of young people of both sexes, they passed into *Asiatic Sarmatia*, beyond *Mount Camassus*, where they formed an establishment, supplying themselves with the riches they wanted by making excursions into the countries bordering on the *Euxine* sea. The people of those countries, exasperated by the incursions of their new neighbours, united, surprised, and massacred the men. The women then resolving to revenge their death, and at the same time to provide for their own security, resolved to form a new kind of government, to choose a queen, enact laws, and maintain themselves, without men, even against the men themselves. This design was not so very surprising as at first sight appears; for the greatest number of the girls among the *Scythians* had been inured to the same exercises as the boys; to draw the bow, to throw the javelin, to manage other arms; to riding, hunting, and even the painful labours that seem reserved for men; and many of them, as among the *Sarmatians*, accompanied the men in war. Hence they had no sooner formed their resolution than they prepared to execute it, and exercised themselves in all military operations. They soon secured the peaceable possession of the country; and, not content with shewing their neighbours that all their efforts to drive them thence or to subdue them were ineffectual, they made war upon them, and extended their own frontiers. They had hitherto made use of the instructions and assistance of a few men that remained in the coun-

try; but finding at length that they could stand their ground, and aggrandise themselves, without them, they killed all those whom flight or chance had saved from the fury of the Sarmatians; and for ever renounced marriage, which they now considered as an insupportable slavery: but as they could only secure the duration of their new kingdom by propagation, they made a law to go every year to the frontiers, to invite the men to come to them, to deliver themselves up to their embraces, without choice on their part, or the least attachment; and to leave them as soon as they were pregnant. All those whom age rendered fit for propagation, and were willing to serve the state by breeding girls, did not go at the same time in search of men; for, in order to obtain right to promote the multiplication of the species, they must first have contributed to its destruction; nor was any thought worthy of giving birth to children till she had killed three men. If from this commerce they brought forth girls, they educated them; but, with respect to the boys, if we may believe Justin, they strangled them at the moment of their birth: according to Diodorus Siculus, they twisted their legs and arms, so as to render them unfit for military exercises; but Quintus Curtius, Philostrates, and Jordanus, say, that the less savage sent them to their fathers. It is probable, that at first, when their fury against the men was carried to the greatest height, they killed the boys: that when this fury abated, and most of the mothers were filled with horror at depriving the little creatures of the lives they had just received from them, they fulfilled the first duties of a mother; but, to prevent their causing a revolution in the state, maimed them in such a manner as to render them incapable of war, and employed them in the mean offices which these warlike women thought beneath them; in short, that, when their conquests had confirmed their power, their ferocity subsiding, they entered into political engagements with their neighbours; and the number of the males they had preserved becoming burthensome, they, at the desire of them who rendered them pregnant, sent them the boys, and continued still to keep the girls. As soon as the age of the girls permitted, they took away the right breast, that they might draw the bow with the greater force. The common opinion is, that they burnt that breast, by applying to it, at eight years of age, hot iron, which insensibly dried up the fibres and glands: some think that they did not make use of so much ceremony, but that when the part was formed they got rid of it by amputation: some, again, with much greater probability, assert, that they employed no violent measures; but, by a continual compression of that part from infancy, prevented its growth, at least so far as to hinder its ever being incommodious in war.

The Amazons were commonly clothed in the skins of the beasts they killed in hunting, which were tied on the left shoulder, and, leaving the right side uncovered, fell down to their knees. In war the queens and other chiefs carried a corselet, or light armour for the body, formed of small pieces of iron, in the manner of leaves or scales, fastened by a girdle, below which the coat of arms hung to the knee. The head was armed with a helmet and plume of feathers. The rest of their arms were a bow and arrows, lances, javelins, a battle-axe (said to be invented by Penthesilea, one of their queens), and buckler nearly in the form of a crescent, about a foot and a half in diameter, with the points upward. Thalestris appeared before Alexander with two lances in her hand, though she only came to make him a gallant request. Those who accompanied her bore battle-axes with two edges, the handles of which were as long as the wood of a javelin. They are said to have made great conquests, and to have obtained very extensive dominions, particularly Crimea and Circassia; and to have rendered Iberias, Colchis, and Albania, tributary to them. They enjoyed their power for several centuries; but an expedition into Greece, and into the island of Achilles, is said to have ruined their empire.

AMBA. The Abyssinians give names to each of their rocks, as Amba-Dorho, the rock of a hen, &c. Some of these rocks are said to have the name of Aorni; and are of such a stupendous height that the Alps and Pyrenees are but low hills in comparison of them. Amongst the mountains, and even frequently in the plains, of this country, arise steep and craggy rocks of various forms, some resembling towers, others pyramids, &c. so perpendicular, and smooth on the sides, that they seem to be works of art inasmuch that men, cattle, &c. are craned up by the help of ladders and ropes; and yet the tops of these rocks are covered with woods, meadows, fountains, fish-ponds, &c. which very copiously supplies the animals seated thereon with all the conveniences of life. The most remarkable of these rocks is called Amba-Geshen. It is prodigiously steep, in the form of a castle built of free-stone, and almost impregnable. Its summit is about half a Portuguese league in breadth, and the circumference at the bottom about half a day's journey. The ascent at first is easy; but grows afterwards so steep that the Abassine oxen, which will clamber like goats, must be craned up, and let down with ropes. Here the princes of the blood were formerly confined, in low cottages amongst shrubs and wild cedars, with an allowance barely sufficient to keep them alive. There is, according to Kircher, in this country, a rock so curiously hollowed by nature, that at a distance it resembles a looking-glass;

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glass; and opposite to this another, on the top of which nothing can be so softly whispered but it may be heard a great way off. Between many of these rocks and mountains are vast abysses, which appear very dreadful to the eye.

AMBAMARJAM, or **AMBARA**, the capital of Upper Æthiopia, or Abyssinia, on a lake, from which the Nile is supposed to rise. Lat. 13, 12, N. Long. 35, 14, E.

AMBARRES, in Latin *Ambarri*, a people of ancient Gaul, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries. They seem to have inhabited the diocese of Mâcon and Charolois, in Burgundy.

AMBAR, or **AMMER**, in Latin *Ambra* or *Amber*, a considerable river of Bavaria, in Germany; which, rising in the S. W. part of this circle, about two leagues from Fuxen, on the confines of Tyrol, forms a small lake called *Ammer-see*, and then flows N. N. E. by Landsperg and Dachau, to Nofburg; at which place, or a little above Landshut, it unites with the Iser.

AMBER, a river in Denbighshire, Wales; which runs into the Darwan, near Chrich-chafe.

AMBERG-MOUNTAIN, in East-Göthland, a province of Sweden, two miles from Wadstena, and is so high, that from its uppermost peak one may reckon nearly 50 churches in the adjacent country. About the middle of it is a flat stone, under which a king is said to be buried.

AMBERG, in Latin *Amberga*, is, according to La Forest, the *Cantebis* of the ancients; and the capital of the *Armalaufii*. It is now the metropolis of the Upper or Bavarian palatinate, and situated on the little river *Wills* or *lfs*. It was built about the year 1297, and walled round in 1326. Formerly it was subject to the dukes of Suabia, and given or sold by them to the house of Bavaria, to whom it is now subject. This town has considerable privileges, which were granted it by the emperor Robert. It lies conveniently for traffic, being almost in the center between Ratisbon, Ingolstadt, and Nuremberg. Its greatest trade arises from the iron-mines, and its manufactures, which are sent down the Nabe to Ratisbon and other cities. Its principal ornaments are the castle, armoury, and electoral palace, being handsome structures. It is so well fortified that it is reckoned one of the strongest towns in Upper Germany. In 1703 the Imperialists took it from the elector, who was put under the ban of the empire for taking part with France in the war then carrying on against the emperor Leopold and his confederates. In the war of 1743, between the late elector, namely, the emperor Charles VII. and the queen of Hungary, Amberg, together with all the Upper palatinate, was taken by the Austrians, &c. in the service of the said queen. It lies 30 miles N. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49, 25, N. Long. 12, 4, E.

AMBERLEY, a village in Sussex, England, 4

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miles from Arundel, 12 from Chichester, and 51 from London; is a great thoroughfare from London to the former place, and stands on the river Arun.

AMBERT, in Latin *Amberta*, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, and the principal place of the little territory of *Livradois*. It belongs to the marquis of Roche Baron, who is of the house of Rochefoucault. Ambert is considerable for its trade, especially for its manufactory of paper and camblets.

AMBIAN, in Latin *Ambianum*, a kingdom and town of Æthiopia, near the lake of Zaffian. It lies between the kingdoms of Bagmid and Qqara.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a kingdom and town of Æthiopia; situated on the Nile, betwixt Nubia and the kingdom of Bagamedri.

AMBIATINUM, a town of Germany, near Coblenz; where the emperor Caligula was born.

AMBIBANI, a people of the ancient Gauls, mentioned by Cæsar; supposed to be the same with that of *Avranche*, in Normandy; and the town of Ambie still retains the name.

AMBLESIDE, in Latin *Amboglanna*, a market-town in Westmoreland, at the upper end of the *Winander Meer*, 250 miles from London. It has been formerly a large city, and a station of the Romans, many of whose coins and medals have been found here. It is noted for a considerable manufactory in cloth, and a beautiful cascade near it; its market, on Wednesday, is well-stored with provisions. It has two fairs, Wednesday after Whitsunday and October 29.

AMBLETUSE, in Latin *Ambletosa*, a small town in the province of Picardy, France, on the English Channel; and has its own governor: it is also a free port. Lewis XIV. intended to have made a harbour in the road off *Ambletuse*, in which frigates of between 36 and 40 guns might lie; but this scheme has not hitherto been brought to bear, though it would not be difficult to put it in execution. The port here is pretty good for middling vessels. Since the aforesaid design of cleaning the harbour has been on foot, several houses and inns have been built here, and some fortifications raised. The harbour is defended by a large tower, on which is a battery of great guns, with a garrison in it. In December 1688 landed at this place king James II. with the duke of Berwick, and a few other attendants, in his escape or flight from England, after abdicating the crown. It lies 5 miles N. of Boulogne. Lat. 49, 40, N. Long. 1, 30, E.

AMBOGES. See **CAMARONES**.

AMBOISE, in Latin *Ambasia*, or *Castrum Ambaciacum*, a town belonging to the government of Touraine, in France, near the conflux of the rivers *Amasse* and *Loire*, over the latter of which there is here a fine stone-bridge. It lies between Tours and Blois, about 5 leagues or 15 miles distant from each.

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each. Here is a spacious castle built on a high rock, in which king Charles VIII. was born, anno 1470; and where he also ended his life in 1498, either by running against a door, or was killed, as others will have it, by a cannon-ball as he lay asleep. Here are likewise to be seen the statues of Charles VIII. and his queen Anna; a very large pair of stag's horns, 10 feet high, and 8 broad from the tip of one horn to the other; but these are not natural horns, but made of wood; besides other curiosities. In this castle Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael in 1469; and in it also is a chapter. What has rendered this place still more famous is a cruel execution which was done here in 1560; 1200, most of them persons of quality and rank, having been hanged, drowned, or beheaded, whilst the young king, Francis II. his mother, namely, Catherine de Medicis, and two brothers, with most of the ladies of the court, beheld this tragical scene from the balcony of the castle. Amboise is the seat of an election, a royal tribunal, salt-magazine, forest-court, marshalsea, &c. It contains two parishes, the one for the gentry, freeholders, officers, foreigners, and all their attendants; but the foreigners are admitted for a year only; after which, if they be not gentlemen, freeholders, or officers, they must remove to the other parish, which is for the burghers, or common people. It has four convents and an hospital. In this place first began the civil or Protestant wars of France in 1561, and gave rise to the name of Huguenots. Within the city is an island, where Clovis and Alaric came to an interview. Lat. 47, 25, N. Long. 1, 30, E.

AMBOSIA, a large and populous village in the kingdom of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Oporto, about a day's journey from the former city.

AMBOULE, a very fertile valley towards the eastern part of the island of Madagascar, on the African coast, N. of the province of Carcanossi. It yields great store of oil and sesamum, has mines of iron and steel, and abounds in excellent pasturage, which renders the beef of that island very fat and palatable. In the neighbourhood is a hot well, good against cold distempers of the limbs, and about four fathom from a small river, the gravel of which is so hot, that there is no treading upon it, though the water be very cold. The natives are governed by a voadziri, or black prince. It contains about 3000 men; but very wicked, the place being an asylum for all vagabonds.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca-islands in the East-Indies. It is commodiously situated about 100 miles W. and by N. of the Banda-islands, lying between these last and the Moluccas; and is remarkable for being the center of the commerce for nutmegs and cloves, which is entirely monopolised by the Dutch East-India company. It is about 24

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leagues in circumference. The air is but indifferent; and infects the body with a scrophulous disorder, not unlike the French-pox, except its not being so painful, and not corroding the bones. This disorder is said to be easily cured in the first stage; but very difficult, if allowed to proceed to any height. The island is fertile in millet, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, potatoes, oranges, lemons, citrons, &c. Here is likewise the sago tree, a kind of palm, of the pith of which they make bread, and by cutting off one of the branches near the top the sap will flow out: this juice is very sweet, and will ferment into a sort of wine. A bitter root, called oubat, is made use of to prevent it from turning, otherwise it would soon grow sour as vinegar. Some trees will yield 30 quarts in 24 hours. The men wear large whiskers, and but little hair upon their chin; and have only a slight piece of stuff wrapt round their middle. The women tie their hair in knots; the maids are bought of their fathers before they are married; and if the wife proves barren the marriage is dissolved. Some of the natives are Mahometans, and some Christians: but they are all said to be lazy, deceitful, and treacherous; and will rather die than leave their ancient customs. They make war with small swift vessels, in shape like dragons with regard to the head and tail. Their houses are built of bamboo-canes and sago-trees. They sleep on mats. Their weapons are bows, and arrows, javelins, scymitars, and targets. They have likewise trunks, out of which they shoot poisoned arrows. The women are very amorous; and if they are deceived by their gallants, they give them a slow poison, which causes them to linger a great while before they die. The inhabitants dealt fairly with our traders in their first voyages; but as soon as the Dutch got footing, they treated us with their usual insolence. The principal town has to the W. of it a very fair bay, where is safe anchorage, and good shelter for ships; and it enters deep into the country, so as to divide the island almost into two parts. In this island are several very good villages. Amboyna was first discovered by the Portuguese, who built a fort upon it, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1605. They did not, however, become masters of the whole island at once. The English had here five factories, which lived under the protection of the Dutch castle; holding themselves safe, in respect of the friendship between the two nations. Great differences had arisen between the Dutch and English colonists in this part of the world; till at last, the English East-India company applying to king James, a treaty was concluded in 1619, by which the concerns both of the English and Dutch were regulated, and certain measures agreed upon for preventing future disputes. This was an additional security to the English; and by virtue of the treaty they

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they continued two years in Amboyna trading with the Dutch. During this time, however, several differences happened; which occasioning mutual discontents, the complaints were sent to Jacatra, in the island of Java Major, to the council of defence of both nations there residing: but they not agreeing, a state of the case was sent over to Europe, to be decided by the East-India companies of both nations; or, in case they should not agree, by the king of England and the states of Holland, according to an article in the treaty of 1619. But before these disputes could be decided in a legal way, the Dutch at Amboyna thought proper to invent a report of a plot intended by the English to surprise the Dutch fort, and destroy them. By this transaction the clove-trade fell entirely into the hands of the Dutch; and the more effectually to preserve it, the company takes care to have all the clove-trees in the adjacent islands grubbed up. Sometimes also, when the harvest is very large, part of the produce of Amboyna itself is burnt. To prevent the rearing of cloves in any of the neighbouring islands, or the inhabitants from selling them to strangers, the governor of Amboyna makes the tour of his government with a fleet of curricuries, consisting sometimes of 20, and at others of 30, 40, or 50 sail. This expedition is made with all the pomp imaginable, in order to gratify the pride and folly of the Indian chiefs. The true reason of their taking all this pains is, because experience has shewn that no contracts, however solemn, can prevent the inhabitants of those islands from selling their spice to strangers; and even now, frauds are so frequently practised by the Dutch themselves, though the company is inexorable in punishing them, that the common people call the cloves galken-kruid, that is, the gallows-spice. Besides the cloves, coffee is also cultivated here by the Dutch, and a gold mine has been lately found out. This was discovered by the quantities of gold-dust that were washed from some mountains by the torrents. Here also grows a kind of red-wood, which, besides the beauty of its colour, is exceedingly firm and durable; and, which is still more remarkable, its grain is naturally embellished with abundance of beautiful figures. Of this wood they make tables, chairs, escrutoires, &c. for the principal persons in the government, and the rest is sold all over the Indies at a very extravagant rate. Amboyna is divided into two parts, viz. a greater and lesser peninsula. The former, called Hiton, is 12 leagues in length, and 2 and a half broad. In this the Dutch have no less than 5 forts, or rather strong redoubts, mounted with cannon. The other is called Leytimor, 5 leagues in length, and one and a half broad, which is the southern part of the island; on this stands the fort of Victoria, which is the residence of the governor and his council, composed of 15 gentlemen or

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merchants. The fortress is a square, the ramparts mounted with 60 pieces of brass cannon, and the garrison usually composed of 600 men. It is so strong by nature and art as to be in a manner impregnable; and so effectually does it command the harbour, that no vessel could come in or go out without being sunk by the cannon, if the governor chose. The inhabitants of Amboyna are computed at 70,000 or 80,000, of whom but a small number are Dutch; and this obliges them to be continually upon their guard, and to keep a competent number of troops in each of their forts, particularly in that of Middleburgh, which stands upon the isthmus that connects these peninsulas. This island is reckoned the best settlement in the East-Indies, next to Batavia. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Dutch, Portuguese, and Spaniards. In this island are many high and steep mountains, with springs of fresh-water; and in the valleys are fine walks made by rows of trees. The inhabitants who live on the hills have not yet submitted to the Dutch. The weapons of this and the neighbouring islands are nearly alike. Their houses are built low, as the country is subject to earthquakes. A Dutch folio was printed here in 1705, with copper-plates representing the natural curiosities of this island. We are told by captain Hamilton that no less than 50 Dutch Protestant churches are to be met with in Amboyna; the converts having increased vastly since the education of some Ambonese youth in the universities of Holland, and their return hither with church-orders. Lat. 3, 40, S. Long. 126, E.

AMBRACIA, anciently a city of Epirus, in European Turkey, which gave its name to the neighbouring gulph; about a day's journey from Arta, or l'Arta, and still called by the country-people Ambrakia, though now only a village, about a mile from the sea, just at the bottom of the bay. King Pyrrhus kept his court in this place, and Augustus called it Nicopolis after his naval victory over Marc Antony. Here is a kane, which serves as a warehouse for lodging the merchandise brought hither.

AMBRACIAN-GULPH, situated between the islands of Corcyra and Cephalonia. Into this gulph sailed Marc Antony's fleet just before the battle of Actium.

AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a town of Tyrol, in Austria, with a pleasant and strong castle or fort of the same name; so called from the design of it, which was a shady summer-house. The latter is delightfully situated, at the end of a fine park overlooking the Jun. The apartments have now little more left than the bare walls; though formerly they were fitted up with sumptuous furniture for the archdukes of Austria, who used to spend their summers here, as they did their winters at Inspruck.

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Innsbruck. It is adorned with such a vast variety of statues, medals, &c. that in 1601 a large book was printed, giving an account of them. To pass over the immense treasure here in gold and precious stones; the several princes ranged on horseback, in all their rich old tilting accoutrements, and a variety of other remarkable things, we cannot omit the armour of Charles IX. king of France, and the statue of Francis I. on horseback, in plaster, exactly representing him in his armour, and his horse in his trappings, just as he was taken at the battle of Pavia; likewise the armour of several emperors, kings, and princes, with the picture of each drawn to the life, just by it. In short, here are abundance of spoils and trophies, taken in some of the most important victories obtained by the house of Austria for 2 or 300 years past; particularly the effigies of two Turkish bashaws on horseback, with the costly habits and harness in which they were taken, embellished with gold, silver, and precious stones. Among the collection of rarities is the trunk of an oak, inclosing the entire body of a deer, which is supposed to have perished in the snow, and upon a thaw being brought down by a torrent from the neighbouring hills, and covered with mud, was first inclosed by the roots, which, as the tree grew, forced it by degrees up into the trunk. Noah's rainbow is so admirably painted on one of the ceilings that the great duke of Tuscany offered 100,000 crowns for it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery full of busts. The chatellan, or keeper of this castle, who is generally some invalid, comes purposely from Innsbruck to shew the apartments to strangers; at which time he is always attended with a strong guard, and expects a suitable recompence for his trouble. This castle was once a seat of the counts bearing the same name, and is now subject to the emperor. A little way from the town, on its S. side, is the famous monastery of Wilheim; which see. Ambras stands about a mile S.E. from Innsbruck. Lat. 47, 11, N. Long. 31, 50, E.

AMBRES, a little town belonging to the diocese of Castres and government of Languedoc, in France. It is a marquifat, the proprietor of which is subject to the barons, who have a seat and voice in the provincial diet.

AMBRESBURY. See **AMESBURY**.

AMBRIERES, a small town belonging to Upper Maine, one of the three subdivisions of the province and government of Maine with Perche. It is a marquifat.

AMBROISE, (St.) a small town belonging to the diocese of Uzez, in Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the river Celse.

AMBRONES, a Gaulish people who lived near

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the foot of the Alps, between Switzerland and Provence. They invaded the Roman territories in conjunction with the Cimbric and Teutones; but were defeated with great slaughter by Marius about 101 years before Christ. Their women, who had staid during the engagement in a kind of fortification made with their carts, on seeing their husbands flying, and the Romans at their heels, armed themselves with axes, and, gnashing with their teeth, fell with fury on the pursuers and pursued. Their first rage being spent, they desired to surrender themselves, upon the single condition, that their chastity should not be violated; but this equitable request being denied, they first killed their children, and then themselves, not one remaining alive out of the whole multitude.

AMBROSE, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on the Doria. It is situated near Sosa, and not far from the famous abbey of St. Michael d'Escluse, one of the principal of the Benedictine order, on which many others depend. Lat. 45, 7, N. Long. 7, 14, E.

AMBROSE-ISLAND, a small island laid down in some of the most approved charts, and particularly mentioned in Mr. Robertson's Elements of Navigation, as lying in S. lat. 23, 30. W. long. 82, 20. It was searched for, however, in 1767, by Captain Carteret, with such diligence that he concludes it to have no existence, as he could not discover land any where near that place.

AMBRUN, or **EMBRUN**, in Latin Eburodunum, Ebrodunum, or Ebrodunum, the capital of the district of Ambrunois, or of the Alpes Maritimes, belonging to the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It is a small but pretty strong city, situated on a steep rock almost inaccessible, on the side of the river Durance, which runs at the foot of it. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692. The city is very thin of people, though it is the seat of a royal balliwick and the see of an archbishop, who styles himself prince and count of Ambrun, and baron of Guillestre and Beaufort. Half of the lordship and jurisdiction of the city belongs to him. His suffragans are the bishops of Digne, Grasse, Vence, Glandève, and Senes; also Nice, in Piedmont. His annual revenue amounts to 22,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2400 florins to the court of Rome. His palace is the finest structure in the city, and situated in the highest part of it. Besides the cathedral here are five parish-churches, a Jesuit's college, and a convent of Capuchins. It lies 44 miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 44, 10, N. Long. 26, 5, E.

AMBRUNOIS, or **EMBRUNOIS**, one of the seven territories belonging to the Upper Delphinat; in the government of Dauphiny, in France, of which Ambrun is its capital; which see. It is situated on the S. of Briançonnais, and on the confines

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finis of Provence, from which the river Durance parts it. Ambrunois lies entirely in the Alps, and in Julius Cæsar's time was inhabited by the Catu-rigi. The counts of Ambrunois formerly acknowledged the archbishops of Ambrun as their lords paramount, and were obliged to pay them homage: but the kings of France have since shaken off that vassalage, and have made even the archbishops to do them homage, and to give them up half the lordship of the city, where, as has been already said, they have established a royal bailiwick.

AMBRYM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16, 15, S. lat. and 168, 20, E. long.

AMBY, a town of Limburg, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated on the E. side of the Maes, and opposite to Maastricht. Lat. 50, 56, N. Long. 5, 45, E.

AMEL, a kingdom of Africa near the Atlantic, within the mouth of the Niger, in Nigritia.

AMELAND, an island on the coast of West Friesland, in the United Provinces, situated in the German sea. It lies six leagues from Leewarden: it is part sandy, and part very fertile. Here is a great fishing of sea-dogs. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

AMELIA, a county in the province of Virginia, North-America, situated among several rivers, having Cumberland county on the N. Prince George county on the E. and Lunenburg county on the S. and W.

AMELIA-ISLE. See **AMALIA**.

AMELIA, anciently *Ameria*, or *Æmilia*, a small city of Spoleto, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in Mid-Italy. It is situated on a hill between the Tiber and Nera; a place celebrated by the old geographers: and Pliny, following Cato, says it was built 964 years before the war of Perseus. The several ruins of it still extant bear evident marks of its antiquity. It is the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. The territory about it abounds in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruit. Amelia stands five miles from Narni, in the road to Todi, and 25 S. W. of the city of Spoleto. Lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 13, 20, E.

AMERICA, the fourth general division of the terraqueous globe, the other three being Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is the largest, and in some respects the richest, of all the four. America was the last discovered and known, as well as in all probability the last peopled: for, whatever some authors may have fondly imagined, that this vast land, or at least some tracts of it, were known to king Solomon, yet it is evident that neither the sacred records, nor the ancient historians, have ever mentioned, or appear to have had any notion of this part of the globe. We therefore may safely join with the greatest part of authors, that America continued unknown from the creation, quite

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to the year of the Christian æra 1492, when it was first discovered by the ever memorable Christopher Columba, Columbus, or more properly, according to some, Colon, a native of Genoa, a very expert sailor, and an excellent mathematician, for Ferdinand and Isabella, the then king and queen of Spain, though that gallant adventurer had not the honour of calling this new world by his own name. In Columbus's first voyage he contented himself with discovering several of the Lucayo or Bahama islands, with those of Cuba and Hispaniola. But fortune gave it to one of his successors, Americ or Americus Vespucio, a Florentine by birth, who, in 1497, was sent thither by Emanuel king of Portugal, in order to carry on the discoveries begun by Columbus; when sailing directly from E. to W. he fell upon that part only which lies S. of the Equator; he arrogantly and unjustly assumed to himself the glory of being the first European who discovered this new world, and of calling it by his own name; but it was not till 1510, that the extremity of the continent was discovered by a celebrated Portuguese navigator, whose true name was Fernando de Magalhaens, by the Spaniards called Hernando Magalhães, and by the French Magellan, from whom the straits between the southern point of the continent and the island of Terra del Fuego take their name. Bartholemew, the brother of Columbus, who had been sent to our king Henry VII. inspired him with such a desire of making his subjects sharers in the advantages of this new-found world, that he sent, John Cabot, a Venetian, who was a man of equal skill and courage with him, to go in quest of it. His charter from that prince bore date in the year 1496, and in the year following he and his three sons discovered Newfoundland; from which, sailing along the coast of America, he came as far as the Cape of Florida. So that whatever title the Spaniards may claim to this new world, ours is not only equal, but superior, even if we should set aside the previous agreement between our king Henry and the said Bartholemew, in his brother's name. For if a discovery, possession, and improvement, give a good right, ours is at least equal to theirs. But if, as the Spaniards pretend, a discovery without taking possession, be a sufficient title, then ours to the main-land must of course be better than theirs: and thus much may serve for the discovery of this new part of the globe. With regard to that of its several kingdoms, nations, and particular conquests of them by the Europeans, they will be best seen under their respective heads in this work. This vast country is bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from Europe and Africa; on the west, by the Pacific ocean, or great South sea, by which it is separated from Asia. On the south, it is bounded by the Frozen ocean. But its boundaries towards the north

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north have never been ascertained; nor is it determined whether the northern parts of America join to those of Europe and Asia or not. As far as it is known, America extends from Lat. 80, N. to 56, S. and from 25 to 170, Long. W. from London; its length being between 8000 and 9000 miles, and its greatest breadth 5000. America is by no means of equal breadth throughout its whole extent; but is divided into two great continents, called North and South America, by an isthmus 1500 miles long, and which at Darien, about Lat. 9, N. is only 60 miles over. This isthmus forms, with the northern and southern continents, a vast gulph, in which lie a great number of islands, called the West Indies, in contradistinction to the eastern parts of Asia, which are called the East Indies. Between the New World and the Old there are several very striking differences; but the most remarkable is the general predominance of cold throughout the whole extent of America. Though we cannot, in any country, determine the precise degree of heat, merely by the distance from the equator; because the elevation above the sea, the nature of the soil, &c. affect the climate; yet, in the ancient continent, the heat is much more in proportion to the vicinity, to the equator, than in any part of America. Here the rigour of the frigid zone extends over half that which should be temperate by its position. Even in those latitudes, where the winter is scarcely felt on the old continent, it reigns with great severity in America, though during a short period. Nor does this cold, prevalent in the New World, confine itself to the temperate zones, but extends its influence to the torrid zone also, considerably mitigating the excess of its heat. Along the eastern coast the climate, though more similar to that of the torrid zone in other parts of the earth, is nevertheless considerably milder than in those countries of Asia and Africa which lie in the same latitude. From the southern tropic to the extremity of the American continent the cold is said to be much greater than in parallel northern latitudes even of America itself. For this so remarkable difference between the climate of the new continent and the old, various causes have been assigned by different authors. Though the climate of North America certainly appears colder to those who have visited it than the corresponding places of Europe, yet we have no proof that the colds in that part of the world are absolutely superior to those on the eastern continent; indeed we cannot well suppose any degree of cold superior to what has been felt in Siberia. At Albany-fort, on Hudson's-bay, situated in Lat. 53, 20, N. the thermometer in winter 1775 stood at 28; below 0. This was certainly very great, but far inferior to the Siberian cold in Lat. 58, 10; and it cannot be thought, that the small difference in latitude would

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occasion such an enormous difference in the degree of cold. The reason why such large tracts in North America are constantly covered with snow, is probably the prodigious number and size of its mountains, greatly exceeding what are to be found on the eastern continent. The tops of high mountains are always excessively cold, even in the warmest regions; and they necessarily keep off the warmth of the sun in summer from large tracts of ground. For this reason, they naturally produce cold summers; but they also afford shelter to the trees and other vegetables in winter; so that wood is found in America much farther north than in Asia. This, which is a very strong proof of the greater cold of the Asiatic winters than the North American, will appear from the following account of the climate of North America, contrasted with that of the eastern coast of Asia. "The American land is in a much better state, with regard to climate, than the farthest part of Asia, though it lies near the sea, and has every where high mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snows; for that country, when its qualities are compared with those of Asia, has by far the advantage. The mountains of that part of Asia are every where ruinous and cleft; from whence they have, long since, lost their consistency, and likewise their inward warmth; upon which account they have no good metal of any kind; no wood nor herbs grow there, except in the valleys, where is seen small brush-wood and stiff herbs. On the contrary, the mountains of America are firm, and covered on the surface, not with moss, but with fruitful earth or mold; and therefore, from the foot to the very top, they are decked with thick and very fine trees. At the foot of them grow herbs proper to dry places, and not to marshy ones; besides that, for the most part, those plants are of the same largeness and appearance both on the lower grounds and on the very tops of the mountains, by reason that there is every where the same inward heat and moisture. But in Asia there is so great a difference between them, that of one kind of plants growing there, one would be apt to make several kinds, if one did not observe a rule, which holds generally with regard to those places, viz. that, in lower grounds, herbs grow twice as large as on the mountains. In America, even the sea-shores, at Lat. 60, are woody; but in Kamschatka, at Lat. 51, no place set with small willows and alder-trees is found nearer than 20 verstes from the sea; plantations or woods of birch-trees are, for the most part, at the distance of 30 verstes; and with regard to pitch-trees, on the river Kamschatka, they are at the distance of 50 verstes or more from its mouth. At 62, there is no wood at Kamschatka. In Steller's opinion, from the aforementioned latitude of America, the land extends as far as 70, and farther; and the

the chief cause of the aforesaid growth of woods in that country is the cover and shelter it has from the west. On the other hand, the want of wood on the Kamtschadalian shores, especially on the shore of the Penhsinian-sea, doubtless comes from a sharp north-wind, to which it is much exposed. That those parts which lie from the Lopatka, farther to the north, are more woody and fruitful, is owing to Cape Tchukotski, and the land that has been observed over against it, by which those parts are sheltered from the sharp winds. For this reason also fish come up the rivers of America earlier than those of Kamtschatka. The 20th of July there has been observed a great plenty of fish in those rivers; whilst at Kamtschatka it is then but the beginning of an abundant fishery.—In the southern hemisphere the water bears a much larger proportion to the land than in the northern. From the chart prefixed to captain Cook's Voyages it appears that the whole space contained between the south pole and 30 of lat. all round the globe, is entirely occupied by the ocean, except a small part of South-America, a still smaller part of Africa, the islands of New-Zealand, and a very inconsiderable portion of New-Holland. Here, according to what we have advanced, a perpetual winter ought to take place; and for a great part of the space it actually does so. In 1766, Oct. 30th, commodore Byron, while in lat. 35, 50, S. found the weather as cold as in the same month in England. In 1766, Nov. 12, captain Wallis found it very cold in lat. 30, S. though the month of November in that climate corresponds to that of May with us. In 1769, January 3, captain Cook's people complained of cold in lat. 47, 17, S. and were clothed in their winter-garments; though this was the month which corresponds to July with us, and consequently the warmest in the whole year: nay, on the 16th of this month, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander having gone ashore on Tierra del Fuego, lying in a south-latitude corresponding to that of England, they were overtaken by a violent storm of snow; and the cold was so excessive as to kill two of their attendants. In 1770, March 18, corresponding to the same day in September with us, the whole country of New-Zealand, in lat. 43, 4, S. was covered with snow. In November 1772, captain Cook's people put on their winter-dress in lat. 42, S. and on December 5, corresponding to the same day of June in this country, the thermometer sunk to 38 during the night; and some snow fell next morning. Five days after, having advanced as far as lat. 49, 45, S. the thermometer sunk to 32, and fresh water began to freeze aboard their ship. The next morning they fell in with ice floating on the sea. Proceeding still to the southward, they were stopped in lat. 67, 15, S. by field-ice, such as is met with in the high northern latitudes, only much thicker.

When they had once fallen in with the ice, it does not appear that the cold had greatly increased; for though they afterwards proceeded as far as 71, 10, S. the weather was far from being intolerable; for in that latitude, on January 30th, 1774, the thermometer stood only at 32. We shall conclude this subject with some observations made by Mr. Forster on the climate of different places in the southern hemisphere. The following is an account of the climate of New-Zealand in November 1773:—"Scarce a day passed without heavy squalls of wind, which hurried down with redoubled velocity from the mountains; and strong showers of rain, which retarded all our occupations. The air commonly was cold and raw, vegetation made slow advances, and the birds were only found in the valleys sheltered from the chilling southern blast. This kind of weather in all likelihood prevails throughout the winter; and likewise far into the middle of summer, without a much greater degree of cold in the former, or of warmth in the latter season. Islands far from any continent, or at least not situated near a cold one, seem in general to have an uniform temperature of air, owing perhaps to the ocean which every where surrounds them. It appears, from the meteorological journals kept at Port Egmont, on the Falkland-islands, that the extremes of the greatest cold and the greatest heat observed there throughout the year do not exceed 30 on Fahrenheit's scale. The latitude of that port is 51, 25, S. and that of Ship-cove, in Queen Charlotte's-Sound, only 41, 5. This considerable difference of site will naturally make the climate infinitely milder than that of Falkland's-Islands, but cannot affect the general hypothesis concerning the temperature of all islands; and the immense height of the mountains in New-Zealand, some of which are covered with snow throughout the year, doubtless contributes to refrigerate the air, so as to assimilate it to that of the Falkland's-isles, which are not so high."—Tierra del Fuego, the southern extremity of America, is thus described. "On the 2d of December, 1774, after a short calm we had a fresh breeze, which continued to blow without intermission, but with different degrees of velocity, till the 18th, when we made the land a little after midnight, near Cape Deseado, on one of the westernmost islands of Tierra del Fuego. The part of the world which was now in sight had a very unfavourable aspect. About 3 o'clock in the morning we ran along it, and found it for the greatest part hid in a thick haze. The parts near us seemed to be small islands, which, though not very high, were however very black, and almost entirely barren. Beyond them we saw some broken high lands, which were covered with snow almost to the water's-edge. In the afternoon we passed the island upon which Cape Noir is situated, mentioned by M. Frezier. We found many

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many separate islands from the place where we made the coast to Cape Noir; and should perhaps have seen many more if the weather had not been very hazy. We found the land to all appearance much more compact after passing Cape Noir; and the next morning, December 19, in particular, the coast seemed to be entirely connected; the mountains rose to a much greater height immediately from the sea-side, and were covered with snow in every part. The wind gradually lessened, and towards noon we were entirely becalmed, having the finest sunshine and mild weather. It was very amusing to us to meet with mild weather in the neighbourhood of that tempestuous cape, of which the name alone has affrighted the mariners ever since lord Anson's voyage. The destruction of vulgar prejudices is of so much service to science, and to mankind in general, that it cannot fail of giving pleasure to every one sensible of its benefits. We had this day the thermometer at 48; which, considering the neighbourhood of the huge heaps of snow on shore, was very moderate. This part of the world has been called the Coast of Desolation by the navigators who first visited it, and seems fully to deserve the appellation. Here we discovered nothing but vast mountains, of which the spiry summits were every where covered with eternal snow. Along the sea, the nearest rocks were clear of snow; but black, and destitute of grasses and shrubbery. Some inlets appeared in different parts, where a few islands seemed to have a covering of green. We stood in to one of these in the evening, having obtained an easterly breeze. A huge perpendicular wall of rock formed its western entrance; and captain Cook called it the York-Minster, having discovered a strong resemblance between that Gothic building and this dreary chaotic rock. It lies in 55, 30, S. and 70, 28, W. Along the coast we found regular soundings; but in the mouth of the inlet we could not reach the bottom with 150 fathom of line. This circumstance had already happened to us before at Dusky-Bay (New-Zealand); but, as we saw a very spacious sound before us, we ventured to stand on, amidst different rude islands; on which the summits of the hills were sometimes capped with snow. After being much retarded by calms, we arrived about 9 o'clock in a small cove, indifferently sheltered either from wind or sea; but a welcome place of refuge, on account of the approach of night. The next morning captain Cook, &c. went in a boat in quest of a more safe and convenient anchorage. We only rowed round a single point of the island under which our ship lay, and immediately found a fine cove sheltered from all winds and perfectly land-locked, with a little rill of water and a shrubbery. The weather was mild, considering the climate; and several birds were heard on

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shore. We found many little clefts, which cannot properly be called valleys, where a few shrubs of different species sprung up in a thin layer of swampy soil, being defended against the violence of storms, and exposed to the genial influence of reverberated sun-beams. The rock, of which the whole island consisted, is a coarse granite, composed of fels-path, quartz, and black mica or glimmer. This rock is in most places entirely naked, without the smallest vegetable particle; but wherever the rains or melted snows have washed together some little rubbish and other particles in decay, it is covered with a coating of minute plants, in growth like mosses; which, forming a kind of turf about an inch or more in thickness, very easily slip away under the foot, having no firm hold on the rock. In sheltered places a few other plants thrive among these mossy species; and these at last form a sufficient quantity of soil for the nutriment of shrubs, especially in such spots as I have mentioned before. Barren as these rocks appeared, yet almost every plant we gathered on them was new to us; and some species were remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, or their smell. Early the next morning captain Cook set out to take bearings in the sound, and we took that opportunity to examine its natural productions. The sound is very spacious, and surrounded to the north and east by several ranges of high mountains, which seem covered with permanent snow and ice. On entering this sound, and taking notice of its dreary desolate appearance, we had supposed that the natives of Tierra del Fuego never touch upon this inhospitable part, but confine themselves to the neighbourhood of the straits of Magelhaens, and to the eastern side of Tierra del Fuego; but it seems that human nature is capable of withstanding the greatest inclemencies of weather, and of supporting its existence alike in the burning sands of Africa and in the frozen extremities of the globe. We landed on several other islands, from whence we had a most extensive prospect across the sound, which looked wild and horrid in its wintery dress. This was, however, the first summer month of these regions; most of the plants we saw were in flower, and the birds were every where bringing up their young. From thence we may easily form an adequate idea of the torpid state of these regions, where the sun-beams cannot melt the snow at a season when their influence is the strongest. The farther we advanced from the sea the more snow appeared on the mountains. In some places we saw cascades and streams gushing down over the snow, especially where the rays of the sun took effect by being frequently reflected. We found a most beautiful cove on this coast, which formed a circular basin, where the water was smooth and transparent as a mirror. All the lower parts were fringed with trees, which we had

had no where seen so tall in the neighbourhood; and many streams gushed down with great impetuosity between their roots, making a most convenient watering-place. A prodigious number of small birds sat on every branch, and twittered around us in the sun-shine. They were of many different species; but, unacquainted with men, hopped so near us that it was impossible to shoot them, especially as we had no other than coarse shot left, and that in very small quantity. Abundance of mosses, ferns, and climbers grew up between the trees, and were no small impediment to us in walking. Various flowers enlivened these woods, and increased our collection with new species. Here then there was the appearance of summer; but if we looked up to the monstrous cloud-capt mountains which formed almost perpendicular walls on all sides of the harbour, and beheld them covered with snow and ice, which had sometimes a blue and sometimes a yellowish tinge, we thought ourselves transported to the Glaciers of Switzerland, where the seasons seem likewise to be lost and confounded in each other. The height of these mountains was very considerable, though not equal to the Alps; and their summits were divided into many sharp and craggy points, between which the interval was filled with snow. We landed here, and walked along the shore to another port, formed by a number of low islands, which entirely sheltered it from all winds. We were fortunate enough to meet with an island entirely covered with the shrubs of a species of *arbutus*, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted, and combined an agreeable tartness with a sweet and a bitter flavour. The rocks of the same island, at the water's-edge, were covered with large muscle-shells, of which we found the fish more delicious than oysters. To add to our good fortune, we met with several islands on our return covered with excellent celery; which, though much smaller than that of New Zealand, was much higher flavoured. Its juices being probably more concentrated. We loaded our boat with it, and returned late on board, after being overtaken by several smart showers. On our return we found that the neighbourhood of the ship was very sensibly warmer than the northern parts of the sound, where the air was refrigerated by the abundance of snow on the mountains. — December 25. During our absence some of the natives, in four small canoes, had visited the ship: they were described to us as wretched and poor; but inoffensive, and ready to part with their spears, seal-skins, and the like. We now regretted that we had lost the opportunity of seeing them; but fortunately they returned the next morning, though the weather was rainy. The four canoes in which they came were made of the bark of trees, which could hardly have grown in this sound, on account of their size. Several small

sticks are the ribs which distend this bark, and another stick forms the gunwale, over which they have wrapped the extremity of the bark and sewed it on. A few stones, with a small quantity of earth, are laid in the bottom of each canoe, and on this the natives keep a constant fire. Their paddles are small, and rudely formed, and they work very slowly with them. Each canoe contained from five to eight persons, including children; who, contrary to the custom of all the nations in the South-sea, were very silent in their approach to the ship; and when aboard hardly pronounced any other word than *Pesseray*. Those whom M. Bougainville saw in the Straits of Magalhaens, not far from hence, used the same word; whence he gave them the general name of *Pecherais*. We beckoned to them to come into the ship; and some accepted the invitation, though without the least sign of being pleased, and seemingly without the smallest degree of curiosity. Their persons were short, not exceeding five feet six inches at most; their heads large, the face broad, the cheek-bones very prominent, and the nose very flat. They had little brown eyes without life; their hair was black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train-oil. On the chin they had a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard; and from their nose there was a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features formed the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. The shoulders and chest were broad and bony; but the rest of the figure was so lean and shrivelled, that, to have seen it separate, we could not have believed that it belonged to the same person. Their legs were lean and bowed, and their knees disproportionally large. They had no other clothing than a small piece of old seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what Europeans would term decency. Their natural colour appeared to be an olive-brown, with a kind of gloss, which has really some resemblance to that of copper; but many of them had disguised themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. The women were nearly formed as the men, though somewhat less in stature; their features were not less uncouth and ugly, and their dress exactly the same. They had only added a small piece of seal-skin, not so large as the palm of the hand, which hung down before, fixed to a string which was tied about the waist. Round their necks they wore leather strings, on which they had hung a number of shells; and on their heads they had a kind of bonnet, consisting of a few white quill-feathers of geese, which they occasionally

signally placed upright on the head, by that means giving them a resemblance to the French head-dresses of the last century. There was but one single person among them, who had a small piece of a guanaco's skin sewed on his seal-skin to lengthen it. The children were perfectly naked; and, like their mothers, huddled continually about the fire, in each canoe, shivering continually with cold, and rarely uttering any other word than *Pesseray*, which sometimes sounded like a word of endearment, and sometimes seemed to be the expression of complaint. Those of the men who had come on deck spoke a few other words, which contained many consonants and gutturals, particularly the *ll* of the Welsh; and all seemed to lisp very strongly, which contributed to make them wholly unintelligible. They accepted trifles, such as beads, without seeming to value them; but, at the same time, they also gave away their own arms, or even their ragged seal-skins, without the least concern; their whole character being the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity." From this description of the country and inhabitants of *Tierra del Fuego*, we might reasonably enough conclude that no spot on earth can be in a more wretched state, unless it lies much nearer the south-pole: but bad as this country is, it appears to profit considerably by the neighbourhood of the continent of South-America; for small islands lying at a great distance from the continent, and nearly in the same latitude with *Tierra del Fuego*, are in a much worse state; as evidently appears from the description given by our author of South Georgia and southern Thule.—1774, January 16th. "We had very cold weather all this time, thermometer being $34\frac{1}{2}$, and great falls of snow covering our decks. This morning we had sight of the land again, and found its mountains of a vast height, covered with loads of snow and ice, in most places down to the water's edge. The only parts which were clear of snow were a few black and barren cliffs, and particularly some huge hollow rocks, that

—o'er their wave-worn basis bow'd. SHAKESPEARE.

Towards the south end of this land we saw several low islands, like the New-year's islands, which appeared to have some verdure upon them; and were therefore called the Green-islands. As it had been the main object of our voyage to explore the high southern latitudes, Mr. Forster suggested to captain Cook that it would be proper to name this land after the monarch who had set on foot our expedition solely for the improvement of science, and whose name ought therefore to be celebrated in both hemispheres. It was accordingly honoured with the name of Southern Georgia; which will give it importance, and continue to spread a lustre over it which it cannot derive from its barrenness and dreary appearance.—In the afternoon we saw two rocky

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islands at the north end of Georgia, which lay about a league asunder, and were of a dull black colour. We steered towards them, and about 5 o'clock passed in the middle between them. The northernmost was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, which contained the nests of many thousand shags, and was named Willis's-island: it is situated in 54° S. and $38, 25^{\circ}$ W. The southernmost sloped gradually to the westward, being covered on that side with some grass, and with innumerable flocks of birds of all sorts, from the largest albatrosses down to the least petrels; for which reason it was named Bird-island. Great numbers of shags, penguins, divers, and other birds played about, and settled in the water around us; this cold climate seeming to be perfectly agreeable to them. Several porpoises were likewise noticed, and many seals, which probably came to breed on these inhospitable shores. We ran along the north-east coast of the land till it was dark, when we brought to, and did not resume our course till the next morning at three o'clock. The aspect of the land was extremely unpromising; the mountains were the most craggy we had ever seen, and formed many sharp points, between which the intervals were filled with snow. We passed a bay, which, from the numbers of low green islands in it, was named the Bay of Islands; and opened another towards which we stood with the ship, having soundings at the distance of two or three miles. Upon advancing into the farthest recess of the bay, we soon observed a solid mass of ice, such as is found in the harbours of Spitzbergen (N. lat. $79, 30^{\circ}$). This mass of ice bore a great resemblance to those detached islands of which we saw such numbers floating upon the ocean in the high southern latitudes. The shores of the bay nearer the sea were clear of snow, but excessively dreary, and almost perpendicular. We landed in a spot which was perfectly sheltered from the swell, and where the land formed a long projecting point. Here we saw a number of seals assembled on a stony beach; and among them a huge animal, which we had taken to be a rock at a distance, but which proved to be exactly the same animal with Lord Anson's sea-lion. The seals which we found here were more fierce than any we had seen on the New-year's Isles, and did not run out of our way. The youngest cubs barked at us; and ran after our heels when we passed by them, trying to bite our legs. We climbed upon a little hummock, about eight yards high, where we found two species of plants; one was the grass which grows plentifully on the New-year's Isles (*dactylis glomerata*), and the other a kind of burnet (*sanguisorba*). Here Captain Cook displayed the British flag, and performed the ceremony of taking possession of these barren rocks, "in the name of his Britannic Majesty and his heirs for ever."

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A volley of two or three musquets was fired into the air, to give greater weight to the assertion; and the barren rocks re-echoed with the sound, to the utter amazement of the seals and penguins, the inhabitants of these newly discovered dominions. The rocks consisted of a bluish grey slate, in horizontal strata, of which many fragments every where covered the beaches. As far as we were able to examine them, they contained no other minerals of any kind; the whole country being useless, and frightfully barren, in every respect. During our stay on shore, we saw some small fragments of ice floating out to sea, and heard the huge masses in the farthest part of the bay crack very loud from time to time. We continued to coast the land during the two following days, and discovered several bays and headlands upon it. The appearance of the land was always nearly the same: its mountains towards the south were excessively high, and divided into innumerable ragged points, like the flames in a raging fire. On the 19th we reached the S.E. extremity of southern Georgia, which we now discovered to be an island, between 50 and 60 leagues in length. It has been supposed that all parts of this globe, including those which are barren and dreary in the highest degree, are fit to become the abode of men. Before we arrived at this island of Georgia, we had nothing to oppose to this opinion, since even the wintery shores of Tierra del Fuego were inhabited by human beings, who were still one step removed from brutes: but the climate of Tierra del Fuego is mild with respect to that of Georgia, the difference in the thermometer which we observed being at least ten degrees. It has besides the advantage of producing a quantity of shrubbery and wood sufficient to supply the wants of the natives, who are by that means enabled to rest sheltered from the inclemencies of the air, and to light fires, which give them warmth, and may serve to make their food eatable and wholesome. As New Georgia is wholly destitute of wood, and of any other combustible to serve as a succedaneum, I apprehend it would be impossible for any race of men to live upon it, though they should, instead of the stupidity of the Pefferais, be possessed of the ingenuity of the Europeans. The summers of this new island are rigorously cold, the thermometer having never risen ten degrees above the freezing point during our stay on the coast; and, though we have reason to suppose that the winters are not colder in the same proportion as in our hemisphere, yet it is probable there will be at least a difference of 20 or 30 degrees. This I think is sufficient to kill any men who may survive the summer there, supposing them provided with no other defence than that which the country affords: but South Georgia,

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besides being uninhabitable, does not appear to contain any single article for which it might be occasionally visited by European ships. Seals and sealions, of which the blubber is accounted an article of commerce, are much more numerous on the desert coasts of South America, the Falkland and the New-Year's islands, where they may likewise be obtained at a much smaller risk." We can hardly expect an account of a country where winter prevails more perfectly than in New Georgia; yet even this island appears to have been greatly superior to that named the southern Thule, of which we have the following account. "The discovery of this land happened on the 31st of January, at seven in the morning, when the weather was so hazy that we could not see four or five miles around us. We ran towards it near an hour, when we were within half a mile of the rocks, which were black, cavernous, and perpendicular to a vast height, inhabited by flocks of shags, and beaten by dreadful breakers. Thick clouds veiled the upper parts of the mountains; but one immense peak appeared towering beyond them, covered with snow. It was agreed by all present, that the perpendicular height of this mountain could not be far short of two miles. We sounded with 170 fathom close in shore; and then put about, standing to the south, in order to weather the western point, which we had now discovered. We had not run above an hour on this tack, when we saw high mountains to the S. S. E. about five or six leagues distant; which, from the course we had kept, we must have narrowly escaped about midnight. This being the southernmost extremity of the land, Mr. Forster named it the Southern Thule, a name which Captain Cook has preserved. It is situated in 59. 30. S. and 27. 30. W.—Captain Cook, however, did not venture to lose any time in the investigation of this coast, where he was exposed to imminent danger from the violence of westerly winds. He chose rather to explore its northern extremities, which besides were doubtless the most likely to be of importance to navigators. We kept at the distance of two or three leagues from the land, having little winds, and seeing the coast every where steep and inaccessible. The mountains appeared to be of vast height, their summits being constantly wrapped in clouds, and the lower part covered with snow down to the water's edge, in such a manner, that we should have found it difficult to pronounce whether we saw land or ice, if some hollow rocks had not shewn their black and paked caverns in several places. Feb. 1. We found ourselves abreast of another projecting point in the morning, which Captain Cook has since named Cape Montague. Beyond it we discovered another point to the north, which, upon our nearer approach, was discovered to be a separate island, and named

named Saunders's Island. It was not inferior in height to the mountainous coast to the south of it, and was covered with snow and ice in the same manner. It is situated in 57. 48. S. and 26. 35. W. We had little wind during the night; but, with the return of day-light, stood to the eastward, in order to weather Saunders's Island. We could not accomplish our point with a single board; but, the wind being contrary, tacked all the afternoon, in order to double the northern extremity of Saunders's island. We came very near it several times, and observed a flat point or beach running out to the northward, covered with heaps of shingle, which were piled up in the wildest manner, and offered nothing but sharp points and ridges to the eye. The whole country had the most desolate and horrid appearance which can possibly be conceived; not a single grass could be discerned upon it, and it seemed to be forsaken even by the amphibious and lumpish animals which dwelt on Southern Georgia." We have now abundant reason to conclude, that all islands are colder than continents lying in the same parallels of latitude; and that the vicinity of the ocean by no means contributes to produce warmth, but the contrary: and though water, by its property of absorbing heat in a latent state, and then discharging it in a sensible one, may be said to regulate the cold, so as to prevent its going to great extremes at any season; yet, by this very property, the distinction of seasons is lost, so that an island situated at a great distance from land may be uninhabitable by reason of the cold, while parts of a continent much nearer the pole than that island, might furnish mankind with a comfortable abode. From its shape, America may almost be considered as consisting of two islands; for only a narrow isthmus prevents the southern continent from being entirely surrounded with water. These, though very large, are far from equalling the bulk of Europe, Asia, and Africa, put together. The southern continent is not so big as Africa, and it is doubtful whether Asia does not equal the bulk of both North and South America, especially if we take in the new-discovered island of New Holland, which is very little if at all inferior in bulk to Europe. The three old continents are connected with one another, and are no doubt considerably warmer on that account. America is at a vast distance; and cannot profit by the warmth either of Africa or Asia, let it be ever so great. It is impossible, then, that the climate of New-York, New-England, and New-Scotland, can be so mild as that of France and Spain; because the winter in them is moderated by their having the Mediterranean sea to the south, and the Atlantic ocean to the west and north, at the same time that the vicinity of Africa prevents this vast quantity of water from absorbing much of their summer-heat. The American countries just now mentioned, have

indeed the Atlantic Ocean on one side, but are surrounded with land on every other, nor have they any warm continent so near them as Asia and Africa are to the southern parts of Europe: and hence they are subject to violent extremes of heat and cold; so that, in the streets of Boston, the capital of New-England, the ice frequently lies a foot thick for several months in winter; while the summer-heats are very great. In like manner is South America colder than Africa, because of its inferiority in size, and its distance from any other continent; while the small islands in the southern ocean, lying in latitudes corresponding to that of Britain, are utterly uninhabitable, and covered with perpetual snow and ice. Another particularity in the climate of America is its excessive moisture in general. In some places, indeed, on the western coast, rain is not known; but, in all other parts, the moistness of the climate is as remarkable as the cold; and this moisture undoubtedly contributes to render America in general very unhealthy. The forests wherewith it is every where covered, no doubt, partly occasion the moisture of its climate; but the most prevalent cause is the vast quantity of water in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with which America is environed on all sides. Hence those places where the continent is narrowest are deluged with almost perpetual rains, accompanied with violent thunder and lightning, by which some of them, particularly Porto Bello, are rendered in a manner uninhabitable. This extreme moisture of the American climate is productive of larger rivers than any other part of the world.—The Danube, the Nile, the Indus, or the Ganges, are not comparable to the Mississippi, the river St. Lawrence, or that of the Amazons; nor are such large lakes to be found any where as those which North America affords.—To the same cause we are also partly to ascribe the excessive luxuriance of all kinds of vegetables in almost all parts of this country. In the southern provinces, where the moisture of the climate is aided by the warmth of the sun, the woods are almost impervious, and the surface of the ground is hid from the eye, under a thick covering of shrubs, herbs, and weeds.—In the northern provinces, the forests are not encumbered with the same luxuriance of vegetation; nevertheless, they afford trees much larger of their kind than what are to be found any where else. The same moisture which is so favourable to vegetation, is found to be very unfavourable to animal life. The brute creatures of America are generally of a small size when compared with those of Europe, Asia, or Africa; nay, those which have been imported by the Europeans, though they multiplied excessively, have never failed to degenerate in size, as well as in strength and vigour. We may with the more certainty ascribe this to the pernicious influence of the moisture,

ture, as it is observed, that black cattle brought from other parts of the continent to Porto Bello, where the moisture is exceedingly great, lose their flesh so fast as to become in a few weeks scarce eatable.—To this, however, there is one exception; for America produces a species of ravenous birds called condor, superior both in size and strength to any that are to be found in other parts of the world. The same causes which check the growth and vigour of the more noble animals, are friendly to the propagation and increase of insects. America, if not joined on the N. side either to northern Tartary, the land of Jetzo, to some part of Siberia, or some other of the northern tracts in Europe, would be by much the largest island on this globe, being on every side else surrounded by the ocean, namely, on the E. by that which we stile the Western, with respect to us; on the S. by the Southern; and on the W. by the Pacific-ocean. But we have good reason for thinking that it joins to the N. part of Asia. A country of such vast extent, not only on each side of the equator, but reaching so very far beyond each of the tropics, must consequently have as great a variety of soils as it has of climates. But, upon the whole, if we except the most northern and and southern parts, which here, as every where else, are naturally cold and barren, the rest is an immense treasury of nature, producing most, if not all the plants, grains, fruits, trees, woods, metals, minerals, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world; and that not only in as great, if not greater quantities, but many of these in much higher perfection. Besides which, America has an almost infinite variety of other productions peculiar to itself, which are neither found, nor will grow, or at least thrive in any other country. But all these are nothing in comparison with the great, numerous, and inexhaustible mines of gold and silver; which, though all the art and labour of men has been endeavouring to drain for above two centuries past, are yet so far from being impoverished, that they seem rather to want some fresh supply of hands to draw out these endless treasures. One thing is to be observed of those golden-mines in particular, that they are inferior in several respects to those of Africa, where they lie so near the surface as to be dug up with the greatest ease: and where the metal is so pure as to want no other refining or operation than the bare melting. But perhaps, for aught we know, this may have been the case of these in America when the Spaniards began to work them; though in process of time they have been sunk so low as to require immense labour and cost to fetch the metal from the bowels of the earth, and that less ripe and perfect than when it was nearer the surface: for some of them, especially those of Pachma, near Mexico, we are told are between 150 and 250 yards deep; others still more in different places;

besides a much greater number which are laid aside as exhausted. But, however, it is certain, that gold and silver are far from being the only precious commodities which this country produces, as appears from the vast variety of pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones, which are brought from thence into Europe in such quantities that their value is become inconsiderable, comparatively with what it was before that time. To these we may add a vast number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are notwithstanding still more valuable and useful. Of this sort are the constant and plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brasil, fustic, lignum-vitæ, sugar, ginger, pimento, cocoa, banillas, cotton, redwood, tobacco, hides, ambergrise, bezoar, balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chile, Jesuit's-bark, mechoacan, sassafras, sarfaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, with a great variety of woods, plants, &c. to which, before the discovery of these American parts, we were either utter strangers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa. America has a great variety of most excellent fruits, which grow here to admirable perfection; such as pomgranates, citrons, lemons, oranges, malictons, cherries, pears, apples, figs, vast numbers of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots, plants, &c. Add to all this the surprising fecundity with which the soil is here blessed, whereby many exotic productions are nourished in as great perfection here as in their native ground: and this article is particularly remarkable in the coffee; which has been lately cultivated with surprising success, and might be extended to many other vegetables, which we are obliged to have from Asia and Africa. Yet with all this plenty and variety, the vast continent of America laboured under the want of several very necessary and useful commodities: for, upon the first landing of the Europeans there, they found neither corn, wine, nor oil, the inhabitants making their bread of some sorts of pulse or roots; their drink was not much better; and with regard to money, they did not know the use of it. No dogs, sheep, goats, oxen, cows, asses, nor horses were to be found there, though the land abounded with pastures; and, at first, the very sight of any of them would throw a whole troop of those wild inhabitants into a horrible panic. But all these animals have been brought hither in such plenty, and have thriven so well, that now the country has no want of them; as appears from the vast quantities of hides, particularly of oxen, continually exported from thence. However, in lieu of those domestic animals, they had several kinds of others no less valuable and useful, and which we are entirely strangers to in Europe. The same may also be said of that vast variety of birds to be seen there; some of which greatly surpass all that are to be found

found in any other parts of the world, both for surprising beauty, shapes, colours, &c. Their seas and large rivers are no less fraught with the greatest plenty and variety of fish. By what means, at what time, how early, and by whom this vast continent was first inhabited is almost impossible to say, since the natives have such imperfect records and uncertain tradition about the matter. That America may have been peopled from the north-eastern part of Asia is certainly possible; though that it actually was so can by no means be evinced. Indeed we are led into great difficulties from whatever place we suppose its inhabitants to have come: for the whole continent, from north to south, was peopled with tribes almost equally savage; and it is not easy to imagine how a few individuals, for we cannot suppose many to have come from these frozen parts of Asia, could have formed themselves into so many different tribes, each having the most inveterate malice against the others. Their colour too would incline us to think that their progenitors had been Negroes rather than Tartars. Yet Dr. Robertson says, "The actual vicinity of the two continents is so clearly established by modern discoveries as removes the chief difficulty with respect to the peopling of America. While those immense regions which stretched eastward from the river Oby to the sea of Kamtschatka were unknown, or imperfectly explored, the north-east extremities of our hemisphere were supposed to be so far distant from any part of the new world that it was not easy to conceive how any communication should have been carried on between them. But the Russians, having subjected the western part of Siberia to their empire, gradually extended their knowledge of that vast country, by advancing towards the east into unknown provinces. These were discovered by hunters in their excursions after game, or by soldiers employed in levying the taxes; and the court of Moscow estimated the importance of those countries only by the small addition which they made to its revenue. At length Peter the Great ascended the Russian throne. His enlightened comprehensive mind, intent upon every circumstance that could aggrandise his empire or render his reign illustrious, discerned consequences of those discoveries which had escaped the observation of his ignorant predecessors. He perceived that in proportion as the regions of Asia extended towards the east they must approach nearer to America; that the communication between the two continents, which had long been searched for in vain, would probably be found in this quarter; and that, by opening this intercourse, some part of the wealth and commerce of the western world might be made to flow into his dominions by a new channel. Such an object suited a genius that delighted in grand schemes. Peter drew up instructions

with his own hand for prosecuting this design, and gave orders for carrying it into execution. His successors adopted his ideas and pursued his plan. The officers whom the Russian court employed in this service had to struggle with so many difficulties that their progress was extremely slow. Encouraged by some faint traditions among the people of Siberia concerning a successful voyage in the year 1648 round the north-east promontary of Asia, they attempted to follow the same course. No vessel fitted out by the Russian court ever doubled this formidable cape. In all Siberia an opinion prevails that countries of great extent and fertility lie at no considerable distance from their own coasts. These the Russians imagined to be part of America; and several circumstances concurred not only in confirming them in this belief, but in persuading them that some portion of that continent could not be very remote. Trees of various kinds, unknown in those naked regions of Asia, are driven upon the coast by an easterly wind. By the same wind floating ice is brought thither in a few days; flocks of birds arrive annually from the same quarter; and a tradition obtains among the inhabitants, of an intercourse formerly carried on with some countries situated towards the east. After weighing all these particulars, and comparing the position of the countries in Asia which they had discovered, with such parts in the north-west of America as were already known; the Russian court formed a plan which would hardly have occurred to any nation less accustomed to engage in arduous undertakings and to contend with great difficulties. Orders were issued to build two vessels at Ochotz, in the sea of Kamtschatka, to sail on a voyage of discovery. Though that dreary uncultivated region furnished nothing that could be of use in constructing them, but some larch-trees; though not only the iron, the cordage, the sails, and all the numerous articles requisite for their equipment, but the provisions for victualling them, were to be carried through the immense deserts of Siberia, along rivers of difficult navigation, and roads almost impassable; the mandate of the sovereign and the perseverance of the people at last surmounted every obstacle. Two vessels were finished; and, under the command of the captains Behring and Tschirikow, sailed from Kamtschatka in quest of this new world, in a quarter where it had never been approached. They shaped their course towards the east; and though a storm soon separated the vessels, which never rejoined, and many disasters befel them, the expectations from the voyage were not altogether frustrated. Each of the commanders discovered land, which to them appeared to be part of the American continent; and, according to their observations, it seems to be situated within a few degrees of the north-west coast of California. Each set some of his people ashore;

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but in one place the inhabitants fled as the Russians approached; in another, they carried off those who landed, and destroyed their boats. The violence of the weather and the distress of their crews obliged both to quit this inhospitable coast. In their return they touched at several islands, which stretch in a chain from east to west between the country which they had discovered and the coast of Asia. They had some intercourse with the natives, who seemed to them to resemble the North Americans. They presented to the Russians the calumet, or pipe of peace, which is a symbol of friendship universal among the people of North-America, and an usage of arbitrary institution peculiar to them." The general character of a nation depends in a considerable degree upon that of the first founders of it. It is also a certain fact that living in society will improve the most barbarous nations. Had America then been peopled at once, or only received one colony of men into it, it is impossible but the nations must have begun some improvements through length of time. We shall suppose a colony of Tartars had been driven by some accident on the coast of North-America. They would have remembered their ancient customs, and transmitted them to their posterity. These people we know have the art of taming animals; and, though they could not find animals of the same kind with those they left in their own country, they would undoubtedly have endeavoured to render such as they found in America subservient to them; and the great utility of this practice would infallibly have preserved it when once begun. It is very probable, therefore, that as the Americans had not this art, neither had their ancestors; whom, for that reason, we can scarce suppose to have been from any nation in the northern parts of Asia, where that art has been always known. The excessively savage state of the Americans we may account for by supposing them to have come originally from the southern parts of Asia. From these places of the old continent lie a chain of islands with but very moderate distances between them till we come to the Marquesas and Society-Islands, lying between 138 and 155 deg. of W. long. and between 10 and 20 of S. lat. Then indeed the connection is in a great measure broken off; but not so much that we can suppose an impossibility of some of the inhabitants of those islands reaching the continent of America. The solitary island of Easter or S. Carlos lies at a very considerable distance from the Society-Isles, in lat. 27, 4, S. long. 109, 46, W. and yet the inhabitants are manifestly of the same race, as they speak almost the same language. Here they have very few domestic animals, and consequently must be very deficient in the art of taming them; as they must likewise be in all the South-sea islands, for the same reason. — The rivers in this country are universal-

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ly allowed to be the largest by far in the whole world; not only with regard to their breadth and depth, but likewise their very long course. For instance only in two or three of the most considerable of them. That of St. Laurence, in Canada, N. America, is computed to run above 1500 miles, and is said to be about 90 miles over at its mouth; that of the Amazons in the S. which rises in Peru, runs through several large and considerable kingdoms, and, after a course of above 3600 miles, falls into the Atlantic-ocean between Brasil and Guiana, and rolls its stream with such impetuosity, and so vast a volume of water, that it may be taken up quite fresh at several leagues distance from its mouth. That of Rio de la Plata, or Plate-river, descending from the inland of South-America, becomes so large, by the accession of other considerable rivers, that for many leagues up it looks like a sea; inasmuch that it is computed to be at least 150 miles in breadth at the place where it discharges itself into the ocean. Besides many other rivers, which shall be described under their proper heads. What has been said of their rivers is equally applicable to their mountains; which are of such surprising height and extent as cannot be matched by any in the three other parts of the world. For instance, that vastly long and high chain called the Cordillera or the Andes, which begins at the shore of the Terra Firma, as it is commonly called, next to the Isthmus of Darien, and extends itself quite to the Straits of Magelhaen, cutting the whole southern part of America into two, and running a length of 4300 miles. Their height at the same time is such, that even in those places where they are crossed over, commonly the narrowest and lowest, the passengers are several days in going over them; and they suffer very much from their excessive coldness, even in the hottest seasons; besides many other very great inconveniences and dangers which those must undergo who are obliged to cross them. They have likewise some very large and extensive woods, deserts, and lakes of a vast size. As in the discovery of this new world the Spaniards lay claim to the preference before all other Europeans, so they may with the greater truth to their being in possession of far the largest, and in some sense the best and richest share of it. However, the rest of the trading nations in Europe did not stand idle spectators of these new acquisitions and conquests, but endeavoured very soon to get what share they could. The Portuguese fell on the southern part of it, and the English on the northern; by which means the former made themselves masters of Brasil; the latter formed settlements on the coasts of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, and other northern provinces; besides the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, and others of less note. The French soon gained also a considerable northern tract of land along

ing the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. And the
 arch, who it could hardly be expected would see
 fine a country cut out and divided among their
 neighbours without laying hands on some good
 are in this common dividend, secured also to
 themselves a footing at Curaçao and Surinam, in S.
 America. And they have since made such progress
 along the river Amazons, and into the country of
 Berbices, &c. and carry on there so consid-
 erable and advantageous a commerce with the inha-
 bitants of those parts that this company is by far
 the richest in Holland. But all these put together
 amount to nothing in comparison with what the Spaniards
 have made themselves masters of, and still possess;
 having no competitors on the coast of the South-sea,
 where their dominions extend from lat. 40. N. to
 45. S. that is, above 5000 miles in length: and
 to the northern and southern tracts on each side,
 they are still possessed by the original natives. In
 these vast conquests made by the several Euro-
 pean nations above-mentioned, Christianity hath in
 the measure abolished the ancient superstition and
 idolatry which reigned there; so that little or no-
 thing of these remain, except in the northern and
 southern parts yet unsubdued; but which are still
 very considerable. Most of the European nations,
 however, have contented themselves with making
 them and advantageous settlements for commerce in
 those parts, without endeavouring to subdue and en-
 slave the inhabitants to their obedience; and instead
 of forcing them, whether they would or no, to em-
 brace Christianity, have left them at liberty to live
 and believe as they thought fit. But the Spaniards
 have taken a quite contrary method; and, by
 forcing the nations which they conquered to em-
 brace also their religion, have so far propagated it
 that they have now some millions of these subjects,
 among which all the traces of ancient heathenish
 idolatry are quite effaced, and the Romish church
 universally established that they have no less than
 archbishoprics, 26 bishoprics, 2 universities, above
 100 monasteries, a much greater number of hospi-
 tals, and parishes almost without number. This
 new and extensive world is variously divided by
 geographers, as first into continents and islands;
 and the former of these into northern and southern,
 and thence called North and South-America.
 These two countries being as it were divided by
 nature, and almost cut asunder by the sea on the
 eastern and western sides, and only joined by a nar-
 row neck of land, called the Isthmus of Darien;
 which has the city of Panama on one side, and
 Nombre de Dios on the other. This isthmus,
 which is computed to be about 20 leagues or 60
 miles in breadth, or even less: for authors are not
 agreed exactly about it; it is all that parts the Gulph
 of Mexico and the South-seas. Notwithstanding the
 many settlements of the Europeans in this conti-

ment, great part of America remains still unknown.
 The northern continent contains the British co-
 lonies of Hudson's-bay, Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-
 England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
 Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina,
 Georgia, and East and West Florida. Contains also
 the Spanish territories of Louisiana, New-Mexico,
 California, and Mexico. Besides these, there are
 immense regions to the west and north, the bound-
 aries of which have never yet been discovered.
 In such as are in any degree known dwell the E-
 squimaux, the Algonquins, the Hurons, the Iro-
 quois, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and many
 other tribes of Indians. In the southern continent
 lie the Spanish provinces of Terra Firma, Guiana,
 Peru, Paraguay, and Chili; together with that of
 Brasil, belonging to the Portuguese; and the coun-
 try of Surinam, belonging to the Dutch. Vast
 tracts, however, in the inland parts, are unknown,
 being comprehended under the general name of
 Amazonia. A large district also, said to be the
 residence of a gigantic race of men, lies on the
 south-east end of the continent, between the straits
 of Magelhaen and the province of Paraguay.

The principal islands in North-America are,

In the Atlantic Gulph of St. Law. West-India Islands, lying in the Atlantic, between North and South America.		Miles in Length—Breadth	
	Newfoundland	—	350 by 200
	Cape Breton	—	110 by 80
	St. John's	—	60 by 30
	The Bermuda isles	—	20,000 acres
	The Bahama ditto	—	very numerous
	Jamaica	—	140 by 60
	Barbadoes	—	21 by 14
	St. Christopher's	—	20 by 7
	Antigua	—	2 by 20
	Nevis and Mon-	Each of these is 18 miles in circumf.	
	ferrat		
	Barbuda	—	20 by 12
	Anguilla	—	30 by 10
	Dominica	—	28 by 13
	St. Vincent	—	24 by 18
	Granada	—	30 by 15
	Tobago	—	32 by 9
	Cuba	—	700 by 70
	Hispaniola	—	450 by 150
	Porto Rico	—	100 by 40
	Trinidad	—	90 by 60
	Margarita	—	40 by 24
	Martinico	—	60 by 30
	Guadaloupe	—	45 by 38
	St. Lucia	—	23 by 12
	St. Bartholomew,	All of them incon- siderable	
	Defeada, and		
	Marigalante		
	St. Eustatia	—	29 in circumf.
	Curaçou	—	30 by 10
	St. Thomas	—	15 in circumf.
	St. Croix	—	30 by 10

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It is universally acknowledged that the acquisition of these countries was not effected without the most horrid devastations, and massacres of the inhabitants, by the Spaniards. The riches they afford have also been the occasion of much bloodshed among the Europeans themselves; and indeed, were the advantages which the Europeans have gained from their conquests in America, duly contrasted with the losses they have sustained from them, it is doubtful whether the latter would not preponderate. It is undeniable, however, that many real and solid advantages have accrued to the Europeans by their connexions with this continent. Gold and silver have been rendered more plentiful in the European regions than ever they were before. The *Materia Medica* hath been enriched by the acquisition of the Peruvian bark and *Ipecacuanha*; medicines of so great efficacy that their good effects may justly be supposed to balance the bad consequences of the venereal disease, said to be imported from thence. But of the riches of America, as well as the history of its different provinces, their inhabitants, manners and customs, &c. we shall treat particularly under the names of each as they occur in alphabetical order.

When the thirst of gold first carried the inhabitants of Europe beyond the Atlantic, they found the inhabitants of the new world immersed in what they reckoned barbarity, but which, however, was a state of honest independence and noble simplicity. Except the inhabitants of the great empires of Peru and Mexico, who, comparatively speaking, were refined nations, the natives of America were unacquainted with almost every European art; even agriculture itself, the most useful of them all, was hardly known, or cultivated very sparingly. The only method on which they depended for acquiring the necessaries of life was by hunting the wild animals which their mountains and forests supplied in great abundance. This exercise, which among them is a common occupation, gives both strength and agility to their limbs unknown among other nations. The same cause perhaps renders their bodies in general, where the rays of the sun are not too violent, uncommonly straight and well proportioned. Their muscles are firm and strong; their bodies and heads flattish, which is the effect of art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce, their hair long, black, lank, and as strong as that of a horse. The colour of their skin is a reddish brown, admired among them, and heightened by the constant use of bears' fat and paint. The character of the Indians is altogether founded upon their circumstances and way of life. A people who are constantly employed in procuring the means of a precarious subsistence, who live by hunting the wild animals, and who are ge-

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nerally engaged in war with their neighbours, cannot be supposed to enjoy much gaiety of temper, or a high flow of spirits. The Indians therefore are in general grave even to sadness; they have nothing of that giddy vivacity peculiar to some nations in Europe, and they despise it. Their behaviour to those about them is regular, modest and respectful. Ignorant of the arts of amusement, of which that of saying trifles agreeably is one of the most considerable, they never speak but when they have something important to observe, and all their actions, words, and even looks, are attended with some meaning. This is extremely natural to men who are almost continually engaged in pursuits which to them are of the highest importance. Their subsistence depends entirely on what they procure with their hands; and their lives, their honour, and every thing dear to them, may be lost by the smallest inattention to the designs of their enemies. As they have no particular object to attach them to one place rather than another, they fly to wherever they expect to find the necessaries of life in greatest abundance. Cities, which are the effects of agriculture and arts, they have none. The different tribes, or nations, are for the same reason extremely small, when compared with civilized societies, in which industry, arts, agriculture, and commerce, have united a vast number of individuals, whom a complicated luxury renders useful to one another. These small tribes live at an immense distance; they are separated by a desert frontier, and hid in the bosom of impenetrable and almost boundless forests. There is established in each society a certain species of government, which over the whole continent of America prevails with very little or no variation; because over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly similar and uniform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, the great instruments of subjection in polished societies, an American has no method by which he can render himself considerable among his companions, but by a superiority in personal qualities of body or mind. But as nature has not been very lavish in her personal distinctions, where all enjoy the same education, all are pretty much equal, and will desire to remain so. Liberty therefore is the prevailing passion of the Americans; and their government, under the influence of this sentiment, is better secured than by the wisest political regulations. They are very far, however, from despising all sorts of authority: they are attentive to the voice of wisdom, which experience has conferred on the aged; and they enlist under the banners of the chief, in whose valour and military address they have learned to repose their confidence. In every society therefore there is to be considered the power of the chief and of the elders; and, accord-



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ing as the government inclines more to the one or the other, it may be regarded as monarchical, or as a species of aristocracy. Among those tribes which are most engaged in war, the power of the chief is naturally predominant, because the idea of having a military leader was the first source of his superiority, and the continual exigencies of the state requiring such a leader will continue to support and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather persuasive than coercive: he is revered as a father rather than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice, and one act of ill-judged violence would pull him from the throne. The elders, in the other form of government, which may be considered as an aristocracy, have no more power. In some tribes indeed there are a kind of hereditary nobility, whose influence being constantly augmented by time is more considerable. But this source of power, which depends chiefly on the imagination, by which we annex to the merit of our cotemporaries that of their forefathers, is too refined to be very common among the natives of America. In most countries therefore age alone is sufficient for acquiring respect, influence, and authority. It is age which teaches experience, and experience is the only source of knowledge among a barbarous people. Among those persons business is conducted with the utmost simplicity, and which may recall to those who are acquainted with antiquity a picture of the most early ages. The heads of families meet together in a house or cabin appointed for a purpose. Here is the business discussed, and here those of the nation distinguished for their eloquence or wisdom have an opportunity of displaying those talents. Their orators, like those of Homer, express themselves in a bold figurative style, stronger than refined, or rather softened nations, can well bear, and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive. When the business is over, and they happen to be well provided in food, they appoint a feast upon the occasion, of which almost the whole nation partakes. The feast is accompanied with a song, in which the real or fabulous exploits of their forefathers are celebrated. They have dances too, though, like those of the Greeks and Romans, chiefly of the military kind, and their music and dancing accompanies every feast. It often happens that those different tribes or nations, scattered as they are at an immense distance from one another, meet in their excursions after prey. If there subsists no animosity between them, which seldom is the case, they behave in the most friendly and courteous manner; but if they happen to be in a state of war, or if there has been no previous intercourse between them, all who are not friends being deemed enemies, they fight with the most savage fury. War, if we except hunt-

ing, is the only employment of the men; as to every other concern, and even the little agriculture they enjoy, it is left to the women. Their most common motive for entering into a war, when it does not arise from an accidental rencounter or interference, is either to revenge themselves for the death of some lost friend, or to acquire prisoners, who may assist them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their society. These wars are either undertaken by some private adventurers, or at the instance of the whole community. In the latter case all the young men, who are disposed to go out to battle, for no one is compelled, contrary to his inclination, give a bit of wood to the chief as a token of their design to accompany him: for every thing among these people is transacted with a great deal of ceremony and many forms. The chief who is to conduct them fasts several days, during which he converses with no one, and is particularly careful to observe his dreams, which the presumption natural to savages generally renders as favourable as he could desire. A variety of other superstitious and ceremonies are observed. One of the most hideous is setting the war kettle on the fire, as an emblem that they are going out to devour their enemies, which among some nations must formerly have been the case, since they still continue to express it in clear terms, and use an emblem significant of the ancient usage. Then they dispatch a large shell to their allies, inviting them to come along, and drink the blood of their enemies. They think that those in their alliance must not only adopt their enmities, but have their resentment wound up to the same pitch with themselves. And indeed no people carry their friendships, or their resentments, so far as they do; and this is what should be expected from their peculiar circumstances; that principle in human nature, which is the spring of the social affections, acts with so much the greater force the more it is restrained. The Americans, who live in small societies, who see few objects and few persons, become wonderfully attached to these objects and persons, and cannot be deprived of them, without feeling themselves miserable. Their ideas are too confined, their breasts are too narrow to entertain the sentiments of general benevolence, or even of ordinary humanity. But this very circumstance, while it makes them cruel and savage to an incredible degree, towards those with whom they are at war, adds a new force to their particular friendships, and to the common tie which unites the members of the same tribe or of those different tribes which are in alliance with one another. Without attending to this reflection, some facts we are going to relate, would excite our wonder without informing our reason, and we should be bewildered in a number of particulars seemingly opposite to one another, without

without being sensible of the general cause from which they proceed. Having finished all the ceremonies previous to the war, they issue forth with their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with streaks of vermilion, which give them a most horrid appearance. Then they exchange their clothes with their friends, and dispose of all their finery to the women, who accompany them a considerable distance to receive those last tokens of eternal friendship. The great qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid a surprise; and indeed in these they are superior to all nations in the world. Accustomed to continual wandering in the forests, having their perceptions sharpened by keen necessity, and living in every respect according to nature, their external senses have a degree of acuteness which at first view appears incredible. They can trace out their enemies, at an immense distance, by the smoke of their fires, which they smell, and by the tracks of their feet on the ground, imperceptible to an European eye, but which they can count and distinguish with the utmost facility. They even distinguish the different nations with whom they are acquainted, and can determine the precise time when they passed, where an European could not, with all his glasses, distinguish footsteps at all. These circumstances, however, are of small importance, because their enemies are no less acquainted with them. When they go out, therefore, they take care to avoid making use of any thing by which they might run the danger of a discovery. They light no fire to warm themselves, or to prepare their victuals; they lie close to the ground all day, and travel only in the night; and marching along in files, he that closes the rear diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refresh themselves, scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place where they suspect an enemy may lie concealed. In this manner they enter unawares the villages of their foes, and while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, massacre all the children, women, and helpless old men, or make prisoners of as many as they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation. But when the enemy is apprized of their design, and coming on in arms against them, they throw themselves flat on the ground among the withered herbs and leaves, which their faces are painted to resemble. Then they allow a part to pass unmolested, when all at once, with a tremendous shout, rising up from their ambush, they pour a storm of musket bullets on their foes. The party attacked returns the same cry. Every one shelters himself with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party, as soon as they raise themselves from the ground to give a second fire. Thus does the battle continue until one party is so

much weakened as to be incapable of farther resistance. But if the force on each side continues nearly equal, the fierce spirits of the savages, inflamed by the loss of their friends, can no longer be restrained. They abandon this distant war, they rush upon one another with clubs and hatchets in their hands, magnify their own courage, and insulting their enemies with the bitterest reproaches. A cruel combat ensues, death appears in a thousand hideous forms, which would congeal the blood of civilised nations to behold, but which rouse the fury of savages. They trample, they insult over the dead bodies, tearing the scalp from the head, wallowing in their blood like wild beasts, and sometimes devouring their flesh. The flame rages on till it meets with no resistance, then the prisoners are secured, those unhappy men, whose fate is a thousand times more dreadful than theirs who have died in the field. The conquerors set up a hideous howling to lament the friends they have lost. They approach in a melancholy and severe gloom to their own village, a messenger is sent to announce their arrival, and the women with frightful shrieks come out to mourn their dead brothers, or their husbands. When they are arrived, the chief relates in a low voice to the elders a circumstantial account of every particular of the expedition. The orator proclaims aloud this account to the people, and as he mentions the names of those who have fallen, the shrieks of the women are redoubled. The men too join in these cries, according as each is most connected with the deceased, by blood or friendship. The last ceremony is the proclamation of the victory: each individual then forgets his private misfortune, and joins in the triumph of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and by an unaccountable transition they pass in a moment from the bitterness of sorrow to an extravagance of joy. But the treatment of the prisoners, whose fate all this time remains undecided, is what chiefly characterises the savages. We have already mentioned the strength of their affections or resentments. United as they are in small societies, connected within themselves by the firmest ties, their friendly affections, which glow with the most intense warmth within the walls of their own village, seldom extend beyond them. They feel nothing for the enemies of their nation; and their resentment is easily extended from the individual who has injured them to all others of the same tribe. The prisoners, who have themselves the same feelings, know the intentions of the conquerors, and are prepared for them. The person who has taken the captive attends him to the cottage, where, according to the distribution made by the elders, he is delivered to supply the loss of a citizen. If those who receive him have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they adopt the captive into the family, of which he becomes

becomes a member: but if they have no occasion for him, or the resentment for the loss of their friends be too high to endure the sight of any connected with those who were concerned in it, they sentence him to death. All those who have met with the same severe sentence being collected, the whole nation is assembled at the execution, as for some great solemnity. A scaffold is erected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, where they commence their death-song, and prepare for the ensuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. The enemies, on the other side, are determined to put it to the proof, by the most refined and exquisite tortures. They begin at the extremity of his body, and gradually approach the more vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the flesh with his teeth; a third thrusts the finger, mangled as it is, into a bowl of a pipe made red hot, which he smokes like tobacco; then they pound his toes and fingers to pieces between two stones; they pull off the flesh from the teeth, and cut circles about his joints, and gashes in the fleshy parts of his limbs, which they sear immediately with red hot irons, cutting, burning, and pinching them alternately; they pull off his flesh, thus mangled and roasted, bit by bit, devouring it with greediness, and smearing their faces with the blood in an enthusiasm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the flesh, they twist the bare nerves and tendons about an iron, tearing and snapping them, whilst others are employed in pulling and extending the limbs in every way that can increase the torment. This continues often five or six hours, and sometimes, such is the strength of the savages, days together. Then they frequently unbind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what new torments they shall inflict, and to refresh the strength of the sufferer, who, wearied out with such a variety of unheard-of torments, often falls into so profound a sleep that they are obliged to apply the fire to awake him and renew his sufferings. He is again fastened to the stake, and again they renew their cruelty; they stick him all over with small matches of wood, that easily take fire but burn slowly; they continually run sharp reeds into every part of his body; they drag out his teeth with pincers, and thrust out his eyes; and lastly, after having burned his flesh from the bones with slow fire; after having so mangled the body that it is all but one wound; after having mutilated the face in such a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the skin from the head, and poured a heap of red hot coals, or boiling water, on the naked skull, they once more unbind the wretch, who, blind, and staggering with pain and weakness, assaulted and pelted upon every side with

clubs and stones, now up, now down, falling into their fires at every step, runs hither and thither, until one of the chiefs, whether out of compassion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or a dagger. The body is then put into a kettle, and this barbarous employment is succeeded by a feast as barbarous. The women, forgetting the human as well as the female nature, and transformed into something worse than furies, act their parts, and even out-do the men in this scene of horror, while the principal persons of the country sit round the stake smoking, and looking on without the least emotion. What is most extraordinary, the sufferer himself, in the little intervals of his torments, smokes too, and converses with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed, during the whole time of his execution, there seems a contest between him and them which shall exceed, they in inflicting the most horrid pains, or he in enduring them, with a firmness and constancy almost above human; not a groan, not a sigh, not a distortion of countenance escapes him; he possesses his mind entirely in the midst of his torments; he recounts his own exploits; he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted upon their countrymen, and threatens them with the revenge that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exasperate them to a perfect madness and fury, he continues his insults even of their ignorance of the art of tormenting, pointing out himself more exquisite methods, and more sensible parts of the body to be afflicted. The women have this part of courage as well as the men; and it is as rare for an Indian to behave otherwise, as it would be for any European to suffer as an Indian. Such is the wonderful power of an early institution, and a ferocious thirst of glory. I do not dwell upon these circumstances of cruelty, which so degrade human nature, out of choice; but, as all who mention the customs of this people have insisted upon their behaviour in this respect very particularly, and as it seems necessary to give a true idea of their character, I did not choose to omit it. And what is still more important, it serves to shew in the strongest light to what an inconceivable degree of barbarity, to what a pitch the passions of men may be carried, when untamed by the refinements of polished society, when let loose from the government of reason, and uninfluenced by the dictates of Christianity; a religion that teaches compassion to our enemies, which is neither known nor practised in other institutions; and it will make us more sensible than some appear to be, of the value of commerce, the arts of a civilised life, and the light of literature; which, if they have abated the force of some of the natural virtues by the luxury which attends them, have taken out likewise the sting of our natural vices, and softened the ferocity

city of the human race. Nothing in the history of mankind, as I have already observed, forms a stronger contrast than this cruelty of the savages towards those with whom they are at war, and the warmth of their affection towards their friends, who consist of all those who live in the same village, or are in alliance with it; among these all things are common; and thus, though it may in part arise from their not possessing very distinct notions of separate property, is chiefly to be attributed to the strength of their attachment; because in every thing else, with their lives as well as their fortunes, they are ready to serve their friends. Their houses, their provisions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a guest. Has any one of these succeeded ill in his hunting? has his harvest failed, or is his house burned? he feels no other effect of his misfortune than that it gives him an opportunity to experience the benevolence and regard of his fellow citizens; but to the enemies of his country, or to those who have privately offended, the American is implacable. He conceals his sentiments, he appears reconciled, until by some treachery or surprise he has an opportunity of executing an horrible revenge. No length of time is sufficient to allay his resentment; no distance of place great enough to protect the object; he crosses the steepest mountains, he pierces the most impenetrable forests, and traverses the most hideous bogs and deserts for several hundreds of miles; bearing the inclemency of the seasons, the fatigue of the expedition, the extremes of hunger and thirst, with patience and cheerfulness, in hopes of surprising his enemy, on whom he exercises the most shocking barbarities, even to the eating of his flesh. To such extremes do the Indians push their friendship or their enmity; and such indeed in general is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds. But what we have said respecting the Indians would be a faint picture, did we omit observing the force of their friendship, which principally appears by the treatment of their dead. When any one of the society is cut off, he is lamented by the whole; on this occasion a thousand ceremonies are practised, denoting the most lively sorrow. Of these the most remarkable, as it discovers both the height and continuance of their grief, is what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls. The day of this ceremony is appointed by public order, and nothing is omitted that it may be celebrated with the utmost pomp and magnificence. The neighbouring tribes are invited to be present, and to join the solemnity. At this time all who have died since the last solemn occasion, (which is renewed every ten years among some tribes, and every eight among others) are taken out of their graves; those who have been interred in the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for,

and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases. It is not difficult to conceive the horror of this general disinterment. I cannot describe it in a more lively manner than it is done by Lafitau, to whom we are indebted for the most authentic account of those nations. Without question, says he, the opening of these tombs displays one of the most striking scenes that can be conceived; this humbling portrait of human misery, in so many images of death; wherein she seems to take a pleasure to paint herself in a thousand various shapes of horror, in the several carcases, according to the degree in which corruption has prevailed over them, or the manner in which it has attacked them. Some appear dry and withered; others have a sort of parchment upon their bones; some look as if they were baked and smoked, without any appearance of rottenness; some are just turning towards the point of putrefaction; whilst others are swarming with worms, and drowned with corruption. I know not which ought to strike us most, the horror of so shocking a sight, or the tender piety and affection of these poor people towards their departed friends; for nothing deserves our admiration more than that eager diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their tenderness; gathering up carefully even the smallest bones; handling the carcases, disgusting as they are, with every thing loathsome, cleansing them from the worms and carrying them upon their shoulders through tiresome journeys of several days, without being discouraged from the offensiveness of the smell, and without suffering any other emotions to arise than those of regret, for having lost persons who were so dear to them in their lives, and so lamented in their death. They bring them into their cottages, where they prepare a feast in honour of their dead, during which their great actions are celebrated, and all the tender intercourses which took place between them and their friends are piously called to mind. The strangers, who have come sometimes many hundred miles to be present on the occasion, join in the tender condolance; and the women, by frightful shrieks, demonstrate that they are pierced with the sharpest sorrow. Then the dead bodies are carried from the cabins for the general reinterment. A great pit is dug in the ground, and thither, at a certain time, each person attended by his family and friends, marches in solemn silence, bearing the dead body of a son, a father, or a brother. When they are all convened, the dead bodies, or the dust of those which were quite corrupted, and deposited in the pit: then the torrent of grief breaks out anew. Whatever they possess most valuable is interred with the dead. The strangers are not wanting in their generosity, and confer those presents which they have brought along with them for the purpose. Then all present

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go down into the pit, and every one takes a little of the earth, which they afterwards preserve with the most religious care. The bodies, ranged in order, are covered with entire new furs, and over these with bark, on which they throw stones, wood and earth. Then taking their last farewell, they return each to his own cabin.

We have mentioned that in this ceremony the savages offer as presents to the dead, whatever they value most highly. This custom, which is universal among them, arises from a rude notion of the immortality of the soul. They believe this doctrine most firmly, and it is the principal tenet of their religion. When the soul is separated from the body of their friends, they conceive that it still continues to hover around it, and to require and take delight in the same things with which it formerly was pleased. After a certain time, however it forsakes this dreary mansion, and departs far westward into the land of spirits. They have even gone so far as to make a distinction between the inhabitants of the other world; some they imagine, particularly those who in their life-time have been fortunate in war, possess a high degree of happiness, have a place for hunting and fishing, which never fails, and enjoy all sensual delights, without labouring hard in order to procure them. The souls of those, on the contrary, who happen to be conquered or slain in war, are extremely miserable after death. A future state therefore is not at all considered among the savages as a place of retribution, as the reward of humble virtue, or as the punishment of prosperous vice. They rather judge of our happiness in the next world by what we have enjoyed in the present. Their taste for war, which forms the chief ingredient in their character, gives a strong bias to their religion. Areskouï, or the god of battle, is revered as the great god of the Indians. Him they invoke before they go into the field: according as his disposition is more or less favourable to them, they conclude they will be more or less successful. Some nations worship the sun and moon; among others there are a number of traditions, relative to the creation of the world, and the history of the gods: traditions which resemble the Grecian fables, but which are still more absurd and inconsistent. But religion is not the prevailing character of the Indians; and except when they have some immediate occasion for the assistance of their gods, they pay them no sort of worship. Like all rude nations, however, they are strongly addicted to superstition. They believe in the existence of a number of good and bad genii or spirits, who interfere in the affairs of mortals, and produce all our happiness or misery. It is from the evil genii, in particular, that our diseases proceed; and it is to the good genii we are indebted for a cure. The ministers of the genii are the jugglers, who are also the only physicians

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among the savages. These jugglers are supposed to be inspired by the good genii, most commonly in their dreams, with the knowledge of future events; they are called in to the assistance of the sick, and are supposed to be informed by the genii whether they will get over the disease, and in what way they must be treated. But these spirits are extremely simple in their system of physic, and, in almost every disease, direct the juggler to the same remedy. The patient is inclosed in a narrow cabin, in the midst of which is a stone red hot; on this they throw water, until he is well soaked with the warm vapour and his own sweat. Then they hurry him from the bagnio, and plunge him suddenly into the next river. This coarse method, which costs many their lives, often performs very extraordinary cures. The jugglers have likewise the use of some specifics of wonderful efficacy; and all the savages are dexterous in curing wounds by the application of herbs. But the power of these remedies is always attributed to the magical ceremonies with which they are administered.

AMERSFORT, AMERSFOORT, or AEMSFORT, in Latin Amisfortia, a considerable town, and the second in rank in the province of Utrecht. It stands in a pleasant fertile country on the river Eern, which first receives that name here, and becomes navigable. At this port are shipped the goods brought from Germany by Hessian waggons consigned to Amsterdam. The tobacco grown and spun here is much decayed, as is the trade in beer, but the new erected dimity and bombazine manufactures are in a thriving way. Here are two calvinist churches, an hospital, and a public school. In 1543 it was pillaged by the troops of Gelderland, and in 1561 was much enlarged. The Spaniards took it in 1629, and the Marquis of Rochfort took it for the French in 1672. Their government is much like that of Utrecht, and they enjoy nearly the same privileges. Just upon the edge of a hill near here, stands Suetf-dyke, a palace of the late King William. Amerfort lies fourteen miles N. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 52, 25, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

AMERSHAM, or AGMOMDESHAM, a small market-town and borough of Bucks, very ancient, and situated in the Chiltern, a sort of hills which abound with chalk, and are covered with beech-woods and groves. It lies in a vale, in the hundred of Burnham, and not far from Wickham. It is twenty nine miles almost W. from London, near the river Coln; is governed by two burgesses, has a handsome market-house, town-hall, and free-school. Its fairs are holden on Whitfun-Monday and September 19.

AMESBURY, AMBRESBURY, AMBLESBURY, or AMBROSEBURY, as it is written in Doomsday-Book; a very old market-town in Wiltshire, pretty large, and situated on the E. side of the river Avon.

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Its market is almost discontinued. It is said to have taken its name from Ambrius, who founded here a monastery for Benedictines, long before the coming in of the Saxons, which last destroyed it; or from Aurelius Ambrose, a British prince, who rebuilt it, and filled it with 300 monks, to pray for the souls of those noble Britons who were slain by the treachery of the perfidious Hengist the Saxon, who massacred here 271 of the ancient British nobility in cold blood, whom he had invited, with their king Vortigern, to meet him here without arms, in order to treat of a league of amity, and rejoice together. The treacherous Saxon saved only the King alive, whom he obliged to give him near a third of his kingdom eastward, before he would set him at liberty. The monastery was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and Eleanor, King Henry III.'s wife, retired and died here: whose example induced the Princess Mary, Edward I.'s daughter, and thirteen noblemen's daughters, to take the veil together in this house. The Duke of Queensberry has a seat here, built by Inigo Jones. It is not much to be admired; but the gardens are delightful, the late Duke having inclosed and planted a steep hill, at the foot of which the river Avon winds charmingly, as also through great part of the garden. Over this river there is a bridge and Chinese summer-house. The town was consumed by fire in 1753, since which it has been rebuilt in a more elegant taste. It has many good inns, it being a thoroughfare from Bridgewater, and the places adjacent, to London, from which it is distant about eighty miles, as it is about eight from Salisbury. This town consists of a long street, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street; in the intersection of which stands the church. Its town-hall or market-house is the handsomest in the county, being a brick structure on arched pillars, and has on the top a lantern and clock. Market on Tuesdays. On the river the late duke also built a handsome bridge for the public benefit. It drives but little trade; has two fairs yearly, viz. on the longest and shortest day. Near it is dug the best kind of pipe-clay. About a mile to the N. W. of this town is Stonehenge, (which see.) A charity-school was erected here in 1715, for fifteen boys and as many girls. Market on Fridays, and fairs May 17, June 22, October 6, and the first Wednesday after Dec. 12.

AMHAR, or **AMHARA**, a province of Abyssinia, said to extend forty leagues from east to west. It is considered as the most noble in the whole empire, both on account of its being the usual residence of the Abyssinian monarchs, and having a particular dialect different from all the rest, which, by reason of the emperors being brought up in this province, is become the language of the court and of the politer people. Here is the famed rock Amba-geshen,

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where formerly the young monarchs were confined. See **AMBA**.

AMIDA, a great city of Mesopotamia, or *Am-mæa*; situated on a high mountain on the borders of Assyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius. It was taken from the Romans in the time of the emperor Constant by Sapores, king of Persia. The siege is said to have cost him 30,000 men; however, he reduced it to such ruin that the emperor afterwards wept over it. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, the city was razed; the chief officers were crucified; and the rest, with the soldiers and inhabitants, either put to the sword or carried into captivity, except our historian himself, and two or three more, who, in the dead of the night, escaped through a postern unperceived by the enemy. The inhabitants of Nisibis, however being obliged to leave their own city by Jovian's treaty with the Persians, soon restored Amida to its former strength; but it was again taken by Cavadés in 501, but was restored to the Romans in 503. On the declension of the Roman power it fell again into the hands of the Persians; but was taken from them by the Saracens in 899. It is now in the possession of the Turks. Here are above 20,000 Christians, who are better treated by the Turks than in other places. A great trade is carried on in this city of red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. The Arabian name of Amida is Diarbekir, and the Turkish one Kara-Amed. Long. 39, 0, E. Lat. 36, 58, N.

AMIEIRA, a small place in the audience of Crato and province of Alentejo, in Portugal.

AMIENOIS (county of) in Latin *Ambianensis ager*, an under-stadtholdership, with Ponthieu and Vimeu, belonging to Picardy, in the government of the latter, together with Artois, in France. It is so called from Amiens, its capital; and is bounded by Artois on the N. by Santerre on the E. by Beauvaisis on the S. and by the country of Caux on the W. It includes a great part of that tract of land which was anciently inhabited by the Ambriani, from which both the capital and country seem to take their names. It is now called Picardy Proper. The river Somme runs across this country, which is very fruitful. Formerly the bishops of Amiens obtained the sovereignty over it from the kings of France, under the title of a county or earldom. In 1185, Philip the August annexed it to the crown. Charles VII. gave it to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; and in 1477, Lewis XI. united it again to the crown.

AMIENS, in Latin *Ambienum*, *Ambicnum*, anciently *Samarobriua*, *Samarobrica*, or *Samarobriga*, so called from its situation on the river Somme. It is the capital of Picardy and county of Amienois, and is a place of great antiquity, the inhabitants of which fought resolutely against Julius Cæsar, and even

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even took up arms against those of Rheims, only for yielding too easily to the conqueror. Cæsar erected here a magazine for his army, and caused a general assembly of the people of Gaul to be convened in this city. It was enlarged by the emperor Antoninus Pius, as also by his son Marcus Aurelius. The emperors Constantine, Constans, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius chose Amiens for their royal seat in Gaul: yet in 925 it suffered very much from the incursions of the Alans, Vandals, and Normans, having been almost entirely burnt; but it was rebuilt soon after. At present Amiens has the title of a vidamy or subordinate feignory or lordship. It is the residence of a general-governor, an upper-bailiff, and under-governor or stadtholder; the seat of a generality, an intendency, election, provincial-court, mint-office, a provostship for Amienois, and another for Beauvaisis. It has also an office for tobacco and the finances, a forest-district, a marshalsea, and a salt-house. This city affords a very pleasant prospect, by reason of the largeness of its streets, which are mostly straight, broad, and well-built, as also on account of the height of the houses and extent of the open squares, of which last are two in Amiens, where seven fine streets meet. On the ramparts are planted two rows of trees, forming a delightful walk. The Somme enters the city by three different channels, through as many bridges; when, after watering several parts of the town, they unite again at the other end, near St. Michael's-bridge. Here is a noble and stately cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and one of the finest in France; its columns, choir, chapels, tombs, and paintings being admirable, especially the gate, which is flanked with two high towers, on which are several statues. Among other reliques in the cathedral is the head of John the Baptist. Here is a collegiate-church, a chapter of St. Nicolas, fourteen parish-churches, a seminary, a Jesuits college, a general hospital, besides another hospital, several abbeys and houses of religious orders. It has a peculiar and independent jurisdiction, with an academy of the sciences and fine arts; which till the year 1750 had been only a society of learned men. In Amiens are manufactured great quantities of woollen ribands or ferrets, serges or woollen stuffs, half-silk stuffs, and a great deal of black and green soap. The bishop is suffragan to the metropolis of Rheims; and to his diocese belongs, besides the cathedral, 12 collegiate churches, 26 abbeys, 55 priories, 780 parishes, 103 chapels of ease, 48 communities, 6 colleges, 2 general hospitals, besides 6 others; and his annual income is 30,000 livres. He pays the court of Rome a tax of 4900 florins. King Philip VI. of Valois fortified this city, which Lewis XI. much improved by additional works; and Henry IV. built a strong citadel after retaking this place from the Spaniards,

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who had seized it by stratagem in the year 1597. Queen Isabel of Bavaria established a parliament here; but it was afterwards suppressed. Amiens lies in the road between Calais and Paris, 65 miles S. of the former, and 80 N. of the latter. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 2, 23. E.

AMILIA. See AMELIA.

AMILPAS, two volcanoes in the province of Guatimala, in New-Spain, North-America, near the mountains of Soconusco.

AMISUS, the chief city of the ancient kingdom of Pontus. It was built by the Milesians, and peopled partly by them, and partly by a colony from Athens. It was at first a free city, like the other Greek-towns in Asia; but was afterwards subdued by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, who made it his metropolis. It was taken by Lucullus in the Mithridatic-war, who restored it to its ancient liberty. Near this city stood another, called Eupatoria, from Mithridates Eupator, its founder. This city was likewise taken by Lucullus, who levelled it with the ground; but it was afterwards rebuilt by Pompey, who united it with Amisus, giving them the name of Pompeiopolis. It was taken during the war between Cæsar and Pompey by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, who put most of its inhabitants to the sword; but Cæsar, having conquered Pharnaces, made it again a free city.

AMITERNUM, a town of the Sabines, in Italy, now extinct. The ruins are to be seen on the level ridge of a mountain near S. Vittorino and the springs of the Aternus; not far from Aquila, which rose out of the ruins of Amiternum.

AMIX, one of the five districts into which the kingdom of Lower Navarre is divided. It belongs to the government of Navarre and Bearn, in France.

AMLAK, one of the Andreanoffky Ostrova, or the islands of St. Andrean. See ANDREANOFFSKY-ISLANDS and FOX-ISLANDS.

AMLWICK, a village in North-Wales, on the N. side of the isle of Anglesey; which has a fair on Nov. 12.

AMMER-MOUNTAINS, in Africa; high and rugged; supposed to be a part of the Mons Phræus of Ptolemy, in the country of the Melanogæti, by Dr. Shaw, seeing they succeed immediately the Maethubalus.

AMMERSWEYER, a small town of the barony of High Landsperg, in Upper Alsace, and government of this last name in France. It belongs to Baron Leyhen. Lat. 49, 10, N. Long. 8, 10, E.

AMMON, anciently a city of Marmarica. Arrian calls it a place, not a city, in which stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, round which there was nothing but sandy wastes. Pliny says, That the oracle of Ammon was 12 days journey from Memphis; and among the Nomi of Egypt he reckons the

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the Nomos Ammoniacus : Diodorus Siculus, That the district where the temple stood, though surrounded with deserts, was watered by dews which fell no where else in all that country. It was agreeably adorned with fruitful trees and springs, and full of villages. In the middle stood the acropolis or citadel, encompassed with a triple wall, the first and inmost of which contained the palace ; the others the apartments of the women, the relations and children, as also the temple of the god, and the sacred fountain for lustrations. Without the acropolis stood, at no great distance, another temple of Ammon, shaded by a great number of tall trees ; near which was a fountain, called that of the Sun, or Solis Fons, because subject to extraordinary changes according to the time of the day ; morning and evening warm, at noon cold, at midnight extremely hot. A kind of fossil salt was said to be naturally produced here. It was dug out of the earth in large oblong pieces, sometimes three fingers in length, and transparent as crystal. It was thought to be a present worthy of kings, and used by the Egyptians in their sacrifices. From this our sal-ammoniac has taken its name.

AMMONITES (the country of the). The children of Ammon possessed the country called, after their own name, Ammonitis, adjoining to the N. of Moabitis, after having driven out the Zuzims, or Zamzummins, as they called them, who were giants, tall as the Anakims, and the ancient inhabitants of the land, Deut. ii. 20, 21. This country, as well as Moabitis, is by Stephens (de Urbibus in Amanon) reckoned a part of Cœle-Syria, and by others Arabia ; and was, in its first state under the Ammonites, bounded by the river Jaboc N. (Judg. xi. 13.) though elsewhere (Josh. xiii. 24, 25.) it seems as if extended beyond that, N. into the mountains of Gilead. On the W. it had the Jordan, S. the Arnon (Judg. xi. 13.) or the confines of Moabitis, E. the deserts of Arabia.

AMOL, a town of Asia, in the country of the Usbecks ; seated on the river Gihun. Long. 64, 30, E. Lat. 39, 20.

AMOL, one of the names of the river Gihun, in Asiatic Russia. See GIHUN.

AMOND, a river in Carmarthenshire, Wales ; which empties itself into the Lougher above Bettus.

AMONEBURG, in Latin Amana, a small town in the bishopric of Mentz ; standing on an eminence, around which an arm of the river Ohm winds itself. Here is a collegiate foundation, dedicated to John the Baptist. It was taken by the French in 1762.

AMON-NO. This city, which in our translation is rendered No (Jer. xli. 25. Ezek. xxx. 15, 16.) is by those we call the Seventy Interpreters rendered Diospolis, or the City of Jove. There was a city of this name, lying on the branch of the

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Nile, which was next westward to that which ran by Zoan, or Tanais. But Bochart thinks that by the Diospolis of the Seventy is rather to be understood the more famous city of that name in the S. part of Egypt, otherwise called Thebæ. And he supposes that by Jove, from whom this city took its name of Diospolis, is to be understood Ham, third son of Noah, and father of Mizraim, from whom descended the Egyptians.

AMONT, or GRAY, one of the four bailiwicks, or districts, into which the government of Franche Comté, in France, is divided. It includes three subordinate bailiwicks, namely, Vesoul, Gray, and Beaume.

AMORBACH, a small town on the rivulet of Mudt, in the bishopric of Mentz ; containing an abbey of Benedictines. To the jurisdiction here belongs the church villages Mudach and Limbach.

AMORGO, MORGO, or MORGOS, anciently AMORGOOS, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is 36 miles in circuit, stretching from N. to S. and is extremely steep towards the S.E. The soil is pretty fruitful in corn, and well cultivated ; yields oil sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants, and produces excellent wine and flax. Its fertility invites thither the Tartans of Provence, in France. The town here, which is three miles from the W. port, is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a rock, upon which stands a castle, once the residence of the dukes of the Archipelago, who had been masters of this island for a long time. On the sea-side, three miles from the town, stands a large Greek convent. The best harbour lies on the S. side of this island. It is situated 90 miles N. of Candia. Lat. 37, 10, N. Long. 26, 15, E.

AMORIUM, a town of Phrygia Major, near the river Sangarius, on the borders of Galatia. It was taken from the Romans by the Saracens in 668 ; but soon after retaken by the Romans. A war breaking out again between these two nations in 837, the Roman emperor Theophylus destroyed Sozopetra, the birth-place of the khalif Al' Motasem, notwithstanding his earnest intreaties to him to spare it. This so enraged the khalif, that he ordered every one to engrave upon his shield the word Amorium, the birth-place of Theophylus, which he resolved at all events to destroy. Accordingly he laid siege to the place, but met with a vigorous resistance. At length, after a siege of 55 days, it was betrayed by one of the inhabitants, who had abjured the Christian religion. The khalif, exasperated at the loss he had sustained during the siege, put most of the men to the sword, carried the women and children into captivity, and levelled the city with the ground. His forces being distressed for want of water on their return home, the Christian prisoners rose upon some of them, and

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and murdered them; upon which the khalif put 6000 of the prisoners to death. According to the eastern historians 30,000 of the inhabitants of Amorium were slain, and as many carried into captivity.

AMORRHITIS, the country of the Amorites, situated, according to Josephus, between three rivers, like an island: the Arnon on the south, the Jabbok on the north, and the Jordan on the west. The Amorites, or Amorrhæi, took their name from Amor, or Emor, the son of Canaan. They dwelt in the mountains of Judah to the south, and in some parts mixed with the Hethæi; also about Sichem: but a great part of them crossed the Jordan, and in a hostile manner occupied a considerable part of the country of the Moabites and Ammonites, which afterwards fell to the Israelites, on the defeat of Sihon their king.

AMORITES, (the Mountains of the) a ridge of mountains which part Canaan from Arabia, and which seem to be denoted in scripture by the name of the Mountains of the Amorites, some spurs or branches whereof run up N. to Hebron.

AMOTAPE, a town near Tumbaz, near the shore of the South-seas, in Peru, S. America. It is an appendix to the parish of Tumbaz, belonging to its lieutenancy. The houses are few, and built of wood, like those of Tumbaz; but near it is a river of fine water, which occasions all the adjacent country to be cultivated and improved; so that here are to be found plenty of the several grains, esculent vegetables, and fruits natural to a hot climate. Lat. 4, 15, S. Long. 77, 26, W.

AMOUR, a large river in Asia, that separates the Mongol desert (in which country it takes its rise) from Siberia. It separates in the country of the Manchurs, when one part falls into the sea of Ochotsk near the island of Sakalin Ula, and the other into the bay of Corea, and the Indian ocean.

AMOY, or **EMOY**, or, according as others write it, A-mwy, Emoui, and Hya-men; an island belonging to the province of Fokien, on the S. W. coast of China. It takes its name from the town, which is a convenient sea-port, on account of the road formed by the island and the continent, where the largest vessels may ride safely, and come as near the land as they will, the sea being very deep there. The resort, and consequently the commerce, of this place hath increased so much since the last century that the emperor, we are told, keeps a constant garrison in it of 7000 men under a Chinese governor. Here the English East-India company had a factory, which they have quite abandoned, and have gone to Canton, where they are not so much imposed upon as they were by the Chinese about Amoy. Near this island are a number of other small ones; the most considerable

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among these is Ponghu. Amoy is situated in lat. 25, 5, N. Long. 112, 20, E.

AMPALLA. See **AMAPALLA**.

AMPARAES, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, east of that city, in the empire of Peru, S. America. It abounds in grain and numerous droves of cattle, which constitute the chief parts of its commerce.

AMPASA, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, a country in Africa. It is a little kingdom, situated to the S. of that of Siout, and governed by a Mahometan prince, who is a vassal to the Portuguese. The king refusing to pay his tribute, Alphonso de Mella, a Portuguese captain, destroyed his capital city: but, upon the king's acknowledging his fault, and making his peace, he was allowed to rebuild it.

AMPELUSIA, a promontory of Mauritania Tingitana, called Cottes by the natives, which is of the same signification with a town of the same name not far from the river Lixus, near the Straits of Gibraltar; now Cape Spartel. W. long. 6, 30. Lat. 36, 0.

AMPHAXIS, or **AMPHAXITIS**, a region of Macedonia, W. of Mygdonia. Herein stood the noble city of Thessalonica, anciently called Therma.

AMPHILOCHIA, the territory of the city of Argos, in Acarnania; Amphiloichium; called Amphiloichi, (from the people) in the lower age. A town also of Spain, in Gallicia, built by Teucer, and denominated from Amphiloichus, one of his companions; now Orense. W. long. 8, 20. Lat. 42, 36.

AMPHIPOLIS, a city of Macedonia, an Athenian colony, on the Strymon, but on which side is not so certain: Pliny places it in Macedonia, on this side; but Scylax, in Thrace, on the other. The name of the town, Amphipolis, however, seems to reconcile their difference; because, as Thucydides observes, it was washed on two sides by the Strymon, which, dividing itself into two channels, the city stood in the middle, and on the side towards the sea there was a wall built from channel to channel. Its ancient name was *ἑννα ὁδοί*, the Nine Ways. The citizens were called Amphipolitani. It was afterwards called Christopolis; now Chrisopoli, or Chisopoli.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, built by Seleucus, called by the Syrians Turmeda; the same with Thapsacus; and supposed to have been only renewed and adorned by Seleucus, because long famous before his time.

AMPHISCII, among geographers, a name applied to the people who inhabit the torrid zone. The Amphiscii, as the word imports, have their shadows one part of the year towards the north, and the other towards the south, according to the sun's place in the ecliptic. They are also called Ascii. See **ASCII**.

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AMPHISSA, the capital of the Locri Oxolæ, 120 stadia, or 15 miles, to the west of Delphi; so called because surrounded on all hands by mountains: hence Amphissæi, the inhabitants, who plundered the temple at Delphi. Also a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of the Sagra, on the coast of the Farther Calabria, situated between Locri and Caulona; now called Rocella. Amphissius the epithet.

AMPSAGA, one of the most remarkable rivers that watered Numidia Propria, and separated that ancient region from that of the Masæli, or Mauritania Cæsariensis. This river fell into the sea about 6 leag. W. of Cullu, and is at present named the Wed el Kibeer, or Great River.

AMPSANCTI VALLIS, or **AMPSANCTI LACUS**, a Cave or Lake in the heart of the Hirpini, or Principato Ultra near the city Tricento. It is now called Musiti, from Mephitis the goddess of stench, who had a temple there. The ancient poets imagined this gulph led to hell. It is also called Ansancti.

AMPTHILL, a market-town in Bedfordshire, five miles S. of Shefford, and forty-four miles N. of London; its fairs are on May 4 and December 11. Is pleasantly situated betwixt two hills, in the hundred of Redborn-Stoke, and almost in the heart of the county. In the reign of Henry VI. a large mansion-house was built in a spacious park at the east end of it, by Sir John Cornwall, whom that prince created baron of Fanhop, out of the spoils taken in France. King Edward VI. to whom it came by forfeiture, gave it to Edmund Grey, Lord Ruthven, whose grandson made it over to Henry VIII. by which means it was annexed to the crown, and made the manor of Ampthill; to which place Queen Catharine retired, after being forbid the court upon her divorce. In this place is a school endowed for teaching thirteen poor children; and an hospital with good allowance for ten poor men.

AMPUGNANO, one of the thirty pievi or districts in the country on this side the mountains, or north-east part of the island of Corsica in Upper Italy. It can raise 1000 men.

AMPURA, a province of Peru before conquered by the Spaniards. Here the inhabitants worshipped two mountains, from a principle of gratitude, as the water which descended from them fertilized their lands. It is said to have been conquered by Virachoca the eighth of Inca.

AMPURDAN, a district, to which belongs

AMPURIAS, a town and sea-port of Catalonia in Spain. At the mouth of the river Fluvia. At present, a mean place, though anciently very considerable. It gives title of Count; and stands sixty miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42, 15, N. Long. 2, 56, E.

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AMPURIAS, or **EMPURIAS**, an inland town, on the northern side of the island and kingdom of Sardinia, and in that subdivision called the Cape of Saffari. It is situated amidst the high mountains which cover that part.

AMRAS, a strong castle of Germany, seated in Tirol. E. long. 11, 40. N. lat. 47. It is full of rarities of every kind, and has a library with the portraits of many learned men.

AMROM, or **AMROEN**, in Latin Amrona, or Amerum, a small island belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is a parish subject, both in temporal and spiritual matters, to the diocese of Ripen, and is situated to the N. W. of Northstrund, from which it is about seven miles distant. It is in the form of a crescent, and inconsiderable for any thing but its oyster-fishery.

AMSTELLAND, a district near Amsterdam; so called from the Amstell running through it. It affords good pasturage; and in a village of it, called Ouderkerk, is the burial place of the Portuguese Jews dying at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, or **AMSTELDAM**, in Latin Amstelodamum, or Amsterodamum; though not the first in rank among the cities that send deputies to the states of the provinces, is nevertheless the most considerable for extent, trade, and the share it contributes towards the public expences of the state. It is the capital city of the province of Holland and of the United Netherlands, is seated on the river Amstel and an arm of the sea called the Wye. The air is but indifferent, on account of the marshes that surround it, and render the city almost inaccessible: but this inconvenience is abundantly recompensed by the utility of its commerce, which the port serves greatly to promote; for it will contain above a thousand large ships. In 1204, it was nothing but a small castle, called Amstel from the name of the river, which its lords made a retreat for fishermen, who at first lived in huts covered with thatch: but it soon became considerable, and had a bridge and towers built about it, inasmuch that it rose to a small city; though, till the year 1490, it was surrounded with nothing but a weak pallisado. The walls were then built with brick, to defend it from the incursions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, with whom the Hollanders were often quarrelling; but some months afterwards it was almost reduced to ashes. In 1512, it was besieged by the people of Guelderland; who, not being able to take it, set fire to the ships in the harbour. In 1525, an Anabaptist leader, with 600 of his followers, got into the city in the night-time, attacked the town-house, and defeated those that made any resistance. At length they barricaded, with wool and hop-sacks, the avenues to the market-place, where these enthusiasts were posted; and so put a stop to their fury.

till day appeared, at which time the citizens fell upon them on all sides, and forced them to retire into the town-house, where most of them were cut to pieces. About ten years after, there was another tumult raised by a parcel of fanatics, consisting of men and women, who ran about the streets stark naked, and had a design of making themselves masters of the town-house. Their shrieks and cries, which were dreadful enough, soon alarmed the inhabitants, who seized the greatest part of them, and gave them the chastisement they deserved. Amsterdam was one of the last cities that embraced the reformed religion. It was besieged by the Hollanders in 1578, and submitted after a siege of ten months. One article of the capitulation was, a free exercise of the Roman-catholic religion: but this was not observed by the Protestants; for they soon drove the ecclesiastics, monks, and nuns, out of the city, broke the images, and demolished their altars. From this time it became the general rendezvous of all nations and of every sect, which raised it to that degree of grandeur and opulence it now enjoys. The inhabitants were often obliged to enlarge the bounds of their city, and in 1675 it was increased to its present extent. It was surrounded with a brick wall, and a large ditch, 80 feet broad, full of running water. The walls were fortified with 26 bastions, on each of which there is now a windmill. There are eight gates towards the land, and one towards the water. Amsterdam being seated in a marshy soil, is built on piles of wood, for which reason no coaches are allowed, except to great men and physicians, who pay a tax for that privilege; and all kinds of goods are drawn on sledges. It stands so low that they would be exposed to inundations, if they did not secure themselves by dikes and sluices. The finest streets are, the Keyser's Graft, or Emperor's Canal; the Heer Graft, or Lord's Canal; the Cingel; and the street of Haerlem. The principal canal is remarkable for its houses, which are magnificent structures, of an equal height. Here are three prodigious sluices, and a great number of canals, which cross the city in many parts, and render the streets clean and pleasant. The canals are deep, their sides are lined with hewn stone, they have generally rows of trees planted on each side, and many stone-bridges over different parts of them. The finest is that called the Ammarack, which is formed by the waters of the Amstel, into which the tide comes up, and on the sides of which are two large quays. This canal has several bridges. The principal is that next the sea, called Pont-Neuf, or the New Bridge: it is 660 feet long and 70 broad, with iron balustrades on each side; it has 36 arches, of which 11 are very high, and eight are shut up to inclose the yachts. From this bridge there is a most charming prospect of the city, port, and sea. The port is a

mile and half in length, and above a thousand paces in breadth; it is always filled with a multitude of vessels, which look like a forest, or rather a floating wood. The streets in general are well paved, and the houses built of brick or stone. Towards the sides of the haven, the city is inclosed with great poles driven into the ground, which are joined by large beams placed horizontally. There are openings to let the ships in and out, which are shut every night at the ringing of a bell. Amsterdam is computed to be half as big as London; and the number of houses are said to amount to 26035.

The public buildings are very magnificent. The stadthouse was founded in 1648; it is built upon 14,000 wooden piles; and its front is 282 feet long, its sides 255 feet, and its height to the roof 116. There is a marble pediment in the front, whereon a woman is carved in relievo, holding the arms of the city; she is seated in a chair, supported by two lions, with an olive branch in her right hand, on each side are four Naiads, who present her with a crown of palm and laurel, and two other marine goddeses present her with different sorts of fruit: besides, there is Neptune with his trident, accompanied with Tritons, a sea unicorn, and a sea-horse. On the top stands three statues in bronze, representing Justice, Strength, and Plenty. On the top of the structure is a round tower 50 feet above the roof, adorned with statues, and an harmonious chime of bells, the biggest of which weighs about 7000 pounds, and the next 6000; they are made to play different tunes every month. It has not one handsome gate, but only seven doors to answer to the number of the United Provinces. On the floor of the great hall are two globes, the celestial and terrestrial, which are 22 feet in diameter and 69 in circumference; they are made of black and white marble, and are inlaid with jasper and copper. In general, all the chambers are enriched with paintings, carvings, and gildings. While this stadthouse was building, the old one was set on fire, and consumed with all the archives and registers.

Under the stadthouse is a prodigious vault, wherein is kept the bank of Amsterdam, where there is a vast quantity of ingots both of gold and silver, as also bags, which are supposed to be full of money. The doors are proof against petards, and are never opened but in the presence of one of the burgomasters. The prisons for debtors and criminals are likewise under the stadthouse; as also the guard-house for the citizens, wherein the keys of the city are locked every night. At the end of the great hall is the schepens or aldermen's chamber, where civil causes are tried. Besides these, there are the chambers of the senate and council, the burgomaster's-chamber, the chambers of accounts, &c. In the second story is a large magazine of arms; and on the top of the building are six large cisterns of

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of water, which may be conveyed to any room in the house in case of fire, to prevent which the chimneys are lined with copper.

The bourse, or exchange, where the merchants assemble, is all of free-stone, and built upon 2000 wooden piles; its length is about 200 feet, and its breadth 124; the galleries are supported by 26 marble columns, upon each of which are the names of the people that are to meet there; they are all numbered, and there is a place fixed for every merchandise under some one of these numbers. On the right hand of the gate is a superb stair-case, which leads to the galleries, on one side of which there are several shops, and on the other a place to sell clothes. It is not unlike the Royal-exchange in London.

The house belonging to the East-India company contains large magazines, full of the different sorts of commodities brought from the East-Indies. The building was formerly used for the city-arsenal. There are several magnificent new buildings added to it. The directors hold their assemblies there twice a week.

The academy called the Illustrious School is likewise a very fine building: it was formerly a convent belonging to the nuns of St. Agnes. Here they teach Latin, the oriental languages, theology, philosophy, history, &c. The lawyers and physicians have likewise their schools. There are eleven churches belonging to the established religion, and one for English Presbyterians, none besides, which are allowed to have bells. Other sects may have churches, except the Roman Catholics, who meet in private houses without molestation. The Jews have two fine synagogues, one for the Portuguese, and the other for the Germans. Some of the churches are very stately buildings; but not so remarkable as to deserve a particular description.

Besides these there are several hospitals, or houses for orphans, for poor widows, for sick persons, and for mad people; all which are regulated with much prudence. The rasp-house, which was formerly a nunnery, is now a sort of work-house for men that behave ill. They are commonly set to saw or rasp Brasil-wood; and if they will not perform their task, they are put into a cellar which the water runs into, where, if they do not almost constantly ply the pump, they run the risk of being drowned. There is likewise a spin-house for debauched women, where they are obliged to spin wool, flax, and hemp, and do other work. All the hospitals are extremely neat, and richly adorned with pictures. They are maintained partly by voluntary contributions, which are raised by putting money into the poor's-boxes fixed up all over the city; and partly by taxing all public diversions, as well at fairs as elsewhere. Likewise every person that passes thro' any of the gates at candle-light pays a penny for

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the same uses. These charities are taken care of by certain officers called deacons. The governors are nominated by the magistrates out of the most considerable men in the city.

The opera-house was well-supported, and was an elegant building; but in 1772 it was destroyed by an accidental fire, when 150 persons lost their lives. A new one has been since erected, and every method taken to prevent the like accident.

The common people have places of diversion called Spiel-houses, where are music and dancing. They are much of the same kind as the hops till lately so frequent in London. If strangers go there, they must take care not to make their addressees to a woman that is engaged to any other man.

This city is governed by a senate or council, which consists of 36 persons, called a vroedschap, who enjoy their places for life; and when any of them die, the remainder choose other in their stead. This senate elects deputies to the states of Holland, appoints the chief magistrates of the city, called burgomasters, or echevins, who are like our aldermen. The number is twelve, out of which four are chosen every year to execute the office, and are called burgomasters-regent. Three of these are discharged every year, to make room for three others. One of the four is kept in to inform the new ones of the state of affairs, and also presides the three first months in the year, and the others three months each; so that, when they are in this office, they may be compared to the lord-mayor of the city of London. These alterations and appointments are made by their own body. They dispose of all inferior offices which become vacant during their regency. They have likewise the direction of all public works which regard the safety, tranquillity, and embellishment of the city. The keys of the famous bank of this city are in the hands of these magistrates.

The college consists of new burgomasters or echevins, who are judges in all criminal affairs, without appeal; but in civil causes they may appeal to the council of the province. There are two treasurers, a bailiff, and a pensionary. The bailiff continues in his office three years; and searches after criminals, takes care to prosecute them, and sees their sentence executed. The pensionary is the minister of the magistracy, is well versed in the laws, makes public harangues, and is the defender of the interests of the city. The city of Amsterdam contributes to the public income above 50,000 livres per-day, besides the excise of beer, flesh, and corn; which in all amounts to above 1,600,000 sterling a year. This is more than is paid by all the rest of the provinces put together; and yet Amsterdam bears but the fifth rank in the assembly of the states of Holland, with this distinction, that whereas other cities send 2 members, this sends 4.

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The militia of Amsterdam is very considerable; they have 60 companies, each of which has from 200 to 300 men. Jews and Anabaptists are excluded from this service, not being admitted to bear arms. But they are obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the city-guard, which consists of 1400 soldiers; as also to the night-watch, who patrol about the streets and proclaim the hour. Besides these, there are trumpeters on every church-steeple, who sound every half hour: and if there happens a fire, they ring the fire-bell, and shew where it is. The inhabitants have excellent contrivances to extinguish it speedily.

The trade of Amsterdam is prodigious: for almost the whole trade of the East-India company centers in this city, which besides carries on a commerce with all the rest of the world; inasmuch that it may be called the magazine or store-house of Europe. They import a vast deal of corn from the Baltic, not so much for present consumption as to lay up against times of scarcity. The richest spices are entirely in the hands of the East-India company, who furnish all Europe therewith. They have vast quantities of military stores, with which they supply several nations; which is owing to their engrossing most of the iron-works on the Rhine and other great rivers that run into Holland. The longitude of Amsterdam is 5, 4, E. the latitude 52, 23, N.

AMSTERDAM-ISLE, or TONGATABOO, one of the islands discovered by Tasman, situated west of Otaheite, in the Pacific-ocean; visited by captain Cook in 1773, who describes it as a delightful spot, remarkably fertile; and in his voyage in 1778 he visited it again. He describes the men as resolute and bold; but that the virtue of chastity has not yet taken residence there. The island is amazingly populous; and has one of the finest harbours in the Pacific-ocean. Lat. 21, 11, S. Long. 175, 59, E.

AMSTERDAM-NEW. See YORK-NEW,

AMSTY, a parish of Hartfordshire, through which passes the Roman-road, called Herman-street, and all the way upon it are found the remains of camps and stations, exactly according to Antoninus's Itinerary. The castle which anciently stood here is said to have been built by Eustace earl of Boulogne, at the Conqueror's command: and probably here were fortifications before. It consisted of a steep or round artificial hill, which remains yet; and a large and deep fosse about it, out of which probably the mount was made. In king John's time the barons made another intrenchment S. of it, which would contain a garrison as numerous as the castle could hold. Henry III. obliged Nicolas de Avestic to demolish the additional fortification, and keep up only the old one. The church here was built in the reign of the said king

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Henry; and, as they say, out of the stones of the demolished fortifications made additional to the castle. It is certainly very old, and built with a low tower in the middle, and two aisles. The chancel is of later date, being perhaps rebuilt with the materials of the former. It is large and lofty, with stalls, as if intended for a choir.

AMT, (das Deutsche, i. e. the German bailiwick) one of the three large districts (Nancy, and Voëge or Vauge being the other two) into which the duchy of Lorraine is divided. It is situated in the government of the latter, and of Bar, now belonging to France; and lies along the river Saar or Sarre. It takes its name from the inhabitants speaking the German language.

AMTITZ, a lordship in the circle of Luben, in Lusatia; which belongs to the baron of Schönau, and contains a town of the same name which has a citadel, and several villages.

AMTS-FREE. See FREYEN.

AMU, one of the names of the river Gihun, in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. See GIHUN.

AMUCHTA, one of the Lyffe-Ostrova or Fox Islands. See FOX-ISLANDS.

AMUL, AMOL, or OMOAL, a large inland town of Tubristan, a province of Persia, in Asia; situated near the mountains, and contains 3000 houses. It lies 45 miles distant from Ferabath, to the W. Sir Thomas Herbert says, that this town is inhabited by such numbers of strangers that all the days of the week, Wednesday excepted, is kept sabbath by one sect or other. The site of the town is upon a large plain, in a pleasant and fruitful soil, and is guarded by a strong fair castle moated round. In the principal mosques are buried, they say, 444 princes and prophets; whence arises a great veneration in the people for it. According to Tavernier, they drive a considerable trade in provisions to Bakara, especially in plums, great plenty of which the soil here produces; and they are a delicious sort of fruit.

AMUR, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, and one of those streams that falls into the Eastern-ocean. Formerly it bore the name of Charanmuran: but at present the Chinese and Manchures call it Sagalin-ula. It goes also under the names of Jamur, Onon, Helong-kiang, and Schilka. It consists of the united streams of the rivers Schilk and Argun; is navigable down to the sea, and has uncommon plenty of fish. Its whole course comprises about 400 miles in length.

AMWELL, a village of Hartfordshire, situated a little to the S. of Ware. It is famous for giving rise to the New-river, which supplies London with considerable part of its water; after proceeding in a direct course by the church of Amwell, it receives a spring that flows very plentifully. It is 20 miles from London, but the course of the river

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is computed at 36. This useful contrivance was projected and first begun by Sir Hugh Middleton; who, by the assistance of the city of London, and by aid of an act of parliament, brought it to perfection: but to the great diminution of his private fortune. The yearly profits of the river are computed at 70,000*l.* and the expence in supporting and keeping it up is said to amount to half the profits. The governors of the New-river company agreed with the proprietors of the land lying on the Lee, for a cut from the said river, which the proprietors consented to. This cut of the Lee supplies the largest share of the New-river water.

AMYCLÆ, a city of Lacedæmonia (or Sparta, or Laconia) was built by Amyclas the son of Lacedæmon, and famed afterward for the birth of Castor and Pollux, the sons of Tyndareus, the 8th king of Lacedæmonia; distant about 18 miles from Sparta, the metropolis. It was afterwards famed for sending a considerable colony of its own inhabitants into Upper Calabria, who built there a city, which they called by the same name. This city was afterwards destroyed by the Dorians, and turned into an inconsiderable hamlet, in which however were seen some of the ruins of its ancient grandeur. One of the finest buildings which escaped the common destruction was the temple and statue of Alexandra, whom the inhabitants pretended to be the same with Cassandra, the daughter of Priam.

ANABOA, a small island, situated near the coast of Loango, in Africa, in E. long. 8, 30. N. lat. 1, 0. Here are several fertile valleys, which produce plenty of bananas, oranges, pine-apples, lemons, citrons, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, &c. together with vast quantities of cotton. In this island are two high mountains, which, being continually covered with clouds, occasion frequent rains.

ANADIR, a considerable river in the N. E. part of Siberia, and falls into the Eastern-ocean N. of the peninsula of Kamtschatka.

ANADIRSK, a town belonging to the Russians; situated on the river Anadir, in Siberia. Lat. 66, 0. N. Long. about 185, E.

ANAGNI, **ANANIA**, **AGNANIA**, anciently **ANAGNIA**, a small city of the Campagna di Roma, a province in the Ecclesiastical-state, in the middle part of Italy. It is the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope, and is situated upon an eminence in the Via Latina; but now almost gone to ruin. In the territory belonging to it are the hot waters anciently called the *Thermæ Anianæ*. This territory is now called Fumerolli, on account of the steams which arise from them. These baths are of sovereign efficacy, particularly against the gout and other chronic disorders. Marc Antony married Cleopatra in Anagni, after he had divorced Octavia, Augustus's sister. It was the birth-place of pope Boniface VIII. who retired to

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it for shelter, from Philip the Fair of France, in hopes that his countrymen would have stood by him: he was, however, taken prisoner by that prince, but the Anagnians, ashamed of having so poorly defended him, rescued him out of the hands of the French three days after. The pontiff died of grief in a few days at the insults he received during his short confinement. This city gave birth also to three other popes, namely, Innocent III. Gregory IX. and Alexander IV. It lies 36 miles E. of Rome, and 16 from Palestrina to the N. Lat. 42, 48. N. Long. 13, 45, E.

ANARSTAPPIN, a trading place, and harbour for fishing-boats, belonging to what is called, in Islandic, the Snafells-ness-fyssel; and in Danish, Sneefields-ness-fyssel, one of the seven subdivisions of the western quarter of Iceland.

ANAMABOA, a populous town in the kingdom of Fantin, in Guiney, three leagues from Cape Coast-castle. The natives are generally great cheats, and must be carefully looked after in dealing with them, and their gold well examined, for it is commonly adulterated. It lies under the cannon of the English castle. The landing is pretty difficult, on account of the rocks; and therefore those that come here to trade are forced to go ashore in canoes. The earth here is very proper to make bricks; the oysters, when burnt, afford good lime; and there is timber in great abundance; so that here are all the materials for building. The country at Anamaboa is full of hills, beginning at a good distance from the town, and affording a very pleasant prospect. Indian corn and palm-wine are in great plenty. They have a green fruit called papas, as big as a small melon, and which has a taste like cauliflower. Anamaboa is much frequented by the English ships and others for corn and slaves, which last are sometimes to be had in great numbers. The English fort is built on the foundation of a large old house, which subsisted entire in 1679. It is a large edifice, flanked by two towers, and fortified towards the sea with two bastions: the whole of brick and stone cemented with lime. It stands upon a rock at the distance of 30 paces from the sea. It is mounted with 12 pieces of cannon and 12 patereroes; and defended by a garrison of 12 whites and 18 blacks, under the command of the chief factor. The natives treat the garrison of this fort with great insolence, insomuch as often to block them up, and frequently, if they dislike the governor, send him off in a canoe to Cape Coast with marks of the utmost contempt. Far from being able to oppose them, the English are glad to obtain their favour with presents. In 1701 they declared war against the English; and having assembled in a tumultuous manner before the fort, they set fire to the exterior buildings, and went on with their outrages: till they

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they were dispersed by a discharge of the cannon from the batteries. The night following the English took their revenge by setting fire to the town of Anamaboa; and thus hostilities continued for 20 days, till at last the natives were obliged to sue for peace. This fort was abandoned in 1733; but has been resumed by the English, who have continued in it ever since. Lat. 5, 2. Long. 3, 43.

ANAPHE, an island spontaneously emerging out of the Cretan sea, near Thera: now called Nansio. Its name is from the sudden appearance of the new moon to the Argonauts in a storm, Anaphæus, an epithet of Apollo, who was worshipped there. Anaphæi, the people.

ANATOLIA (corruptly Natolia), or Asia Minor, a province of Asiatic Turkey. Formerly it had the name of Asia simply, as also by way of eminence, on account of its being the best spot in this quarter of the world, and adorned with vast numbers of noble and opulent cities, and considerable states. It is at present distinguished from the rest of the Asiatic regions by the epithet of Minor, or Asia the Less. It had the name of Anatolia on account of its eastern situation from Europe; and on the same account it has been, and still is, called the Levant. It is a peninsula of a considerable breadth and length, jutting out between the Mediterranean on the S. and the Euxine or Black Sea on the N. quite to the Archipelago on the W. and the sea of Marmora on the N.W. So that it is bounded on the N. by the Hellespont, Propontis, the Thracian Bosphorus, and Euxine seas, or Kara Denghi, as the Turks call it; on the N.W. by the sea of Marmora; on the E. by Georgia, Armenia, Turcomannia, and the eastern part of the Mediterranean; on the S. by Syria and the Levant, also by the Euphrates, dividing it from Turcomannia and Diarbeck or Diarbeckr; and on the W. by the Archipelago. This province extends itself between Lat. 37 and 41, 30, N. and from Long. 27 to 40, E. Its utmost length from E. to W. is computed to be about 600 miles, and its breadth from S. to N. about 320.

Anatolia, in its largest sense, includes the ancient provinces of Galatia, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Pontus, Mysia, Phrygia, Lydia, Mæonia, Æolis, Ionia, Caria, Doris, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Cappadocia, Lycia, Lycaonia, and Cilicia. At present geographers divide it into four parts or governments, which the Turks call beglebelics, and those according to their situation: 1. Anatolia, properly so called, on the western part; 2. Carmania, on the southern; 3. Aladulia, on the eastern; and, 4. Amasia, on the northern part: which are again subdivided into the following districts:—In Anatolia-Propria; Chiutaya, or Kiotaya, Burfa, Angouri, Bolli, Chiangare, Imyr, or Smyrna, and Aiyasolug, or Ephesus.—In Carmania; Cogui, or Iconium, Tiagma, Scalemur,

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Satalia, and Tarfun.—In Aladulia; Maraz, Sis, Sarmuzada, Lajazza, and Adena.—In Amasia; Amasia, Tocat, Silvas, Trebizond, Arlinga, and Charaiffar.

Each of these districts is again divided into two or more sangiacs, containing a certain number of ziamets and timars, the nature of which see under Turkey; as also the number of them under each of the four districts above mentioned.

The chief city belonging to each province of Anatolia, including those ancient ones which formerly made a figure, though the greatest part of them are, through the Turkish tyranny, either totally ruined, or sunk into a deplorable state, are as follows:

I. ANATOLIA PROPER.

In Bithynia; Prusa, or Bursa Metropolis, Chalcedon, Nice, Nicomedia, and Libusta.—In Mysia and Phrygia; Cyzicus, Parium, Lamsacus, Abvdos, Troy, Troas, Alexandria, Scamandra, Assos, Pergamus, Palesepsis, Antandros, and Pitana.—In Æolis and Ionia; Elea, Myrina, Cuma, Phocæa, Smyrna, Urla, or Clazomene, Ærythræa, Teos, Lebidos, Colophon, Ephesus, and Priene.—In Caria and Doris; Miletum, Palatschia, Heraclea, Boriglia, Mylafa, Amyzoa, Alabanda, Stratonice, Alynda, Myndos. Halicarnassus now Nefs, Ceramus, Cnidos, and Creffa.—In Lydia, or Mæonia; Sardis, Philadelphia now Allah-schyer, or the city of God, Thyatira now Alhissar, Maynesia, Guzel-hissar, Laodicea now Eskihissar.—In Phrygia Major; Cotæum now Chiutaya, Gordæum, Midæum, Apamia, Colofs, Hierapolis, Synneda, Prymnesia, and Tiberopolis.—In Galatia; Pessinus, Germa, Therma, Ancray now Anguri, and Amurium.—In Paphlagonia; Heraclea, now Penderachi, Amastris now Somastro, Claudianopolis now Castrimena, Teuthramia now Tripoli, Amisus now Simisio, Pompeiopolis, Gangura, and Jonopolis.

Those in the three other provinces of Asia Minor.

II. In AMASIA.

In Pontus Galaticus; Amasia, Themiscyra, and Comana.—In Pontus Ptolemaicus; Tocat, and Sebastia.—In Pontus Cappadocia; Trebizond, Pharnacia, Ischopolis, and Ceraufus.

III. In ALADULIA, namely, Cappadocia, and part of Armenia Minor.

Suvas, Caifar, Nyssa, Nazianzum, and Marosh; the present capital.

IV. Those in the provinces of Carmania are,

In Lycia; Telmessus, Patara, Xanthus, Myra, Olympius, Phaselis, Pinaria, &c.—In Pamphylia, Attalia

Attalia now Satalia, Perga, Aspendus, Syde now Candalor.—In Pisidia; Sangalassus, Antioch, Pisidia, and Temessus.—In Lycaonia; Lystra, Derbe, Isauria, and Iconium now Cogni.—In Cilicia; Silenus, Stalmura, Sole, Adena, Tarsus now Therassa, Mopsuestia, and Issus now Ajazzo.

The chief islands on the coasts of Asia Minor are, Tenedos, Lesbos, Chios now Scio, Samos, Icaria, Patmos now Patmosa, Leria now Lero, Claros, Aftypalea now Stampola, Carpathus now Scarpanto, Rhodes, and Cyprus; all which, with their cities, see under the respective words.

This whole country is naturally of a rich, fertile soil, and the air healthy; though the Turkish tyranny has almost reduced Asia Minor to a desert. With regard to antiquities in this once noble and famous country, scarcely any thing is to be met with but ruins. The very fields, though naturally rich and well-watered, lie uncultivated, and are overrun with weeds and brambles. Those few plains which are cultivated, though after the Turkish method; that is, in a slovenly manner, yield excellent corn of several sorts, fruits of all kinds, exquisite grapes and wine, the fairest olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, &c. besides plenty of coffee, rhubarb, balsam, opium, galls, and other valuable drugs and gums. To which may be added twisted cotton, silk, grogram, yarn, goats hair, carpets, tapestries, callicuts, cordovans of various colours, quilted coverlids, which are exported from hence to Europe.

Here is a considerable number of rivers, the principal of which are, the Zagari or Sangarius, Porteni, Aitoesu, Ali, Hali or Otmigiut, and the Iris, or Casalmach, which empty themselves into the Euxine-sea; Jechel-Irma, or Green River, that falls into the Kara, or Black River, which discharges itself into the Euphrates; Satalia, Cydnus, or Carasu, and Xanthus, or Sirbis, which run into the Mediterranean; Madre, anciently the Mæander, or Meandrus, Cranicus, Cayster, Caystrus, or Carasou, Samander or Scamandra, and Hermus, now Sarabat, which receives the Pactolus, Caicus, Castri, or Girmasti, and falls into the Archipelago.

In this province are some considerable lakes, the largest of which the Turks call Guol-bug-skau, extending in length from Long, 32 to 33, 20, E. and from Lat. 37, 40, to 38, 10, N. being about 50 miles in length and 22 in breadth.

The only natural rarity in this country is a certain kind of earth which boils up out of the ground, and always gathered before sun-rise, and in such quantities that many camels are employed in carrying loads of it to soap-houses at some distance off, where, being mixed and boiled with oil for several days, it becomes an excellent soap, which is in great request, and a considerable traffic is

made of it by the inhabitants. The Franks call it soap-earth; and it is found in the neighbouring plains about Smyrna.

Here are great numbers of artificial curiosities, as, 1. the remains of an ancient Roman circus and theatre near Smyrna; 2. about two short days journey from that city are some rudera of the ancient Thyatira, where are still about 10 or 12 remarkable inscriptions to be seen; 3. at Mylassa, anciently Melasso, in Caria, among other antiquities, is a magnificent marble temple dedicated to the Genius of Rome, and built in honour of Augustus, as appears from an inscription still entire, which is to be seen on the front; a stately column, called the pillar of Menander, and a curious temple: 4. at Ephesus are still remaining several ancient churches, particularly that of St. John, the most entire of them all, but now a Turkish mosque; 5. at Laodicea, now only a haunt of wild beasts and fowls, are still extant three noble theatres of white marble, and a stately circus, all entire; 6. at Sardis, now a poor dirty village, though anciently the seat of the rich Cræsus, are the remains of some stately edifices, with several mutilated inscriptions; 7. at Pergamos, famous for the first invention of parchment, are the ruins of a palace of the ancient kings of Atalus, with the old Christian church of St. Sophia, now a mosque.

In Asia Minor the religion is the same as in Turkey in Europe, where only Mahometanism is established, and Christianity of all denominations and Judaism are barely tolerated; so that the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, whether Greeks or Armenians, as well as their sees, churches, and congregations, are not only kept under a state of deplorable poverty and servitude, but those prelates are deposed, changed, promoted, or oppressed, at the will of the sultan and his ministers.

The principal Greek patriarchs, besides that of Constantinople, are those of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch. The Armenians have only two of them; the first residing at Ecmefan, a monastery in Georgia, and the other at Sis, in Aladulia. Besides these the Nestorians are allowed one, whose residence is commonly at Mossul, in the province of Diarbeckr.

The archbishops belonging to the Greeks are Heraclea, Saloniki, Athens, Malvasia, Amphipolis, Neapoli di Romania, Larissa, Adrianople, Corinth, Nicosia, Janna, Monembasia, Methymna, Phanarion, Patras, Proconessus, Amasia, Scutaria, Tyre, Tyana, and Berytus.

The principal bishoprics of the Greeks are An-cyra, Cyzicus, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Nice, Nicomedia, Smyrna, Trebizond, Drama, Mitylene, Serra, Christianopolis, Iconium, now Cogni, Nova-Cesarea, Chios, Rhodes, and St. John d'Acre. Not to mention those of the Armenians, Nestorians, and

Popish titulars. Sects of learning can hardly be expected where the established religion inspires men with a contempt of all literature. So that excepting some few academies, which the Jesuits and some other orders of the Romish church have, with great difficulty, been allowed to erect here, and some few Greek and Armenian schools, in which children learn to read, or perhaps write, no other seminaries are to be met with in this vast country. And in general the clergy of all denominations here are very ignorant, except those who have travelled, or come hither from foreign countries. The principal languages spoken in this country, as in European Turkey, are the Turkish, Greek, and Armenian; the Latin among the Roman Catholics; and the *Lingua Franca*, a medley of language common to the merchants.

ANATOLIA, properly so called, or, as the Turks stile it, *Anatol Vilaiete*, is by far the largest province of all Asia Minor, as may be seen above, and is the most western of its four grand divisions, and the nearest to Europe. It extends from the coasts of the Bosphorus, Propontis, and Aegean-sea, on the W. that is, from Long. 26, 30, to almost 35, E. where it is bounded by the two beglebergates, or governments, of Amasia and Aladulia; and from the coasts of the Euxine or Black sea, on the N. to the government of Caramania on the S. from which last it is only divided by an imaginary line, drawn from that coast which lies between the mouth of the river Xanthus and those of Rhodes, to the mouth of Cafalmach. So that the province reaches from Lat. 37 to 40, 20, N. and consequently includes above one half of all Asia Minor, and is the largest beglebergate in it. The capital of Anatolia Proper, which is also the residence of the begleberg, or governor, is now called Chintala, or Kutayah, anciently Cotiaum, in Phrygia Major. The begleberg has under him 15 sangiacs, which contains 225 ziamets, and 7740 timars. The revenue of this beglebergate, as appears from the sultan's register called the Old Canon, amounts annually to a million of aspers; and the whole number of troops in each sangiacate, by a moderate computation, to a little above 16,000, whose pay is reckoned to be about 37,310,700 aspers. Besides these 15 sangiacates above mentioned are about 29 castles more belonging to this beglebergate. Besides those 16,000 troops, most of which are horsemen, the grand signior used to keep in pay about 6900 men for cleaning and mending the public roads, and for the better conveyance of his artillery and the provisions of his army; together with 1280 sutlers, and 128 Egyptian trumpeters and drummers; all which were kept on foot whilst this country was a Christian frontier: but since the Turkish limits have extended themselves farther, and this has enjoyed a peaceful state, that

Income hath been given to augment the number of the ziams and timariots.

ANATU, one of the Aleutian islands. See that article.

ANAZARBUS, **ANAZARBA**, a town of Cilicia, on the river Pyramus, the birth-place of Dioscorides, and of the poet Oppian. It was sometimes called Cæsarea, in honour either of Augustus or of Tiberius. The inhabitants are called Anazarbeni; and on coins Anazarbeis, after the Greek idiom. It was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake in the year 525, along with several other important cities; but they were all repaired at a vast expence by the emperor Justin, who was so much affected with their misfortune, that, putting off the diadem and purple, he appeared for several days in sackcloth.

ANBAR, or **AMBER**, a town of the Mogul, in the East-Indies, situated a good way to the N. W. in the road from Surat to Masulipatan, and only noted for a little pagod or temple underground, which is much resorted to by the natives; and also for tumblers, rope-dancers, and posture-masters, who, according to Thevenot's account, are much superior in dexterity to those in Europe. Of the same name is another city of Diarbeckr, in Asiatic Turkey, and situated not a great way from the junction of the great river Euphrates with the Tigris.

ANCAA, or **ANCIAO**, a small place in the district of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It consists of 900 inhabitants. Its district includes five parishes.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, situated in E. long. 14, 54. N. lat. 42, 48.

ANCASTER, a small place in Lincolnshire, eight miles from Grantham, and 15 S. of Lincoln; noted for having been a Roman village, called Crococalana, and on a Roman highway; and where several medals, coins, &c. of antiquity are found, as appears from the traffic which the town's people have for many years carried on with the sale of them. After a shower of rain the school-boys and shepherds look for them on the declivities, and never return empty. The town consists of one street, running N. and S. along the Roman road. At each end of it is a spring; and from hence to Lincoln, full 15 miles, is no water to be met with. On the W. side of the town is a road, which was formerly designed for the conveniency of such as travelled when the gates were shut. In the church-yard are the figures of two priests cut in stone. This must have been anciently a populous place, from the large quarries about it, the rocks lying but a very little way beneath the surface.

ANCE, or **ANSE**, a small town in the government

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ment of Lyonnois, a province of France. It is situated just by the river Saone. And here some provincial synods have formerly been holden.

ANCENIS, in Latin Ancenisium and Andenesium, a small town and marquisate belonging to the house of Bethune-Charost. It is situated on the Loire, and in the bishopric of Nantes, one of the five subdivisions of Upper Britany, in the government of this last name, in France. Formerly Ancenis was the chief town of the Amnites, nine leagues distant from the borders of Anjou to the W. and 17 miles above Nantes to the N.E. A castle stood here, which is now demolished. Lat. 47, 20, N. Long. 1, 5, W.

ANCHIALE, one of the chief cities of Cilicia properly so called, or Cilicia Campestris, was, as Strabo, out of Aristobolus, acquaints us, built by Sardanapalus, who proves his assertion from an ancient monument found in those parts, with this inscription, "SARDANAPALUS, the son of ANACYN-DARAXES, built the cities of Anchiale and Tarsus in one day;" but, if we believe Athenodorus, we must think it built by Anchiale, the daughter of Japhet. It stood on the coast where the river Cedrus, which passes through Tarsus, disembogues itself into the Mediterranean-sea.

ANCLAM, a well-fortified town of the Western, Swedish, or Royal Pomerania, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is situated on the river Pene, 17 miles S.W. from Gripswald, and 45 N.W. of Sterin. It was taken by the elector of Brandenburg in 1676, together with Demain, on the same river; but both restored three years after by the treaty of St. Germain. It was however retaken by the Prussians in 1715. Formerly it was called Tangdim; and some will have it to be the seat of the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus; some of whom removed from thence to the Elbe, and from that again went over to the island of Great-Britain. It made a good figure once among the Hans towns, and has an advantageous site among good corn-lands and excellent pasture, with the conveniency of fishing, and exporting their commodities by means of the river Pene. Here are four parish-churches, and a yearly fair on the second Sunday after the nativity of our Lady. It suffered by several fires in the 14th century, when its churches, with a monastery, and the town-house, were burnt; but it was afterwards more beautifully rebuilt. In the year 1424 it was burnt again; so that few of the houses escaped; and 100 years after this a fire broke out in the town-house, by which several charters and other papers of importance were consumed. Lat. 54, 10, N. Long. 14, 5, E.

ANCLIFF, a place situated about a mile and a half from Wigan, in Lancashire. It is very much visited by the curious for a remarkable phenome-

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non, called the Burning-well, the water of which is cold, and has no smell; yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues from it upon emptying the well, that the water bubbles up as if it boiled; upon putting a lighted candle thereto, it immediately catches the flame like brandy, which lasts several hours, and sometimes a whole day in calm weather, with a heat strong enough to make a pot boil; though the water itself still remains cold, and will not burn when taken out of the well, any more than its mud will which the halitus has issued. The water does not increase by the bubbling; but is only kept in motion by the sudden halitus of the vapours breaking out.

ANCO, a small town in South America, situated about three leagues from the city of Guamanga, in the audience of Lima, Peru.

ANCOBER, or **RIO COBRE**, a river on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, which falls into the Atlantic-ocean.

ANCONA, the marquisate of, a district belonging to the Ecclesiastical State in the middle part of Italy; in Latin Marchia Anconitana. It formerly constituted the greater part of the ancient Picenum, which name the Lombards changed into that of Marka Anconitana, Ancona being the usual residence of the Marquises or governors of the province. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Adriatic sea; by the duchy of Urbino on the W. by Umbria or the duchy of Spoleto on the S. and on the E. by the Farther Abruzzo, from which it is separated only by the River Tronto, anciently Truentus. Its extent from E. to W. is about eighty miles, and sixty from N. to S. The air here is extremely temperate, which renders the soil so fruitful that it was formerly called the Garden of Italy. Its principal productions are flax and wax, the manufactures from which are here whitened to a very great degree of perfection. This country is watered by no less than twelve rivers, namely, the Fiumefino, the Aspido, Masone, Potentia, Lafino, Le Chiento, Tingo or Tenna, Leta-vino, Afone, Tesino, Ragnola, and Tronto; which last separates it from the Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, as the Appenine mountains do from Ombria. This would still be an excellent spot, and its inhabitants very rich, were it not that they have the misfortune to groan under the tyranny of priests. This is the reason for its being a desert, in comparison of what it was formerly: for Pliny assures us, that after many years of a very bloody war, in which the Piceni lost several considerable armies, it submitted at last to the Romans, with upwards of 400,000 inhabitants.

On the coast of Ancona, all along the Adriatic sea, at the distance of every half mile, stands a tower, which is defended by one or two pieces of cannon, in order to hinder the landing of pirates, Sal-

lee or other sea-robbers. On this coast, and more particularly near Monte Comero or Conaro, about ten Italian miles from the city of Ancona, and on the dry shore, there is abundance of clayish earth, and various sorts of porous stones: one meets with the ballani or ballari, a species of crustaceous fish or mussels, which are found in large stones; and, from their resemblance to a date-kernel, are likewise called dattili del mare, or sea-dates.

Here oysters are preserved alive in sea-water for several years. At Ancona these are indeed very large; but flabby, and far from being palatable. Here also is a kind of sea-crawfish, called nocchia, in appearance resembling our lobsters, but of a more delicate flavour. Their claws are less than those of a crawfish, and the head and tail are of a very uncommon shape. The largest of this species is about four inches in length; and this fish is by some called squilla arenaria. Among other remarkable sea-animals found in the harbour of Ancona, and in the Adriatic, is a fish called the sepi, which is probably a species of the sepia, or cuttle-fish, the shells of which are found along the shore, and, when powdered, are used for cleaning of plate. Here is also the univalve shell-fish, in Latin called patella, and which adheres to the rocks, and through the small aperture in its convex part expells its faeces. Not to mention a variety of other curious mussels and fish to be met with on this coast, and enumerated by Keysser in his travels. In the neighbourhood of Ancona are dug out of the ground amber, sulphur, and several mineral resins: the sea near Ancona is observed to ebb and flow about a foot, or a foot and a half: which phenomenon gradually abates, as the Adriatic sea approaches to its junction with the Mediterranean. The city of Ancona and district belonging to it, after the time of the Longobards, recovered their freedom, which they maintained till the year 1532; when Lewis Gonzaga, general to Pope Clement VII. brought them under the papal dominion. Notwithstanding this poor country has been harassed by the popes of Rome, yet it boasts of having given two heads to the church, namely, Nicolas IV. who was a native of Ascoli, and died suddenly in the year 1292, occasioned, as we are told, from indulging a foolish curiosity of seeing the dead body of St. Francis d' Assise; also Sixtus V. of Montalto, who was originally a swine-herd, and died in 1590, after making more noise in the five years of his single pontificate than a dozen other popes did in all theirs.

ANCONA, the capital of the marquisate of the same name, in the middle division of Italy. It is the Picenum of the ancients, and situated at the edge of the Appenines, close to the borders of the Adriatic sea, near the little river Revola, anciently Senon, which separates the duchy of Urbino from the marquisate of Ancona. It stands upon and be-

tween two hills. Ancona takes its name from the coast on which it is situated, making a curve in the figure of an elbow, being a kind of straight formed by two promontories. A great number of Syracusans, flying from the cruelty of their tyrant Dionysius, settled in this place; and having found it pleasant, they built a city here, with a temple, which they dedicated to Venus, about 406 years before the Christian æra. Others derive its name from Ancus Martius, who is said to have been its founder. Ancient authors have rendered it very famous in their writings; for Cæsar, Tacitus, Lucan, and Silius Italicus, mention it; the latter comparing the city of Ancona to that of Sidon, as being equally famous with it for its purple dye. It was made a Roman colony, according to Pliny; but he does not say by whom, or at what time. The Goths besieged Ancona for a long time, but in vain; and lost before it almost their whole fleet, consisting of fifty sail, out of which they only saved ten, all the rest being either taken or run ashore by Narfes. Some years after it fell under the power of the Lombards; and at last, the Saracens having ravaged Dalmatia and Illyricum, in the reign of the emperor Michael, son of Theophilus, they crossed the Adriatic sea; and, having made themselves masters of Ancona, burnt it almost to the ground. But Nicephorus, lieutenant to the emperor Basilus I. drove them out of Italy, and caused that city to be rebuilt. After the abolition of the exarchate, she maintained her liberty under the government of her own magistrates. Pope Pius II. went thither in 1464, in order to preach up the croisade against Mahomet II. who, after taking Constantinople, and destroying the Greek empire ten years before, threatened Italy and Hungary with absolute ruin. But this pope had not the satisfaction of seeing his enterprize succeed; for he died at Ancona, as is thought, by overheating himself in his declamations. Clement VII. came hither likewise in the year 1532, but upon quite a different motive; for he made himself master of it by the treachery of Bernardin Barba, bishop of Carla, and the following stratagem. executed by Lewis de Gonzaga, general of the papal forces. Under the plausible pretext of defending it against the incursions of the Turks and banditti, he prevailed on the inhabitants to allow him to build a citadel at his own expence. As soon as this was done, Gonzaga having drawn out all the young men of the city, under pretence of exercising them in arms, the perfidious bishop sallied out of the citadel with his garrison; caused the gates to be shut; seized the magistrates, and obliged them, with the rest of the inhabitants, to take an oath of fealty to the pope. Thus, by manifest villainy, that city was united to the Ecclesiastic State, with the title of a suffragan bishopric of Fermo. There is hardly any where a finer or more fertile country than the rising grounds

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grounds and the valleys which surround Ancona, being all over covered with vineyards, corn-fields, and fruit-trees. Strabo and Pliny formerly celebrated its wines as very good and generous; a quality which they have not yet lost. As a person approaches Ancona, he imagines he sees an amphitheatre above the harbour. Its houses are built upon a forked hill, of which the citadel forms one of the tops, and the church of St. Cyriacus, which is the cathedral, stands upon the top of the cape that juts into the sea; and from whence, in fair weather, one easily sees Dalmatia. This promontory, now called by the Italians Monte Guaſco, was anciently named Cumerum; and the church was the famous temple of Venus; mentioned by Juvenal, in sat. iv. where he speaks of the enormous turbot taken before that temple, and presented to the emperor Domitian, who ridiculously summoned the senate to debate in what manner this fish was to be dressed. The front of this church is incruſted with marble, without any ornament, and the inside is low, and very dark. There they preserve, besides several pieces of antiquity, the bodies of St. Cyriacus and St. Marcellinus. The city is not a small place, and is for the most part pretty well built; but nothing near so populous and rich as it might be from its convenient situation and excellent harbour, which was formerly the best and most considerable the Romans had on the Adriatic sea, next to Ravenna. A marble wall incloses it on both sides to its very entrance, and at certain distances were pillars, of the same materials, for mooring the ships. This harbour was considerably improved by the emperor Trajan; for which reason a triumphal arch, which consists of a fine bluish-white marble, very high, but narrow, with eight fluted columns, and which is still entire, and very elegant, was formerly erected in honour of him, his wife, and sister, on the strong mole or bank defending it. The end of the said mole is now fortified, and planted with cannon between eight and twelve pounders. The harbour is to this day very good; and it was formerly resorted to by the merchants of Greece, Epirus, Illyria, and from other places of Europe: but at present its trade is very inconsiderable, especially since the popes have withdrawn their galleys, and stationed them at Civita Vecchia, that they may be the nearer to Rome. The exchange at Ancona, is a very handsome and large structure; and here persons of what religion soever, as well as those of the established church, which is the Romish, enjoy full liberty of conscience. The little trade they have at Ancona is mostly carried on by the Jews, of which nation there may be about 5000, who live together in a particular quarter of the town, where they have a synagogue. These are distinguished from Christians by a little bit of scarlet-cloth, which they are obliged to wear in their hats.

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At Ancona is a large lazaretto for performing quarantine, which is partly built in the sea, and partly on the land. The number of churches, convents, and hospitals, are forty-five. The largest churches in Ancona, are St. Augustine's and St. Dominic's. The porch of the former is of marble, adorned with several statues, and among them St. Augustine surrounded with books. Here is a very fine organ, and a magnificent high altar, also a picture of Lilly's, highly valued, which represents Christ's baptism; but by a ridiculous whim of the painter, a cardinal and two bishops assist at the ceremony. The streets of Ancona are very narrow, and most wretchedly paved; they are besides very tiresome, on account of the irregularity of the ground, and the perpetual ascents and descents. The exchange or place where the merchants meet, is a pretty large piazza, the roof and front of which is Gothic, and the ceiling all painted in fresco: on three of its corners, are the statues of Faith, Charity and Hope; that in the fourth corner representing Religion, was a few years ago overturned by an earthquake: which gave occasion to a wag of that city to say, "That she went off much too late, since Religion had abandoned Italy many ages before." The bishop of Ancona is immediately subject to the pope, and here is a legate or governor. In Ancona they shew a square tower, pretty high, which is said to be very ancient, and of the same architecture with ten others that stood in the middle of the city; but the earthquake which overthrew the statue of Religion, demolished all the rest except this one. The situation of Ancona, notwithstanding the ruggedness of the soil, is in many respects agreeable to the eye. Its harbour would be pretty commodious, if its entrance was not a little difficult; its road is reckoned very good on account of the anchorage in it, the bottom being all sand. The neck of land upon which Trajan's arch is built, leads by an extended curtain to a large tower, capable of containing four or five hundred men. This tower is well provided with artillery; and by its low flanks, is a sure defence to the entrance of the harbour: and on the other side are two large royal bastions, with their curtains very well built and terraced. They are disposed in such a manner as to command the harbour, its mouth, and all the bay; which being low, and extending very far in a straight line, may be entirely scoured by these works. The principal citadel is situated above this fort. The architecture of it is irregular, consisting of five sides of a polygon; but perfectly well defensible. They have multiplied its flanks towards the sea, where is a great horn-work jutting out, to command the bottom of the height on which it stands, and to cover the lower fort, which thereby might be greatly assisted. The rest of the fortifications towards the land are built, so as to humour the situation.

tion; and as the whole stands very high, some places are inaccessible, by reason of their steepness. The gentlest declivity is towards the city, from whence it is most practicable to attack it. Opposite to this great fortress, on an eminence within the city, is another which formerly was a large castle, the outside of which they have been endeavouring to modernise. Though its fortifications, like those of the other, are irregular; yet they are very good ones: and there is but one way of approaching it, being inaccessible by its situation on all other sides. In the first the pope keeps a pretty good garrison; and in the others some few invalids: but the magazines of both are in a very bad plight. At Ancona is plenty of provisions; but from Rimini to this place, a traveller is at certain times, such as in Lent, forced to live principally on fish, and the inn-keepers laugh at a dispensation which the drivers of sedans tell them they have from the sub-inquisitor of Imola, for eating meat; since not one morsel of it will they keep, for fear, as they say, of being excommunicated. But one meets with people of better sense at Ancona, which is the largest city in the whole road from Bologna. At times here are some March storms, with a northerly wind, which renders the season as sharp as if it were in January; a thing pretty rare in this country. Ancona lies 15 miles N. of Loreto, and 130 E. of Rome. Lat. 43, 37, N. Long. 13, 36, E. **ANCORARUM URBS**, a city in the Nomos Aphroditopolites, towards the Red Sea; so called because there was in the neighbourhood a stone quarry, in which they hewed stone anchors, before iron anchors came to be used. The gentilitious name is Ancyropolites,

ANCRE, a small town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquisate, seated on a little river of the same name. E. Long. 2, 45, N. Lat. 49, 39.

ANCY, LE FRANC, a small town of Senonois, one of the subdivisions of Champagne, and government of this name, together with Brie, in France. It has a fine castle, or seat.

ANCYRA, a town of Galatia in Asiatic Turkey, called Angouri, Engouri, Ancara, and Angora, (which see.) It was formerly the capital of Galatia, or, according to Ptolemy, of the Galli Tectosagæ. What surprises most is, that Strabo, who lived in the reign of Augustus, calls it only a fort; when he could hardly be ignorant how much that emperor had enlarged, beautified, and enriched it: so that he was celebrated as its second founder, though it was a city of a much earlier date. It appears from ancient monuments, that it preserved the title of metropolis for a long series of Augustus's successors. It was built either on the banks, or at some little distance from the river Halys, or Milas, as Moll and others imagine, or Sangarius

according to some. But the truth is, that it is no easy matter to determine, whether the ancient Ancyra stood on the site of the modern Angouri, or at some distance from it; Ancyra, however was famous for the victory which Pompey gained over Mithridates; and that of Tamerlane in 1402, over the emperor Bajazet. It is still the residence of a Turkish sultan, and a populous trading place, principally in camlets and the like light stuffs. It every where bears the marks of its pristine magnificence. The streets, piazzas, &c. abound with stately remains, columns, &c. of the most exquisite marble, porphyry, red jasper, and other costly stones curiously wrought: a full account of all which may be seen in Tournefort. The modern buildings here are mostly mean and low, being built of mud and turf: the town-walls are also low and made of earth, with wretched battlements, and intermixed with towers, columns, architraves, freezes, and other ancient fragments injudiciously tacked together, particularly the gates and towers: so that they make but an indifferent figure. The only remarkable thing, besides the old workmanship, is the great variety of inscriptions in several languages to be seen on them. The castle of Angouri or Ancyra, is surrounded with a treble wall, consisting of large fragments of white marble, intermixed with another kind of stone, not unlike porphyry. Within the first wall is a little dark Armenian church, said to have been built upwards of 1200 years. In it is but one window, which is stopped up with thin marble or alabaster, through which the light is transmitted but dimly, and is tinged of a reddish cast. All the three walls are full of such ancient fragments, with inscriptions in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Turkish, &c. and those so numerous, that they would take an antiquary a whole year to transcribe them. Ancyra was anciently an archbishop's see with six suffragans under it. This town lies 128 miles S. E. from Scutara, and 250 E. of Smyrna. Lat. 40, N. Long. 32, 58, E.

ANDAGUAYLAS, a jurisdiction in S. America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, lying E. by S. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in sugar-plantations, grain of most sorts and fruits.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Castile in Spain, which runs into the Duero or Douro, one of the two capital rivers in this kingdom.

ANDALUSIA, or **ANDALUZIA**, (province of) in Spain, taken in its most extensive sense, comprehends the Moorish kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen, together with that of Granada; whence the latter was called Upper Andalusia, and Andalusia Proper had the name of Lower Andalusia, but is generally looked upon as a distinct province. We are to observe that these four joined together, made up the ancient Roman province called Bætica, wanting

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ing only as much of the provinces of Estremadura and Castile as lies between the river Guadiana and the mountains called Sierra Moreno. In ancient times it had also the name of Tartessus. These being the seat of the Vandals, who over-ran the greatest part of Spain, as well as some part of Africa, was from them called Vandalenshaus, i. e. the residence or seat of the Vandals, in Latin Vandalicia; from the former of which the present name of this province has been corrupted into that of Andalusia. It was anciently called Turdetani as being one of the seats belonging to the brave Turdetani and Turduli: whilst another tribe of them possessed that part of the Tarraconensis which now composes the kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon, at least their inland parts; for the maritime coasts were occupied by other nations; such as Greeks, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, who probably drove those ancient inhabitants, not only from the coasts into the inland parts, but separated them from each other, squeezing themselves in between them. And this will best account for the great distance between the Turdetani in this S.W. part of the kingdom, and those on its E. side. The strip of land on the coast, from Niebla as far as Almería in the kingdom of Granada, was formerly named Algarve, whence part of the royal title is, "Rey de los Algarves," i. e. king of the Two Algarves. See ALGARVE, in Portugal. Andalusia, properly so called, is bounded on the N. by Estremadura and New Castile, from which it is divided by the above-mentioned chain of mountains, called Sierra Morena; on the W. it has the Portuguese provinces of Alentejo and Algarve; to the S. partly by the Atlantic, and partly the Straits of Gibraltar; and its boundary to the E. is Granada and Murcia. Its extent from W. to E. is upwards of 200 miles; and from N. to S. its breadth is various, the greatest is above 100 miles. It lies between Lat. 36 and 38, N. and between Long. 2 and 5, W. The river Guadalquivir, anciently called Bœtis and Tartessus, runs the whole length of Andalusia; and the Guadiana divides it to the W. from Portuguese Algarve. The other smaller rivers fall partly without the intervention of any thing into the sea, or the Odier or Odiel, Tinto or Azeche, the water of which is not drinkable, and is detrimental to plants and the roots of trees, producing neither fish nor any other living creature; also the Guadalate, that is, the River of Forgetfulness: and partly into the Guadalquivir, as the Guadiamar and Xenil, whose source is in Granada, &c.

Andalusia is reckoned the best and richest part of all Spain, with regard to commerce from without, and plenty of every thing from within. The former advantage arises from its maritime situation and commodious harbours; the latter from the fertility of the country, and the numbers of its

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inhabitants; for it abounds in exquisite fruits of all kinds, as oranges, citrons of Seville, fine raisins, almonds, figs, pomegranates; and has surprising quantities of wheat, excellent wine, and oil: and a single town in this province, we are told, has been known to make 7500 pipes of wine, and the same quantity of oil, in a year. It abounds in fine honey, silk, and the best of sugar. Vast herds of cattle are bred through the whole province. Here is plenty of curious white salt, fine scarlet berries for dying, and, in short, every thing that can render a country wealthy and pleasant. Not to say any thing of their rich mines of gold, silver, and baser metals, seeing these have been wholly neglected since the discovery of America. From ancient history it appears that the Tyrians, Rhodians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Phocians, and other nations, exported vast quantities of the two noble metals, besides what the Romans did afterwards. And to this day we see Andalusia continues a place of considerable commerce, and is resorted to by all nations of Europe. From its mines are extracted cinnabar, and a certain kind of quicksilver. Its breed of horses has been famous in all ages and nations; and though those bred in Estremadura, along the banks of the Tagus, and Guadiana, are very good; yet the horses of the Guidalquivir, or the famous Bœtis of the ancients, surpasses all other parts of Spain in beauty and fleetness; particularly the city of Cordova maintains to this day its ancient reputation for being the best breeder of that generous and useful creature.

The summer-heats in Andalusia are excessive; but at such times the inhabitants generally sleep in the day, and travel and work in the night: yet the air is pure and fine, and the heat is not so lasting, detrimental, or troublesome (as cooling breezes blow at certain times, which greatly alleviate and abate of its vehemence), but that it may be borne with, in regard of the many advantages this country enjoys, especially as habitual use, and the many ingenious expedients found out to screen the inhabitants, all contribute to render the heat more tolerable and easy. And indeed nothing can be a greater proof of this than the vast concourse of people that come into this country, as well as the number of its cities, and the populousness of the province in general, which is so great that Father Pennalosa informs us that Andalusia and Estremadura could raise 50,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, for the king's service; unless this, like the articles above mentioned of wine and oil, are instances of Andalusian, if not Spanish, rhodomontade.

This province is governed by an Adelantado, or lord-lieutenant, which honour is hereditary to the dukes of Medina Celi; and it properly consists of three ancient kingdoms, which are made use of in the

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the king's title, instead of the general name Andalusia: and these are Seville, Cordova, and Jaen; which see. It contains 21 cities, namely, Seville, Cordova, Jaen, Cadiz, Xerez de la Frontera, Ezija, Gibraltar, Ubeda, Baeza, San Lucan de Barrameda, Medina, Sidonia, Port St. Mary, Anduxar, Carmona, Alcalá la Real, Lucena, Areos, San Lucar Mayor, and Marchena; all which see in their places. It has also one archbishopric, three bishoprics, a great number of rich and stately towns, with large wealthy villages.

ANDALUSIA, (New) a division of the province of Terra Firma, in South America, whose boundaries cannot be well ascertained, as the Spaniards pretend a right to countries in which they have never established any settlements. According to the most reasonable limits, it extends in length 500 miles from north to south, and about 270 in breadth from east to west. The interior country is woody and mountainous, variegated with fine valleys that yield corn and pasturage. The produce of the country consists chiefly in dying-drugs, gums, medicinal roots, brazil-wood, sugar, tobacco, and some valuable timber. To this province also belonged five valuable pearl-fisheries. The capital of New Andalusia is Comana, Cumana, or New Corduba, situated in N. Lat. 9, 55, about nine miles from the North-sea. Here the Spaniards laid the foundation of a town in the year 1520. The place is strong by nature, and fortified by a castle capable of making a vigorous defence; as appeared in the year 1670, when it was assaulted by the bucaners, who were repulsed with very great slaughter.

ANDEMAN (Islands of), situated on the E. side of the entrance of the bay of Bengal, and kingdom or Siam, in the East-Indies, between Lat. 10 and 15, N. and in Long. 93, E. In sailing from the Nicobar Islands towards the N. there is an interval of 20 or 30 leagues to the southernmost of the Andeman Islands, called the Chitte, or Little Andeman. It is reckoned difficult sailing among these and the Martavan Islands, many coral-grounds lying along the W. side of the Andeman sand, and in other places there being rocks and great overfalls, in some of which is ouzy ground. The Andeman Islands lie 100 leagues N. of Sumatra, and opposite to the coast of Tennasserim; from whence Capt. Hamilton says they are 80 leagues, and that they are surrounded with several dangerous banks and rocks, and all well inhabited by an inoffensive people, who seldom eat flesh, though some voyagers represent them as carnibals, and live principally on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furnish such ships as touch at these islands. The above Capt. Hamilton says, they are a fearless people; and that they will swim off to a boat, if near the shore, and attack her with their wooden wea-

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pons, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the advantage of fire-arms in the boat.

ANDANAGAR, or **AMADANAGER**, or **DANAGAR**, a town in the province of Decan, and hither peninsula of India, in Asia. It is situated 120 miles S. E. of Bombay, and 15 leagues of north Visapour. Heylin calls it a beautiful and flourishing city; and, if Mr. Finch may be credited, it was taken by the natives from the Mogul in 1510, when the latter had 500,000 men in the field. On account of its delightful situation in the midst of charming gardens, it was formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda, on the borders of which Luyts places it upon the river Guenga. Andanagar lies in Lat. 18, 20, N. Long. 74, 15, E.

ANDANCE, a little town of Upper Vivarais, one of the two subdivisions of the diocese of Viviers, in the government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated at the foot of a mountain near the confluence of the rivers Dome and Rhone.

ANDARGE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ANDASTES, a savage nation, in Canada, North-America, bordering on the northern boundary of Virginia.

ANDAXAR. See **ANDUJAR**.

ANDAYE, in Latin Andaia, a large village and fort of Labourd, one of the subdivisions of Gascony, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gaseony, in France. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidasson, directly opposite to the Fontarabia, or Fuentarabia, in Spain, and only a quarter of a league from it. It is about two leagues distant from St. Jean de Luz, and five from Bayonne. As it stands on the very borders of Spain, the French have built a fort here, in order to keep those of Fontarabia in awe. From Andaye is exported very fine brandy.

ANDE, a river in Hampshire.

ANDECAVI, **ANDEGAVI**, **ANDES**, **ANDI**, a people of Gallia Celtica, having the Turones to the east, the Namnetes to the west, the Pictones to the south, and the Auleri Cœnomani to the north; now Anjou.

ANDEGAVI, or **ANDEGAVUS**, a town of Gallia Celtica; now Angiers: called Andecavi. W. Long. 30. Lat. 47, 30.

ANDELFINGEN, a town in a district of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland; standing on an eminence along the river Thur, over which it has a covered bridge. Here is a custom-house, and a castle, in which resides the governor of the district.

ANDELOT, in Latin Andelous, a place in Bassigny, which is a subdivision of Champagne, belonging to the government of this name, and Brie, on the little river Rougnon, in France. It was formerly a considerable city, as still appears from

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from its ruins; but is now only a village. It is however the seat of a royal provostship.

ANDELI, anciently *Andelaus*, or *Andelagus*, from which *Andeleium*, *Andelium*, or *Andeliacum*, have been formed; the name of two towns in *Vexin Normandy*, a subdivision of Upper Normandy, belonging to the government of the latter, in France. They are situated close by each other, only separated by a paved road a quarter of a league long; and both taken together are called *Andelis*. Great *Andeli*, but which is only a small town, is situated in a valley on the river *Gambon*, upon which are several water-mills, and which falls into the *Seine* below the castle of *Gaillard*. It is the principal place of an election, the seat of a royal court, a provincial court, district, viscounty, forest-court, and granary for salt. Here is a collegiate church, a priory, two convents, and a small college, together with a mayor and three aldermen. Little *Andeli* is a small town, situated on the banks of the *Seine*, and was formerly fortified, but the walls are now ruined in several places. It has only one parish-church, a convent, and an hospital which stands out of the town. Near it also is an hermitage built on the middle of a rock, on the top of which stands *Castle Gaillard*, which commands the river, and had formerly fine apartments, but now fallen into ruins. This was the native place of the famous painter, *Nicolas de Poussin*. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts to be cured of their disorders, on the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S.E. of *Rouen*, and five N.W. of *Paris*. E. Long. 1, 30. N. Lat. 49, 20.

ANDELLE, a river of Normandy, in France, whose source is in the parish of *Forge*, a village belonging to the little territory of *Bray*, in the same province. Upon it rafts of wood, intended for fuel, which has been cut in the forests of *Lions* and *Pitre*, are floated down to *Paris*, as it falls into the *Seine*.

ANDENAS, a bailiwick, in the district of *Nordland*, belonging to the diocese of *Dröntheim*, in Norway. It consists entirely of islands, and, together with the bailiwicks of *Lofoden* and *Vesteraalen*, constitutes one priory; to which belong 19 churches. Here no corn grows: but between the islands of *Lofoden* is the best fishery in all *Nordland*; and these yield high grass. The whole row of islands stretches out into the sea from N.E. to S.W. and between these and the main land is a long and broad bay, called *West Fiorden*, and which widens still further towards the S.W.

ANDEOL (St.), a town of France, in the *Vivarez*, five miles S. of *St. Viviers*, whose bishop formerly resided there. E. Long. 2, 50. N. Lat. 44, 24.

ANDERAB, the most southern city of the

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province of *Balkh*, possessed by the *Usbeck* Tatars. It is very rich and populous, but a place of no great strength. The neighbouring mountains yield excellent quarries of *lapis lazuli*, in which the *Bukhars* drive a great trade with *Persia* and *India*. This city is situated at the foot of the mountains dividing the dominions of the Great *Mogul* and *Persia* from Great *Bukharia*. As there is no other way of crossing these mountains but by the road through this city, all travellers with goods must pay 4 per cent. On this account the *Khan* of *Balkh* maintains a good number of soldiers in the place.

ANDER, (St.) See **ANDERO**.

ANDERNAAH, or **ANDERNACHT**, anciently *Andenacum* and *Anternacum*, a small town and fortress in the electorate of *Cologne*, in Germany. It lies on the *Lower Rhine*, and on the confines of *Triers* and *Juliers*. It was one of the fortresses built by *Drusus*, to keep the Germans in awe: and it is believed that his son *Caligula* was born there. In it are three considerable monasteries, and several churches, the principal of which has two similar steeples, not unlike the towers of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*: it is inclosed with a strong, well-flanked wall, and is fortified with a castle. It was taken in three days by *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of *Sweeden*, in 1632, with a small detachment, though there were 800 men in the place. At one of the angles of the wall is an antique tower, pretended to have been built by *Drusus*. Near the town are excellent mineral waters, particularly those of *Dunchstein*, which are much frequented in the summer, and are often drank with wine. For this purpose here is a great vent of stone-jugs and pitchers; and the town is a considerable gainer by floats of large timber brought hither, and exported from hence to *Holland*. It was formerly a free and imperial city; but is now subject to the elector of *Cologne*, who took it in 1496. After lying a long time in ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It is the boundary betwixt this archbishopric and that of *Triers*, and has a custom-house belonging to *Cologne*; but its principal trade is by lodging travellers and passengers. In 1702 it was taken by the *Prince of Hesse-Cassel*, the more to strengthen *Bonné*, which was then blocked up by the confederates. It was much damaged in 1689 by the French. Two companies of soldiers are kept here at the charges of the chapter of *Cologne*. *Andernacht* is situated eight miles N.W. from *Coblenz*, and twenty S.E. from *Bonné*. Lat. 50, 27. N. Long. 7, E.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of *Brabant*, in the Netherlands. It lies two miles S. of *Brussels*, and is intended as an outwork to that city.

ANDERO, St. according to *Busching*, *St. Ander*. "Anciently, continues he, *Portus Sancti Emederi*, a small, old, and fortified city of *Asturia de Santillana*.

lana, one of the two subdivisions of the principality of Asturias, in Spain. It is situated on the sea, at the foot of a hill, in a delightful country, which abounds with fine fruit and wine, having a large, secure, and well-fortified harbour; but in the entrance to it is a very dangerous rock, which is called Penna de Mogron. The suburbs are almost entirely inhabited by fishermen, who have a rich and plentiful fishery here." Thus far Busching; but our maps place St. Andero in the province of Biscay; and our geographers tell us, that it lies on a little peninsula. It has a good trade, and is sixty miles W. of Bilbao. Here some of the Spanish men of war are built, and laid up. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 4, 30, W.

ANDES, a great chain of mountains in South America, which running from the most northern part of Peru to the Straits of Magellan, between 3 and 4000 miles, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. The Spaniards call them the Cordillera de los Andes; they form two ridges, the lowermost of which is overspread with woods and groves, and the uppermost covered with everlasting snow. Those who have been at the top, affirm that the sky is always serene and bright; the air cold and piercing; and yet so thin, that they were scarce able to breathe, and the respiration was much quicker than ordinary; and this is attended with reaching and vomiting; which, however, has been considered by some as merely accidental. When they looked downwards, the country was hid by the clouds that hovered on the mountain's sides. The mountains just mentioned, which have been frequently ascended, are much inferior in height to many others in this enormous chain. The following is the account given of the mountain called Pichincha, by the mathematicians sent by the kings of France and Spain to make observations in relation to the figure of the earth. Soon after our artists arrived at Quito, they determined to continue the series of the triangles for measuring an arch of the meridian to the S. of that city: the company accordingly divided themselves into two bodies, consisting of French and Spaniards, and each retired to the part assigned them. Don George Juan and M. Godin, who were at the head of one party, went to the mountain of Pambamarca; while M. Bouguer, de la Condamine, and Don Ulloa, together with their assistants, climbed up to the highest summit of Pichincha. Both parties suffered extremely, as well from the severity of the cold as from the impetuosity of the winds, which on these heights blow with incessant violence; difficulties the more painful, as they had been little used to such sensations. Thus in the torrid zone, nearly under the equinoctial, where it is natural to suppose they had most to fear from the heat, their greatest pain was caused by the excessiveness of the cold. Their first scheme for

shelter and lodging in these uncomfortable regions, was to pitch a field-tent for each company; but on Pichincha this could not be done from the narrowness of the summit: they were therefore obliged to be contented with a hut so small that they could hardly all creep into it. Nor will this appear strange, if the reader considers the bad disposition and smallness of the place, it being one of the loftiest crags of a rocky mountain, 100 fathoms above the highest part of the desert of Pichincha. Such was the situation of their mansion, which, like all the other adjacent parts, soon became covered with ice and snow. The ascent up this stupendous rock from the base, or the place where the mules could come, to their habitation, was so craggy as only to be climbed on foot; and to perform it cost them four hours continual labour and pain, from the violent efforts of the body, and the subtilty of the air; the latter being such as to render respiration difficult. The strange manner of living to which our artists were reduced during the time they were employed in a geometrical mensuration of some degrees of the meridian, may not perhaps prove unentertaining to the reader; and therefore the following account is given as a specimen of it. The desert of Pichincha, both with regard to the operations performed there, and its inconveniences, differing very little from others, an idea may be very easily formed of the fatigues, hardships, and dangers, to which they were continually exposed during the time they were prosecuting the enterprize, with the conduct of which they had been honoured. The principal difference between the several deserts consisted in their greater or lesser distance from places where they could procure provisions; and in the inclemency of the weather, which was proportionate to the height of the mountains and the season of the year. They generally kept within their hut. Indeed they were obliged to do this, both on account of the intenseness of the cold, the violence of the wind, and their being continually involved in so thick a fog that an object at six or eight paces was hardly discernible. When the fog cleared up, the clouds by their gravity moved nearer to the surface of the earth, and on all sides surrounded the mountains to a vast distance, representing the sea, with their rock like an island in the center of it. When this happened, they heard the horrid noises of the tempests, which then discharged themselves on Quito and the neighbouring country. They saw the lightnings issue from the clouds, and heard the thunders roll far beneath them: and whilst the lower parts were involved in tempests of thunder and rain, they enjoyed a delightful serenity; the wind was abated, the sky clear, and the enlivening rays of the sun moderated the severity of the cold. But their circumstances were very different when the clouds rose: their thickness rendered respiration difficult; the snow

and hail fell continually; and the wind returned with all its violence; so that it was impossible entirely to overcome the fears of being, together with their hut, blown down the precipice, on whose edge it was built, or of being buried under it by the daily accumulations of ice and snow.

The wind was often so violent in these regions, that its velocity dazzled the sight, whilst their fears were increased from the dreadful concussions of the precipice, caused by the fall of enormous fragments of rocks. These crashes were the more alarming, as no other noises are heard in these deserts: and during the night, their rest, which they so greatly wanted, was frequently disturbed by such sudden sounds. When the weather was any thing fair with them, and the clouds gathered about some of the other mountains which had a connection with their observations, so that they could not make all the use they desired of this interval of good weather, they left their hut to exercise themselves. Sometimes they descended to some small distance; and at others, amused themselves with rolling large fragments of rocks down the precipice; and these frequently required the joint strength of them all, though they often saw the same effected by the mere force of the wind. But they always took care in their excursions not to go so far out, but that on the least appearance of the clouds gathering about their cottage, which often happened very suddenly, they could regain their shelter. The door of their hut was fastened with thongs of leather, and on the inside not the smallest crevice was left unstopped; beside which, it was very compactly covered with straw: but, notwithstanding all their care, the wind penetrated through. The days were often little better than the nights; and all the light they enjoyed was that of a lamp or two, which they kept continually burning. Though their hut was small, and crowded with inhabitants, beside the heat of the lamps; yet the intenseness of the cold was such, that every one of them was obliged to have a chafing-dish of coals. These precautions would have rendered the rigour of the climate supportable, had not the imminent danger of perishing, by being blown down the precipice, roused them every time it snowed, to encounter the severity of the outward air, and sally out with shovels to free the roof of their hut from the masses of snow which were gathering on it. Nor would it, without this precaution, have been able to support the weight. They were not indeed without servants and Indians; but these were so benumbed with the cold, that it was with great difficulty they could get them out of a small tent, where they kept a continual fire. So that all our artists could obtain from them was to take their turns in this labour; and even then they went very unwillingly about it, and consequently performed it slowly. It may easily be conceived

what this company suffered from the asperities of such a climate. Their feet were swelled, and so tender, that they could not even bear the heat; and walking was attended with extreme pain. Their hands were covered with chilblains; their lips swelled and chopped; so that every motion in speaking, or the like, drew blood; consequently they were obliged to strict taciturnity, and little disposed to laugh, as, by causing an extension of the lips, it produced such fissures as were very painful for two or three days after.

Their common food in this inhospitable region was a little rice boiled with some flesh or fowl, procured from Quito; and, instead of fluid water, their pot was filled with ice; they had the same resource with regard to what they drank; and while they were eating, every one was obliged to keep his plate over a chafing-dish of coals, to prevent his provisions from freezing. The same was done with regard to the water. At first they imagined the drinking strong liquors would diffuse a heat through the body, and consequently render it less sensible of the painful sharpness of the cold; but, to their surprise, they felt no manner of strength in such liquors, nor were they any greater preservative against the cold than the common water. At the same time they found it impossible to keep the Indians together. On their first feeling of the climate, their thoughts were immediately turned on deserting their masters. The first instance they had of this kind was so unexpected, that, had not one, of a better disposition than the rest, staid and acquainted them of their design, it might have proved of very bad consequence. The affair was this: there being on the top of the rock no room for pitching a tent for the Indians, they used every evening to retire to a cave at the foot of the mountain; where, beside a natural diminution of the cold, they could keep a continual fire; and, consequently, enjoyed more comfortable quarters than their masters. Before they withdrew at night, they fastened, on the outside, the door of the hut, which was so low that it was impossible to go in or out without stooping; and as every night the hail and snow which had fallen formed a wall against the door, it was the business of one or two of the Indians to come early and remove this obstruction. For though the negro servants were lodged in a little tent, their hands and feet were so covered with chilblains, that they would rather have suffered themselves to have been killed than move. The Indians therefore came constantly up to dispatch this work between nine or ten in the morning: but they had not been there above four or five days, when they were not a little alarmed to see ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock come, without any news of their labourers; when they were relieved by the honest servant mentioned above, who had withstood the seduction of his countrymen, and

and informed his masters of the desertion of the four others. As soon as the snow was cleared away from the door, they dispatched the Indian to the corregidor of Quito, who with equal dispatch sent other Indians, threatening to chastise them severely if they were wanting in their duty. But the fear of punishment was not sufficient to induce them to support the rigour of this situation; for within two days they deserted. The corregidor therefore, to prevent any other inconvenience, sent four Indians under the care of an alcade, and gave orders for their being relieved every fourth day. Twenty three days our artists spent on this rock, viz. to the 6th of September, and even without any possibility of finishing their observations of the angles: for, when it was fair and clear weather with them, the others, on whose summits the signals which formed the triangles for measuring the degrees of the meridian, were hid in the clouds; and when those were clear, Pichincha was involved in clouds. It was therefore necessary to erect their signals in a lower situation, and in a more favourable region. This however did not produce any change in their habitation till the beginning of December; when, having finished the observations which particularly concerned Pichincha, they proceeded to others; but with no abatement either of inconveniences, cold, or fatigue; for the places where they made their observations being necessarily on the highest parts of the deserts, the only respite in which they enjoyed some little ease, was during the short interval of passing from one to the other. In all their stations subsequent to that on Pichincha, during their fatiguing mensuration of the degrees of the meridian, each company lodged in a field-tent, which, though small, they found less inconvenient than the hut on Pichincha; though at the same time they had more trouble, being oftener obliged to clear it from the snow, as the weight of it would otherwise have demolished the tent. At first, indeed, they pitched it in the most sheltered places; but on taking a resolution that the tents themselves should serve for signals, to prevent the inconvenience of having others of wood, they removed them to a more exposed situation, where the impetuosity of the winds sometimes tore up the piquets, and blew them down. Though this mountain is famous for its great height, it is considerably lower than the mountain of Cotopaxi: but it is impossible to conceive the coldness of the summit of the last mentioned mountain, from that felt on this; since it must exceed every idea that can be formed by the human mind, though they are both seated in the midst of the torrid zone. In all this range of mountains, there is said to be a constant inferior boundary, beyond which the snow never melts: this boundary, in the midst of the torrid zone, is said by some to be 2434 fathoms above the level of the sea; by others, only 2400 feet.

The snow indeed falls much lower, but then it is subject to be melted the very same day. It is affirmed that there are in the Andes 16 volcanoes, or burning mountains, which throw out fire and smoke with a terrible noise. The height of Chimborazo, said to be the highest peak of the Andes, has been determined by geometrical calculation to be 20,282 feet. But the great differences between the calculators of the heights of mountains in other parts of the world must very much diminish the credit of such calculations. Instances of this we have already given under the article *ERNA*. No less remarkable are the differences concerning the height of the peak of Teneriffe, which, according to the calculations of Varenus, is three miles and three quarters, or 19,800 feet; according to those of Dr. Heberden, is only 15,396 feet; and, according to those of M. Feuille, is no more than 13,128 feet. From these specimens we can scarce avoid concluding that all the methods hitherto invented for calculating the exact height of mountains are insufficient.

As all or most rivers have their source in mountains, it is no wonder a great number run down the sides of the Andes. Some hurry along with a prodigious rapidity, while others form beautiful cascades, or run through holes in rocks, which look like bridges of a stupendous height. There is a public road through the mountains, 1000 miles in length, part of which runs from Quito to Cusco.

The dependencies of the jurisdictions in the province of Quito are situated between the two cordilleras of the Andes. These arid tracts are called Paramos, or Deserts; for, though all the cordilleras are dry, or quite shrivelled up, some of them are much more so than others, since the continual snows and frost render them uninhabitable, even by any beast; nor is there a single plant to be found upon them. The latter, as being the most remarkable and curious objects, we shall more particularly describe.

The paramo of Asuay, formed by the junction of the two cordilleras, is not of this class; for, though it is remarkable for its excessive cold and aridity, its height does not surpass that of the cordilleras in general, and is much lower than that of Pichincha and Corazon. From barometrical experiments made at Pucaguayco, on the mountain Cotopaxi, the height of the mercury was five lines and one third; whence the height of that place was determined to be 1023 toises above the plane of Carabucu, and that of the latter above the surface of the sea about 1268 toises. Thus the height of Pucaguayco above the surface of the sea is 2791 fathoms. The signal placed on this mountain was 30 or 40 fathoms above the ice, or point of continual congelation; and the perpendicular height, from the commencement of this point to the summit

pit of the mountain, was found, from geometrical observations made for that purpose, to be about 880 fathoms. Thus the summit of Cotopaxi is elevated 3126 above the surface of the sea, or something above 3 geometrical miles, and 639 higher than the top of Pichincha. These are the mountains we shall treat of; and the height of them all, considering the greatness of it, may be said to be nearly equal. In these cordilleras the most southern mountain is that of Mecas, more properly called Sanguay; though in this country better known by the former appellation, and lying in the jurisdiction of the same name. It is of a prodigious height; and the far greatest part of its whole surface is covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, attended with explosions which are plainly heard at Pintac, a village belonging to the jurisdiction of Quito, and near 40 leagues from the mountain; and, when the wind is fair, the noise is heard even at Quito. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, being covered with cinders ejected from it. In this paramo the river Sanguay has its source. This river cannot be said to be small; but, after its junction with another, called the Upano, forms the Payra, a large river, which empties itself into the Maragnon.

In the same eastern cordillera, about six leagues W. of the town of Riobamba, is a very high mountain, with two crests, and both of them covered with snow. That on the N. is called Collanes, and that on the S. Altar; but the space covered with snow is much less than that of Sanguay, and others of this class, its height being proportionably less.

North of the same town, and about seven leagues distant from it, is the mountain of Tunguragua, which is of a conical figure, and equally steep on all sides. The ground at its base is something lower than that of the cordilleras, especially on the N. side, where it seems to rise from the same plain with that on which the villages are situated. On this side, in a small plain betwixt its skirts and the cordilleras, has been built the village of Bannos, so called from its hot medicinal baths, to which there is a great resort from all parts of this jurisdiction. S. of Cuenca, and not far from another village called Bannos, also belonging to this jurisdiction, are other hot waters, on the summit of an eminence, gushing out through several apertures of four or five inches in diameter; and of a heat which hardens eggs sooner than water over the fire. These several streams unite, forming a rivulet, the stones in the channel and banks of which are tinged with yellow, and the water tastes brackish. The upper part of this small eminence is full of crevices, through which issues continual smoke; a sufficient indication of its containing great quantities of sulphureous and nitrous substances.

North of Riobamba, inclining some degrees to the W. is the mountain of Chimborazo, by the side of which lies the road from Quito to Guayaquil. At first great numbers of the Spaniards perished in passing the vast and dangerous deserts on its declivity; but being at present better acquainted with them, and inured to the climate, such misfortunes are seldom heard of; especially as very few take this road, unless there is the greatest appearance of two or three days of calm and serene weather.

North of this mountain stands that of Carguayra. North of Latacunga, and about five leagues distant from it, is Cotopaxi, which, towards the N. W. and S. extends itself beyond all the others; and which became a volcano at the time of the Spaniards first arrival in this country. In 1743 a new eruption happened, having been preceded for some days by a continual rumbling in its bowels. An aperture was made in its summit; and three more about the same height near the middle of its declivity, at that time buried under prodigious heaps of snow. The ignited substances emitted on that occasion being mixed with a prodigious quantity of ice and snow, and melting amidst the flames, were carried down with such astonishing rapidity, that in an instant the plain from Callo to Latacunga was overflowed; and besides its ravages in sweeping down houses of the Indians, and other poor inhabitants, great numbers of people lost their lives. The river of Latacunga was the channel of this terrible flood, till becoming too small for receiving such a prodigious current, it overflowed the adjacent country near the town, and carried away all the buildings within its reach. The inhabitants retired to a spot of higher ground behind the town, of which such parts as stood within the limits of the current were totally destroyed. The dread of still greater devastations did not subside in three days, during which the volcano ejected cinders, while torrents of melted ice and snow poured down its sides. The fire lasted several days, and was accompanied with terrible roarings of the wind rushing through the volcano, which vastly exceeded the great rumblings before heard in its bowels. At last all was quiet, neither fire nor smoke were seen, nor was there any noise to be heard till the following year; namely, 1744, when, in the month of May, the flames increased, and forced their passage through several other parts on the sides of the mountain; so that in clear nights the flames being reflected by the transparent ice formed a very grand and beautiful illumination. On the 30th of November it ejected such prodigious quantities of fire and ignited substances that an inundation equal to the former soon ensued; so that the inhabitants of Latacunga gave themselves over for lost.

Five leagues to the W. of this mountain stands that of Illinisa, the summit of which is also bifid, and constantly covered with snow. From it several rivulets derive their source, of which those flowing from the northern declivity continue that direction; as those from the southern side run southward: the latter pay their tribute to the Northern-ocean, through the large river of the Amazons; while the former discharge themselves into the South-sea, by the River of Emeralds.

North of Cotopaxi is another snowy mountain, called Chinculagua, something less than the former, though even that is not to be compared to the others. The mountain of Cayamburo, which is one of the first magnitude, lies N. some degrees easterly from Quito, at the distance of about 11 leagues from that city. There is neither appearance nor tradition of its ever having been a volcano. Several rivers issue from it, of which those from the W. and N. run either into the River of Emeralds, or that of Mira; but all fall into the South-sea: while these from the E. discharge themselves into the river of the Amazons. Besides the torrents which precipitate themselves from the snowy mountains, others have their source in the lower parts of the Cordilleras; and at their confluence form very large and noble rivers, which either pay their tribute to the North or South seas. All the springs issuing from the mountains, in the neighbourhood of Cuenca, on the W. and S. side as far as Talqui, with those of the eastern Cordillera, and northward as far as the Paramo de Burgay, unite at about half a league eastward of a chapel, called Jadan, under the care of the curate of Pante; where forming a river, and passing near that village, from which it has its name, discharges itself into the river of the Amazons. It is so deep at Pante that, though wide, it is no where fordable. From the mountains of Asuay, that of Buerap, and the adjacent hills on the S. is formed a very considerable river, over which are several bridges. It is called Cannar, from that being the only town in its course, which it continues to Yokon to the bay of Guayaquil. The northern parts of the Paramo of Asuay also give rise to many streams, which, uniting with others that issue from Mount Seneguala, and the western side of the eastern Cordillera, form the river Alausi, which discharges itself into the bay of Guayaquil.

On the highest part of the Paramo de Tioloma, and near the signal erected on this mountain for forming the series of triangles, are four lakes, the three which are nearest to it being less than the other, which is about half a league in length, and called Coley; and the others, which are not much inferior to Coley, have the names of Pichabinnac, Pubillu, and Macallan. From these is formed the river Cebadas, which runs near the village of that

name, and is joined by another rising from the springs on the Paramo of Lalangufo, and the streams from the Colta-lake; after which, inclining a little from the N. towards the E. it passes by Pungala, and about a league from the village of Puni is joined by the river Bamba, which has its source in the Paramo of Sisapongo. Near the town of Cobigies is another, which flows from the mountain of Chimborazo; and which, after directing its course northward till it is in an E. and W. direction with the mountain of Tunguragua, winds to the E. and adds its waters to those of the river of the Amazons. At the town of Penipe it is so deep and rapid as only to be crossed over by a bridge made of bejucos. Also before it reaches the town of Los Bannos, it is increased by the rivers Latacunga and Bato, together with all the streams from both the Cordilleras, those from the southern summit of Elenisa, and the southern side of Ruminavi and Cotopaxi.

The streams flowing from the N. summit of Elenisa have already been mentioned as running northward; and with these all from the same Cordillera unite, together with those issuing from the N. and W. sides of the mountain Ruminavi, those of Pasuchua; and from this junction is formed the river Amaguanna. The two last mountains stand N. and S. from each other, in an intermediate space of the Cordilleras. From the N. side of Cotopaxi, the Paramo of Chinchulagua, which is covered also with snow, and the Cordillera de Guamani, other streams have their rise, and from their confluence is formed the river Ichubamba, which, running northward, joins the Amaguanna a little to the N. of Cono-coto. It afterwards receives the rivulets issuing from the eastern Cordillera, and changes its name to that of Guayallabamba. The waters which have their source in the western part of Cayamburo, and southern part of Mexanda, form another river called Pisque, which first runs towards the W. and joining the Guayallabamba, takes the name of Alchipichi, which a little to the N. of St. Antonio, in the jurisdiction of Quito, is very broad, and withal rapid. From hence it contains its course northward, and at last falls into the River of Emeralds.

The mountain of Majanda stands in the intermediate space between the Cordilleras; and though it has only one side, as it were, it is divided into two summits: the one eastward, and the other westward: and from both these runs a small Cordillera, which afterwards joining, inclose this valley. From the side of this mountain issues two large torrents, which meet in the lake of St. Pablo; from whence flows a river, which being joined by others from the springs of the western Cordillera, form one stream; and after being increased by another brook from the heights of Oezillo, give rise to the river

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river that washes the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra; after which it takes the name of Mira, and discharges itself into the South-sea, a little to the N. of the River of Emeralds.

ANDES, a hamlet of Mantua, in Italy, the birth-place of Virgil; hence the epithet Andinus. It is now called Pietola, two miles west of Mantua.

ANDETRIUM, **ANDRETIUM**, **ANDECRUM**, or **ANDRECIUM**, an inland town of Dalmatia. The genuine name is Andetrium. It is described by ancient geographers as situated near Salone, on a naturally strong and inaccessible rock; surrounded with deep vallies, with rapid torrents; from which it appears to be the citadel: now called Clissa. Long. 17, 46, E. Lat. 43, 20, N.

ANDEUSE, a city of Languedoc, in France; in E. Long. 3, 40. Lat. 43, 45, N.

ANDIOL (St.), a considerable village of Lower Vivarais, belonging to the diocese of Viviers, and government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated on the Rhone, at the junction of the Ardeche with it. Here is the usual residence of the bishop of Viviers; and this place has two convents.

ANDLAU, a small city of Lower Alsace, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Andlau. Here is a nunnery bearing the same name, which is for secular canoneses of quality. It was formerly a free imperial abbey, but never paid any contributions towards the public expences of the empire. To it belongs the castle of Freudeneck, with the convent of Hugshofen. The town does not belong to the abbess, but to a secular lord, who is stiled Lord of Andlau. The abbess was however summoned to the imperial diets before Alsace was ceded into the hands of the French.

ANDLAU, one of the ten considerable rivers of Lower Alsace, which issue from the Vosgue or Wasgau mountains. It mingles its waters with those of the Ill, one of the two largest rivers in Upper Alsatia.

ANDOMADUNUM, **ANDOMATUNUM**, and **ANTEMATUNUM**, or *Civitas Lingonum*; a city of Gallia Belgica; now Langnes, in Champagne: situated on an eminence on the borders of Burgundy, at the springs of the Maine. Long. 5, 22, E. Lat. 48, 0, N.

ANDORA, a town in the Riviera di Ponente, or western division of the Genoese territories on the continent of Italy, and the upper part of it. In its neighbourhood is produced excellent wine.

ANDORRE, a territory in the government of Foix, France, containing several villages, the chief of which is Ourdines.

ANDOVER, a small town in New England, N. America, in the province of Massachusetts-bay and county of Essex.

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ANDOVER, i. e. a ferry, or passage over the river Ande, rising in the forest of Chute, on which it stands. It is a borough and market town in Hampshire, 66 miles from London, and 16 from Basingstoke. It is noted for its manufactures of malt and shalloons. It was made a corporation by queen Elizabeth, to be governed by a bailiff, steward, recorder, and ten approved men (out of which are chosen two justices), and 22 capital burgeses, that annually choose the bailiff, who enters on his office on Michaelmas-day, and appoints two serjeants at mace to attend him. It has an hospital for six men, with a free-school founded A. D. 1569, and a charity-school for 30 boys. Its fairs are on Saturdays in Midlent; May 12, and Nov. 16. Andover is also noted for being a great thoroughfare on the direct western road, as well from Newbury to Salisbury, as from London to Taunton, and all the manufacturing towns of Somersetshire; by which means it is greatly enriched, and is a thriving, handsome, well-built, delightful, and populous town. Its site is very pleasant, and air healthy; standing just on the confines of those downs which are commonly, though not properly, called Salisbury-plains. To the W. of it, at the beginning of the open downs, is the village of Weyhill, where is annually kept every 30th of September the largest fair in all England. See **WEYHILL**. Andover sends two members to parliament. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Winchester, and 62 S.W. of London.

ADRAGHIRA, a river in the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies; upon which the Dutch have a factory. See **STACK**.

ANDRAIG, a harbour of Mallorca, commonly called Majorca, one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, and situated on the coast of Spain. It is large, but lies exposed to the west wind. It is defended by a fort which stands near the village of Mola.

ANDRARUM, a district belonging to the territory of Christianstadt, and province of Scania, or Schonen, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It is situated two miles and three quarters to the S. of Christianstadt. It is a noble allum-work, and the largest in the whole kingdom. The preparation of this manufacture is made from a kind of slate, or shivery-stone, which being first gathered into heaps, and then calcined, or roasted in the fire, after which, being boiled in water, it yields both allum and vitriol. The work belongs to count Piper.

ANDRE (St.) a village of Campagne de S. André, a subdivision of Campagne, in Upper Normandy, and government of this last name in France.

ANDRE (St.), a little town belonging to the duchy of Genois, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Sier.

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ANDRÉ, (St.) a market-town belonging to the county of Maurienne, a part of the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. In its neighbourhood, the land-traffic or public road is troublesome and dangerous. The chapel of St. André stands on a dreadful height; and in it is a picture placed here in 1681, in consequence of a vow. It represents a man upon his knees, before Mary, the Lady of Loretto, appearing in a cloud. He is said to have been a courier, who in the night time tumbled with his horse down this steep place; but as in his fall he happily bethought himself of his favourite patroness, he himself did not receive the least hurt, and his horse they say had only his back broken.

ANDRÉ, a small district within that of Balagna, belonging to the division of the island of Corsica, on this side the mountains, or the N. E. part of it, in Upper Italy.

ANDRÉ, a village, and one of the 24 parishes belonging to the jurisdiction of Calais, in the government of Picardy and Artois in France. See **CALAIS**.

ANDRÉ FORT, (St.) situated on a hill in the neighbourhood of Salins, a town belonging to the district of Aval, and government of Franche Comté, in France. See **SALINS**.

ANDREANOFFSKY-ISLANDS, lying between the Aleutian and Fox Islands in the sea of Kamtschatka, and supposed to complete the connection between Kamtschatka and America. Their chain is supposed to begin in about latitude 53, near the most easterly of the Aleutian isles, and to extend in a scattered series towards the farthest Aleutian or Fox Islands. The Russians from Kamtschatka made a voyage to these islands in 1760, in the St. Andrean and Natalia, commanded by Andrean Folshtyk, whom they were named after; there are only six of them described, viz. Ayagh, about one hundred English miles in circumference; it contains several high and rocky mountains, the intervals of which are bare heath and moor ground. There are no forest trees and but few crane berries, and the largest sort of bilberries. There is so great a quantity of snake weed and burnet as to afford provision in case of necessity for the inhabitants, whose number cannot be ascertained as they pass continually from one island to another in their baidars. There is a small rivulet on this island. Kanaga stands west from Ayagh and is 132 miles in circumference. It contains an high volcano where the natives find sulphur in summer. At the foot of this mountain are hot springs, wherein provision is sometimes boiled. There is no rivulet on this island, and the low grounds are similar to those of Ayagh. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 200 souls. Isetchina lies eastward about thirty miles from Kanaga and is about sixty in circumference. It is full of rocky mountains, of which the Bielaia Spoka or the White Peak is the

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highest. In the valley there are some hot springs, but no rivulet which has fish. The island contains only four families. Tagalak is thirty miles in circumference and about seven east from Isetchina. The coasts are dangerous to approach even by baidars. It has only four families and produces no vegetable fit for nourishment. Atchu lies in the same position 27 miles from Tagalak, and is about 200 in circumference; near it is an harbour where ships may ride safely at anchor. It contains many rocky mountains and several small rivulets that fall into the sea, one of which running eastward abounds in fish. The roots which have been mentioned, and bulbs of white lilies are found in plenty. Its inhabitants amount to about sixty souls. Amlack, is a mountainous island standing to the east, more than 4 miles from Atchu, and is about 200 in circumference. It contains the same number of inhabitants as Atchu, has a commodious haven, and produces roots in abundance. Of many rivulets there is but one has fish. The other islands lay farther to the east and were not touched at. The inhabitants of these six islands are tributary to Russia, and dress the same as those on the Aleutian isles. They kill the sea otters and dogs with harpoons. In the severest weather they make no addition to their clothing, and whenever it freezes very hard they burn dry grass, and standing over it catch the heat under their clothes. When they pass the night from home they dig a hole in the earth, and lay in it only covered with their clothes and matted grass. Regardless of every thing but the present moment, destitute of religion, and without the least appearance of decency, they seem but a few degrees removed from brutes.

ANDREA, (St.) a village on the Malabar coast, in the East-Indies, founded originally by the Portuguese. It takes its name from a church dedicated to St. Andrew, and served by the priests of St. Thomas. On the shore of this coast, about half a league out in the sea, lies Mud-Bay, a place which few in the world can parallel. It is open to the wide ocean, and has neither island nor bank to break the force of the billows, which come rolling with great violence from all parts, in the south west monsoons; but on this bank of mud they lose themselves in a moment; and ships lie on it as secure as in the best harbour, without motion or disturbance. It reaches about a mile along the shore, and has been observed to shift its place from the northward about 3 miles in 30 years. From St. Andrea to Kranganôr, about twelve leagues to the south, the water has the bad property of causing swellings in the legs of those who drink it constantly. Some it affects in one leg, and some in both. It causes no pain, but itching; nor does the swelled leg seem heavier to the owner than the small one, though some have been seen a yard in circum-

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ference at the ancle. — The Romish legends impute the cause of this distemper (for which no preventative or cure hath been hitherto found) to a curse laid by St. Thomas upon his murderers and their posterity; though, according to the Romans themselves, St. Thomas was killed by the Tillinga priests at Meliaphur, on the coast of Coromandel, about 400 miles distant, and where the natives have not this distemper.

ANDREASBERG, or St. ANDREW, a mine-town belonging to the principality of Grubenhagen, a part of the electoral dominions of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, in Germany, and belonging to his present British majesty. It is situated in the E. part of that principality, near the source of a river which falls into the Laine at Northheim, and is famous for its rich mines of iron. It lies five miles N. of Lutterburg, and thirty E. of Eymbeck.

ANDRES, (St.) an island on the Mosquito-Shore, N. America, off the Pearl-Keys; in Lat. 12, 30. Long. 82, 30.

ANDREW's (St.) a town of Fifeshire in Scotland, once the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom, lying in W. Long. 2. 25. N. Lat. 56. 18. If we may credit legend, St. Andrew's owes its origin to a singular accident. St. Regulus, (or St. Rule, as he is likewise called) a Greek of Achaia, was warned by a vision to leave his native country, and visit Albion, an isle placed in the remotest part of the world; and to take with him the arm-bone, three fingers, and three toes, of St. Andrew. He obeyed, and set sail with his companions, but had a very tempestuous passage. After being tossed for some time on a stormy sea, he was at last shipwrecked on the coasts of Otholania, in the territories of Hergustus, king of the Picts, in the year 370. On hearing of the arrival of the strangers, with their precious relics, the king immediately gave orders for their reception, afterwards presenting the saint with his own palace, and building near it the church, which still bears the name of St. Regulus.

At this time the place was stiled Mucrofs, or the Land of Boars; all round was forest, and the lands bestowed on the saint were called Byrehid. The boars equalled in size the ancient Erymanthian; as a proof of which, two tusks, each sixteen inches long and four thick, were chained to the altar of St. Andrew's. St. Regulus changed the name to Kilmymont; and established here the first Christian priests of the country, called culdees. The church was supreme in the kingdom of the Picts; Ungus, having granted to God and St. Andrew, that it should be the head and mother of all the churches in his dominions. He also directed that the cross of St. Andrew should become the badge of the country. In 518, after the conquest of the Picts, he removed the episcopal see to St. Andrew's, and the bishop was stiled Maximus Scotorum episcopus. In 1441,

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it was erected into an archbishopric by Sextus IV. at the intercession of James III. In 1606, the priory was suppressed; and, 1617, the power of election was transferred to eight bishops, the principal of St. Leonard's college, the arch-deacon, the vicars of St. Andrew's, Leuchar's, and Coupar.

The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a royal borough by David I. in the year 1140, and their privileges afterwards confirmed. The charter of Malcolm II. is preserved in the tolbooth; and appears written on a bit of parchment, but the contents equally valid with what would at this time require whole skins. Here also are kept the silver keys of the city; which, for form's sake, are delivered to the king, if he should visit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of submission. In this place, likewise, is to be seen the monstrous axe which, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotwood and other distinguished loyalists. The town underwent a siege in 1337; at which time it was possessed by the English, and other partizans of Baliol; but the loyalists, under the earls of March and Fife, made themselves masters of it in three weeks, by the help of their battering machines. St. Andrew's is now greatly reduced in the number of its inhabitants; at present not exceeding 2000. It is impossible to ascertain the number when it was the seat of the primate: all that can be known is, that during the period of its splendour, there were between 60 and 70 bakers; but now nine or ten are sufficient for the place. It is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets. On entering the west port, a well-built street, straight, and of a vast length and breadth, appears; but so grass-grown, and presenting such a dreary solitude, that it forms the perfect idea of its having been laid waste by a pestilence. The cathedral of St. Andrew's was founded by bishop Arnold in 1161, but did not attain its full magnificence till 1318. Its length from east to west was 370 feet; that of the transept, 322. But though this vast pile was 157 years in building, Knox, in June 1559, effected its demolition in a single day; and so effectually has it been destroyed, that nothing now remains but part of the east and west ends, and of the south side. Near the east end is the chapel of St. Regulus; the tower of which is a lofty equilateral triangle, of 20 feet each side, and 103 feet high; the body of the chapel remains, but the two side-chapels are ruined. The arches of the windows and doors are round, and some even more than semicircles; an undoubted proof of their antiquity. The priory was founded by Alexander I. in 1122; and the monks (canons regular of St. Augustine) were brought from Scone, in 1140, by Robert, bishop of this see. By an act of parliament, in the time of James I. the prior had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on the days of festival wore a mitre and all episcopal ornaments. Dependent

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dent on this priory were those of Lochleven, Portmoak, Monimusk, the isle of May, and Pittenweem, each originally a seat of the Culdees.

The revenues of the house were vast, viz. In money 2237l. 2s. 10½d. 38 chaldrons, 1 boll, 3 firlots of wheat; 132 ch. 7 bolls of bear; 114 ch. 3 bolls, 1 peck of meal; 151 ch. 10 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck and a half of oats; 3 ch. 7 bolls of peas and beans: 480 acres of land also belonged to it.

Nothing remains of the priory except the walls of the precinct, which shew its vast extent. In one part is a most artless gateway, formed only of seven stones. This inclosure begins near the cathedral, and extends to the shore.

The other religious houses were, one of Dominicans, founded, in 1274, by bishop Wishart; another of Observantines, founded by bishop Kennedy, and finished by his successor, Patrick Graham, in 1478; and, according to some, the Carmelites had a fourth.

Immediately above the harbour stood the collegiate church of Kirk-heugh, originally founded by Constantine III. who, retiring from the world, became here a Culdee. From its having been first built on a rock, it was stiled, *Præpositura Sanctæ Mariæ de Rupe*.

On the east side of the city are the poor remains of the castle, on a rock overlooking the sea. The fortress was founded, in 1401, by bishop Trail, who was buried near the high altar of the cathedral, with this singular epitaph:

*Hic fuit ecclesiæ directæ columna, fenestra
Lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana sonora.*

This castle was the residence of cardinal Beaton: who, after the death of George Wishart, apprehending some danger, caused it to be fortified so strongly as to be at that time deemed impregnable. In this fortress, however, he was surprized and assassinated by Norman Lesly with 15 others. They seized on the gate of the castle early in the morning of May 29, 1546; it having been left open for the workmen who were finishing the fortifications: and having placed centinels at the door of the cardinal's apartment, they awakened his numerous domestics one by one; and, turning them out of the castle, they without violence, tumult, or offering an injury to any other person, inflicted on Beaton the death he justly merited. The conspirators were immediately besieged in this castle by the regent, the earl of Arran; and notwithstanding they had acquired no greater strength than 150 men, they resisted all his efforts for five months. This, however, was owing to the unskilfulness of the besiegers more than to the strength of the place or the valour of the besieged: for in 1547 the castle was reduced and demolished. The entrance of it is still to be seen; and the window is shewn, out of which it is said the cardinal leaned to glut his eyes with

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the cruel martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on a spot beneath.

In the church of St. Salvator is a most beautiful tomb of bishop Kennedy, who died an honour to his family, in 1466. The Gothic work is uncommonly elegant. Within the tomb were discovered six magnificent maces, which had been concealed here in troublesome times. One was given to each of the other three Scotch universities, and three are preserved here. In the top is represented our Saviour; around are angels, with the instruments of the passion.

With these are shewn some silver arrows, with large silver plates affixed to them, on which are inscribed the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in the generous art of archery, which were dropt but a few years ago; and golf is now the reigning game. That sport and foot-ball were formerly prohibited, as useless and unprofitable to the public; and at all weapon schawings, or reviews and public assemblies of the lower rank of the people, it was ordered, that "fute-bal and golf be utterly cried down, and that bow-markes be maid at ilk parish kirk, a pair of hurts and schutting be used; and that ilk man schutte sex shottes at least, under the paine to be raiped upon them that cummis not, at least twa pennyes to be given them that cummis to the bow-markes ta drinke."

The trade of St. Andrew's was once very considerable. In the time of Cromwell's usurpation, 60 or 70 vessels belonged to the port, but now scarce a single one. The harbour is entirely artificial, guarded by piers, with a narrow entrance, to give shelter to vessels from the violence of a very heavy sea, by the enroachments of which it has suffered much. The manufactures this city might in former times possess, are now reduced to one, that of golf-balls; which, trifling as it may seem, maintains several people. The trade is commonly fatal to the artists; for the balls are made by stuffing a great quantity of feathers into a leathern case, by help of an iron rod, with a wooden handle, pressed against the breast, which seldom fails to bring on a consumption.

The celebrated university of this city was founded in 1411, by bishop Wardlaw; and the year he obtained from Benedict III. the bull of confirmation. It consisted once of three colleges. 1. St. Salvator's, founded in 1458, by bishop Kennedy. This is a handsome building, with a court or quadrangle within: on one side is the church, on another the library; the third contains apartments for students: the fourth is unfinished. 2. St. Leonard's college was founded by prior Hepburn, in 1522. This is now united with the last, and the buildings sold, and converted into private houses. 3. The new, or St. Mary's college, was established by

by archbishop Hamilton, in 1553; but the house was built by James and David Bethune, or Beaton, who did not live to complete it. This is said to have been the site of a *schola illustris* long before the establishment even of the university; where several eminent clergymen taught, gratis, the sciences and languages; but it was called the new college, because of its late erection into a divinity college by the archbishop.

The university is governed by a chancellor, an office originally designed to be perpetually vested in the archbishops of St. Andrew's; but since the reformation he is elected by the two principals, and the professors of both the colleges. The rector is the next great officer; to whose care is committed the privileges, discipline, and statutes of the university. The colleges have their rectors, and professors of different sciences, who are indefatigable in their attention to the instruction of the students, and to that essential article, their morals. This place possesses several very great advantages respecting the education of youth. The air is pure and salubrious; the place for exercise dry and extensive; the exercises themselves are healthy and innocent. The university is fixed in a peninsulated county, remote from all commerce with the world, the haunt of dissipation. From the smallness of the society every student's character is perfectly known, and every irregularity immediately suppressed.

ANDREW's (St.) Island of, or Island of St. **ANDREAS**, in Latin *Ros Insula*, is in the district of Pilis, in Hungary Proper. It is situated on the Danube, three miles and a quarter long, and its breadth about one mile, more or less. It belongs with its villages to the domains of the crown of Hungary.

ANDREW's (St.) or St. **ANDREW's**, in Hungarian *Szent Andrea*, in Latin *Fanum St. Andreae*, a town on the Danube, in the Pilis district, in Hungary Proper. It is a better and more populous place than Buda, a Russian colony, and an hereditary place of count Zichy's.

ANDREW's (St.) a neat town of Lower Carinthia, a subdivision of the duchy of that last name, belonging to Austria, in Germany, situated on the banks of the river Lavant; and the seat of the bishop of Layanmund, who calls himself *Flaventinensis*, as this was the ancient Flavianum in Norico, or the Colonia Flaviana of the Romans. He is also stiled in Latin, *Episcopus Lavantinus*. The archbishop of Saltzbourg is lord both of this town and its territory. It is about two miles from the Drave, 40 miles E. from Clagenfurt, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 46, 49, N. Long. 15, 7, E.

ANDREW's (St.) or St. **ANDREA**, an island of Ragusan Dalmatia. It is small but pretty well inhabited, with a town upon it of the same name.

ANDRIA, a small episcopal city of the territory of Bari, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. The bishop is under the archbishop of Trani. It gives title of duke to the house of Caraffa; and is situated in a spacious plain, six miles W. from Trani, and four from the coast of the Adriatic-sea. Lat. 41, 6, N. Long. 17, E.

ANDROPHAGI, the name of a nation whose country, according to Herodotus, was adjacent to Scythia. Their name, compounded of two Greek words, signifies man-eaters. Herodotus does not inform us whether their manner of subsisting corresponded with their name; whether they were so savage as to eat human flesh. They are represented, however, as the most barbarous and fierce of all nations. They were not governed by laws: the care of their cattle was their chief employment. Their dress was like that of the Scythians; and they had a language peculiar to themselves.

ANDROS, one of the ancient Cyclades, lying between Tenedos and Euboea; being one mile distant from the former, and ten from the latter. The ancients gave it various names, viz. *Cauros*, *Lasia*, *Nonagria*, *Epagris*, *Antandros*, and *Hydrusia*. The name of Andros it received from one Andreus, appointed, according to Diodorus Siculus, by Rhadamanthus, one of the generals, to govern the Cyclades, after they had of their own accord submitted to him. As to the name of *Antandros*, the same author tells us, that Ascanius, the son of Æneas, being taken prisoner by the Pelasgians, gave them this island for his ransom, which on that account was called *Antandros*, or "delivered for one man." The name of *Hydrusia* it obtained in common with other places well supplied with water. It had formerly a city of great note, bearing the same name, and situated very advantageously on the brow of an hill, which commanded the whole coast. In this city, according to Strabo and Pliny, stood a famous temple dedicated to Bacchus. Near this temple, Mutianus, as quoted by Pliny, tells us, there was a spring called the Gift of Jupiter, the water of which had the taste of wine in the month of January, during the feasts of Bacchus, which lasted seven days. The same author adds, that the waters, if carried to a place whence the temple could not be seen, lost their miraculous taste. Pausanias makes no mention of this spring; but says, that, during the feast of Bacchus, wine flowed, or was at least by the Andrians believed to flow, from the temple of that god. The priests, no doubt, found their account in keeping up this belief, by conveying, through secret conduits, a great quantity of wine into the temple.

The Andrians were the first of all the islanders who joined the Persians at the time Xerxes invaded Greece; and therefore Themistocles, after the victory at Salamis, resolved to attack the city of Andros.

dros, and oblige the inhabitants to pay large contributions for the maintenance of his fleet. Having landed his men on the island, he sent heralds to the magistrates, acquainting them that the Athenians were coming against them with two powerful divinities, Persuasion and Force; and therefore they must part with their money by fair means or foul. The Andrians replied, that they likewise had two mighty deities who were very fond of their island, viz. Poverty and Impossibility; and therefore could give no money. Themistocles, not satisfied with this answer, laid siege to the town, which he probably made himself master of and destroyed, as we are informed by Plutarch that Pericles, a few years after, sent thither a colony of 250 Athenians. It was, however, soon retaken by the Persians; and, on the overthrow of that empire by Alexander the Great, submitted to him along with the other islands. On his death it sided with Antigonus, who was driven out by Ptolemy. The successors of the last-mentioned prince held it to the times of the Romans, when Attalus, king of Pergamus, besieged the metropolis at the head of a Roman army; and, having taken it, was by them put in possession of the whole island. Upon the death of Attalus the republic claimed this island, as well as his other dominions, in virtue of his last will. It is now subject to the Turks, and contains a town of the same name, with a great many villages. There are said to be about 6000 inhabitants, besides those of the villages Arni and Amoldeos, who are about 200; have a different language and customs, and are called Albanois. There are seven monasteries, a great number of churches, and a cathedral for the bishops of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but most of the inhabitants are of the Greek communion. The Jesuits had a house and a church in this island; but they were forced to quit them long ago. Here are some delightful valleys; but the air is bad, and the water of the city worse. The peasants make wicker baskets, wherewith they supply the greatest part of the Archipelago. They have all sorts of game in the woods and mountains, but know not how to take them for want of guns. Their principal food is goat's flesh; for there is no fish to be met with on their coasts. When they are sick, they are obliged to let the disease take its natural course, having neither physician nor surgeon on the island. A *cadi*, assisted by a few of the principal persons of the island, has the management of civil affairs, and his residence is in the castle: an *aga*, who presides over the military force, lives in a tower without the city. About two miles from the present town are still to be seen the ruins of a strong wall, with the fragments of many columns, chapiters, bases, broken statues, and several inscriptions; some of which mention the senate and people of Andros, and the priests of

Bacchus; from which it is probable that this was the site of the ancient city. It has a superfluity of wine, oil, and barley (more than of wheat, which they are frequently obliged to fetch from Volo), all sorts of the most delicious and savoury fruits, as oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, &c. with innumerable springs of water, and nothing but these and gardens are to be seen. The greatest riches of the island consist in silk, though fit for nothing else but to make tapestry; and yet it fetches three half-crowns a pound on the spot. Here they make upwards of 1000 lb. weight of it every year. The town of the same name, with a port, is fit only for small vessels; is defended by a castle, which the Greeks call the Lower Castle, in contradistinction from the Upper Castle, which is ten miles distant from it. The island is about 120 miles in circuit, with a bishop of their own; and among them is a colony of Albanians, still dressed in the mode of their own country, and continuing to live in the same manner, that is, without faith or law. These were invited by the Turks to come thither. In the year 1700 they paid 15,000 crowns to the capitation and land-tax. The town of Arna is on this island, as also Port Gauria; both which see. Andros lies between Tenos to the N. W. and near the S. end of Negropont; also N. of the island of Candia. Long. 25, 30. E. Lat. 37, 50.

ANDROS, or ANDROSS, one of the Bermuda or Somer Islands, in the Atlantic-ocean. It is small and uninhabited, and quite surrounded with the great sandy bank of Bahama. These islands the Spaniards call *Ylas del Espiritu Santo*, and take up a space of 30 leagues long, and four or five broad, intersected by a number of very narrow passages.

ANDRUSSOW, a village belonging to the palatinate and government of Smolensko, in European Russia, or Western Muscovy, situated between the town of Smolensk, and that of Mstislav, close by the river Harodna. It is famous for the treaty of peace concluded here in 1667. between Russia and Poland.

ANDRZEIOW, a little town belonging to the palatinate of Cracow, in Lesser Poland, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, with an abbey and convent of Cistercian monks. Here the nobility and gentry of this country held a considerable meeting in 1576, at which they confirmed the election of Stephen Bathory as king of Poland; and here also the *kokassians*, or confederated nobility, assembled in 1607.

ANDST, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Koldinghuus, and diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, in Denmark. It comprehends ten parishes.

ANDUJAR, ANDUXAR, or ANDAXAR, an ancient and pretty large city of Cordova, one of the three subdivisions of the province of Andalusia,

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in Spain, situated on the river Guadalquivir, over which it has a stately bridge, and is defended by a strong castle. It contains 3000 families, has five parishes, with six monasteries, three nunneries, and two hospitals; besides other stately and handsome buildings. It vends great quantities of silk. The neighbouring country abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruit; and it yields also excellent game. Not far from this place stood the ancient city of Illurgis or Illiturgis, the Forum Julium of the Romans; and its old site still retains the name of Andujar el Veio. It lies 32 miles E. of Corduba, about 110 E. N. E. from Seville, and something above 150 S. from Madrid. Lat. 37, 5. N. Long. 4, 2. W.

ANDUZE, or ANDUX, a town belonging to the diocese of Alais, one of the fourteen subdivisions of Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter, in France, on the River Gardon, with the title of a barony. A considerable trade is carried on here in ferges and coarse frized woollen cloth. It lies 25 miles N. of Montpellier. Lat. 43, 46. N. Long. 3, 42. E.

ANDWORTSKOW, or ANDERSKOW, a prefecturate or bailiwick of Seeland in Denmark, comprehending the districts of Western and Eastern Flacheberg; to the former belong eighteen country parishes, and to the latter thirteen.

ANDWORTSKOW, or ANDERSKOW, a large royal palace or castle, in the jurisdiction of Korsoer, a subdivision of Seeland in Denmark, on a hill, a short walk from Slagelse, towards the E. It was anciently a considerable monastery belonging to the order of St. John, and founded by king Waldemar II. in the year 1120, but after the Reformation it was converted into a royal seat. King Frederic II. who was very fond of this place, is said in a fit of passion here to have thrown the religious concordat into the fire, in the year 1580; and at this place he ended his days. He indeed considerably enlarged and improved the palace. In 1720, king Frederic IV. caused the church here to be rebuilt: but it is not a considerable structure for these days. A national synod of all the bishops was holden here in the year 1546.

ANEGADA, or NEGADA, a low flat desert island, which has no settled inhabitants. It is one of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean in America, and encompassed with shoals and sand-banks. It is situated fifty miles N. W. of Anguilla. The Spaniards called it Negada, or the Drowned Island, as being for the most part overflowed by high tides. It abounds with birds, particularly that remarkable one called the colibry, or humming bird. Here also are varigated crabs. A Spanish galleon having formerly been cast away here, and most of the gold and silver carried ashore, was hid so artfully in Anega-

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da, that the inhabitants of the French islands, and the buccaneers, have searched for it months together; but could never come at the bulk of it. It is situated in Lat. 18, 6. N. Long. 63, 5. W.

ANERMONT, or AMERMONT, a lordship of that part of the duchy of Bar or Barrois, which was not ceded, and did not become a fief of France, in the government of Lorraine and Bar. It was formerly dependent on the church of Metz; but ever since the 16th century, the dukes of Lorraine have possessed it independently.

ANET, a castle or seat of the Mantois or Mantoan, belonging to the fourth sub-prefecture in the government of the Isle of France, near the confluence of the rivers Eure and Aure, under the title of a principality.

ANFA, a district belonging to the province of Temesna, or Temecen, in Africa. It is situated on the edge of the sea, on account of which advantageous position it formerly drove a considerable fair trade; but exchanged it afterwards for the scandalous one of piracy. It was so populous as to be able to raise an army of 50,000 men against Joseph Aben Tefisricen, the founder of the empire of Morocco. But these were so terrified at the sight of his numerous army, that they fled, and left the country to his mercy; who made such a horrible massacre of its inhabitants, that for a long time it was only a den of wild beasts; yet it recovered itself so well, as to be able to raise 60,000 horse, besides foot, in the year 1500; and to have 200 castles under its jurisdiction.

ANFILOCHA, now JEROIRLIA, in Latin Amphilocheia, or Argos Amphilocheium, a town of the ancient Epirus, a part of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe. It is situated on a small river falling a little lower into the gulph of Arta, from which city this place is distant about twenty-two miles towards the S. W. and forty from Prevesa to the E. It was formerly a very famous town, but it has been almost ruined during the wars between the Venetians and the Turks.

ANGARA, the first and uppermost of three rivers which are called Tungusca, and together fall into the Genisei, a large river of Asiatic Russia; this simply call Tungusca, obtains that name after receiving the Ilie; is before that junction called Angura, and issues from the Baikal-lake.

ANGARAES, a jurisdiction in South America in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, 60 miles W. N. W. of the city of Guamanaga. It abounds in wheat, maize, and other grain, besides vast droves of all kinds of cattle for labour or sustenance.

ANGAZYA, one of the Comorra islands, lying between the north end of Madagascar, and the coast of Zanguebar in Africa, from Lat. 10, to 15, S. It

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is inhabited by Moors, who trade with divers parts of the continent, in cattle, fruits, and other commodities of the island; which they exchange for callicoes and other cotton cloths. The houses here are built of stone, and lime made of calcined oyster-shells; with which the walls and roof are plastered in a very elegant manner. The government of Angazia is a pure aristocracy; the island being subject to ten lords, who have all the title of Sultan. The people are very careful of their women, never permitting strangers to see them, without permission from a sultan, or an order which the stranger brings with him. Many of them read and write Arabic with great facility; and some even understand Portuguese, which they learn from their intercourse with Mosambique, whither they trade in vessels of 40 tons burthen.

ANGEDIVA, a barren, desert, and unhealthy island, in the East-Indies, whither Sir Abraham Shipman, by king Charles II. appointed governor of Bombay and generalissimo of the Indian coast, being forced by the Moors to remove from Swalley near Surat, got his death, as did 300 of his men. It is situated two miles from Batcoal, one league from land, 36 miles S. of Goa. There being four other little islands about it, it is called Anlandiva, i. e. in the Malabar language, Five Islands.

ANGEL, a river in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Dovy, on the borders of Merionethshire.

ANGELO IN VADO (St.), a town belonging to the duchy of Urbino, and Ecclesiastical State, in Middle Italy. It is so called to distinguish it from another in the marquisate of Ancona. It is situated on the river Metro, at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in the country called Massa Trabaria, towards the confines of Tuscany. It is a bishop's see under that of Urbino, and erected only since 1633, by pope Urban VIII. and united to that of Urbane, another city, about five miles from this, which lies 12 miles from Urbino, and as many from Borgo St. Sepolcro.

ANGELO (St.), or ANGELO DE ST. LOM-BARDI, a mean little town of the Further principate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; the see of a bishop under that of Conza, and situated on an eminence at the foot of the Appennines. Its bishopric hath been united with that of Biscaccia ever since the year 1540. The town is thinly peopled, and stands about eight miles N. W. of Conza, and 28 S. E. of Benevento. Lat. 41, 43, N. Long. 15, 56, E.

ANGELO (Port of), is an harbour on the South-sea coast, in South America, in the middle, between St. Pedro and Capolita. It is a broad, open bay, with good anchorage but bad landing; and the Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulis.

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ANGELO (Castle, of St.) in Agiru, one of the four subdivisions of the island of Corfu, in the Ionian-sea, and on the coast of Greece, situated on the southern promontory of Palactum; and under it is a considerable convent, called Paleo Castizza, and the only place in this district which is worthy of notice.

ANGELO (St.), a sea-port of Apulia on the Adriatic gulph. It is situated eight miles N. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 16, 25, E.

ANGELO-MONTE (St.), a small city of a capitanate belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, an inland place on a mountain, and the see of an archbishop. Lat. 41, 42. Long. 16, 16, E.

ANGELO-MONTE (St.), the only mountain of note in the capitanate of Naples. See GARGANO.

ANGELO, (Civita St.), or the city of St. Angelo, in the Further Abruzzo of Naples, in Lower Italy; a small place, and of inferior rank, with the title of a marquisate.

ANGELOS, or TLAACALA, a province of Mexico; America, on both North and South Seas, having that part of the former, which is called the Gulph of Mexico, on the E. the province of Guascaca on the S. E. the Pacific-ocean on the S. the province of Mexico Proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. W. From one sea to the other it is 100 leagues, about 80 where broadest, which is along the gulph of Mexico, and 25 upon the South-sea coast. Its soil, climate, and product, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W. side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 18 leagues, very well cultivated; and likewise a great ridge of mountains on the N. the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations of the river Zahnal, which is so great as to endanger houses on the tops of eminences; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country in all America, which is partly ascribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty whatsoever to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgement, which inconsiderable parcels were said, almost 60 years ago, to make up 13,000 bushels; for it produces so much of that Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of Tiafcala, i. e. the land of bread. By this means the towns and villages swarm with Indians; a quite different people from their neighbours, who are grown quite stupid, from the long continuance of the slavery and oppression to which they have been subject; whereas these are a spirited people, having as much fire and alacrity as is natu-

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ral to a free people. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarce any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and deference shewed to them above their fellow provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many princes to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of Tlascala, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole.

ANGELOS, or **PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS**, i. e. The city of Angels. It is the present capital of Tlascala, its ancient one being of this last name, or Los Angeles, one of the provinces of Old Mexico, or New Spain, in North America, above mentioned. It is by much the finest place in this province, and even vies for beauty and magnificence with the city of Mexico. The wealth of the place, or rather of the Spanish clergy here, may be judged from the annual revenue of the cathedral and chapter, amounting to 300,000 pieces of eight. It stands in a delightful plain, on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, 100 miles N. E. of the former, and 60 of the latter. It has the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Mexico. Most part of its buildings are of stone; and the streets, which are large, clean, and regular, cross each other at the four cardinal points, meeting in the center, where they form a large square, by some thought to be finer than that of Mexico. On 3 sides it is beautified with porticos, where are shops furnished with all sorts of merchandise, and chests full of pieces of eight, piled one upon another almost up to the ceiling. Each chest being a sort of box 20 inches long, and 12 broad, hold about 1000 pieces of eight, and made so small for the conveniency of handing in and out of the shops. On the other side is its stately cathedral, with a very beautiful front, and two high towers, built all of stone in the modern taste. The bishop's see was translated hither from Tlascala. Here are several other churches and convents, particularly the nunnery of St. Clare, which in Gemelli's time had a dormant sum of 500,000 pieces of eight that had been raised by portions. The best felts in the country are made in this city; and it has a mint and glass-house, the latter being the first ever known in all New Spain. The number of houses is reckoned to be about 16 or 1700 and the families at 2000; but the people, together with the priests and recluses of both sexes, are so profligate, that though the friars gave the place the name of Angelos, and made the poor natives believe that they were angels from heaven; yet it may now be more properly denominated Puebla de los Diabolos, i. e. the town of Devils. The river Zacatula passes by the town, whose neighbouring

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valley produces vines, all sorts of European fruits, and flax. About this city are also mineral waters of several qualities. Some parts of this town are subject to inundations, as well as Mexico. It belongs to Old Spain, and is situated in Lat. 19, 51, N, Long. 102, 12, W.

ANGERAP, or **ANGERAPPE**, a river issuing from a lake near Agenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia; which by its junction with the Pisse, near Georgenburg, forms the Pregel, by which it is afterwards called: these two rivers uniting with the Inster, near Insterburg, it from thence becomes navigable by large boats or barks. See **PREGEL**.

ANGERBURG, one of three capital bailiwicks belonging to the circle of Sehest, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it the best Prussian mana is gathered. Its archpriestship, or archdeaconry, has the inspection over 12 parishes.

ANGERBURG, though a modern town of the above bailiwick, bearing the same name, in the kingdom of Prussia, has become a good place, and is well inhabited. It is surrounded with pallisades, and has a strong castle built in the year 1335, upon a lake from which issues the above-mentioned river Angerap. This lake is seven miles long, and a mile and a half broad; and the eel-fishery in it is especially considerable. The church is large and handsome. In the year 1725 an archpriestship was erected here; and king Stanislaus staid a long time at this place in 1734 and 1736. It lies in Lat. 54, 5, N. Long. 23, 10, E.

ANGMERING, two small villages on the British Channel near Arundel, with a market on Saturday, and a fair July 30. In the reign of Henry VIII. Edward Palmer, esq. lived here, whose wife had three sons in a fortnight's labour, who lived to be all knighted for their bravery and successes.

ANGERMANNLAND, or **ANGERMANNIA**; the last is its Latin name; one of the seven large subdivisions of Nordland, a province of Sweden, and bounded on the N. by West Bothnia and Lapland; on the E. by the Bothnic gulph; on the S. by Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jamtland. It is 24 Swedish miles long, and 16 broad; that is, upwards of 140 English miles the one way, and in proportion to that the other. It is very woody, rocky, and mountainous, particularly the excessively high mountain of Skula, and the large and wild forest of Skula-shog. The country has a fruitful soil, and remarkably good arable-grounds, especially on the E. side of the Angermannland river, called Hernosand, as far as the parish of Botea, the seat or castle of Holm, &c. It produces, besides rye, pease, or pulse, lint and flax, also good barley. Here are fine breeds of cattle, on account of its excellent pastures; likewise very good iron-works, lakes and rivers abounding with fish. At

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the bottom of some standing-lakes very rich ore is found. The Angermannland flodt or river, which runs through this country, is one of the largest in the whole kingdom, as being near its outlet into the sea, a league broad, and also navigable for many miles up land. In it is an extremely rich salmon-fishery. The crown-sailors possess the country. It consists of a territorial jurisdiction and two bailiwicks. Here is the seat of a superintendent over this diocese, which is the thirteenth in rank, and is divided into two probsteys or priories. It comprehends Agermannland, Medalpadiä, Jantland, and Harjedaliä, and also the whole landship or territory of West Bothnia; besides Kiemi-lappmark, which belongs to the diocese of Abo. On account of Angermannland being so full of rocks and forests, it has very few villages, and but one town of any note, namely, Hernofand (which see) on the gulph of Bothnia, where it has a pretty good harbour, affording some trade.

ANGERMANNLANDS-LAPPMARK. See ASELE-LAPPMARK.

ANGERMUNDE, a little town in the parish of Pilten, belonging to the district of this last name, in the duchy of Courland. In its neighbourhood is an old castle now lying in ruins.

ANGERMUNDE, a town belonging to the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Dusseldorp, the elector Palatine's capital, in lat. 51, 10, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

ANGERN, a place in the parish of Candau, and Upper territory of Tuckum, belonging to the duchy of Courland Proper, where is a church and iron-work.

ANGERS, anciently Juliomagus, Andegavum, and Andes, the capital of the government of Anjou, in France, situated a little above the place where the little rivers Loire and Sarre fall into the Mayenne; which last river divides this city into two parts.

Its ancient name it had from Julius Cæsar, who built it. When Augustus Cæsar had founded several cities in Gaul, and peopled them with colonies, he called some not only after his own name, but others after the names of Julius and Cæsar. The first walls of this city were raised by John, surnamed Lack-land, who was King of England, and Duke of Anjou. But Prince Lewis, son of King Philip Augustus, and afterwards King Lewis VIII. demolished these walls. His son and successor St. Lewis built them up again in the manner in which they still are; and besides these it is surrounded with antique fortifications.

Angers is a large and populous city, containing 9000 houses, 16 parishes, 12 of which being within the town, and four without in the suburbs, and about 30,000 inhabitants; with the see of a bishop,

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the seat of a district, provincial bailiwick, country-court, royal prevoté or provostship, a mint-court, salt-house, marshalsea, &c. The inhabitants of Angers are all free from the tailles or imposts, except part of one parish, the parishioners of which are subject to them. Here is a cathedral-church, seven other chapters or collegiate-churches, a church belonging to each of the above-mentioned 16 parishes, four abbeys, many other convents for both sexes, and a seminary of Jesuits. The bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Tours; has a diocese of 668 parishes, 23 chapels of ease, a revenue of 26,000 livres, and he is taxed to the court of Rome 1700 florins. The cathedral is remarkable for three very high steeples built on its portico; of which the middle one seems to be suspended in the air, as resting only on the foundations of the other two. Its roof is very lofty, large, and bold, but supported by no pillars. St. Lewis founded an university here, which is one of the most famous in France. They teach the civil and canon laws, divinity, physic, and the sciences: a chair for the mathematics has been lately founded in the college of the fathers of the oratory. In the year 1685 Lewis XIV. established here a royal academy for the fine arts, with the same privileges as that of Paris. It consists of 36 members, who must all be natives or inhabitants of the province of Anjou. They are not to meddle with religion, politics, or divinity; nor to judge of any compositions, but those of their own members. They have a director, chancellor, secretary, and four officers. Here is a strong castle, built on a rock, which is very steep on the side next the river, which runs at the foot of it. It is flanked with several large towers, and has an half-moon bastion at the gate leading to the suburbs. This was also built by St. Lewis, during the wars with the English and the Britons; and now serves as a prison for state-prisoners. The government of the city is lodged in a mayor (called provost or provost) and four alderman (echevins or bailiffs) chosen every other year, twelve counsellors, eight assessors, a city-attorney, a commissary, and a recorder. Their jurisdiction extends over the manufactories set up in the town, the suburbs, and liberties thereof. Their manufactures consist in fine woollen stuffs, striped with silk and gold, camblets, and serges: they also bleach wax, and linen-cloth here, and have some sugar-bakers in the town: and besides, they drive a good trade in other commodities. In Angers is a great procession kept annually at a festival called La fête de Dieu, or the feast of God, which is Corpus Christi day, at which all the priests and monks, with the chief inhabitants of this city, and multitudes of foreigners, attend, and carry in their hands burning torches, and scripture histories engraved, in order to atone for the pretended crime of their archdeacon, the famous Berengarius, who opposed

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posed transubstantiation here, when the tenet was first preached in the Romish church about the year 1010.

Part of the town lies very low; and it is a proverb in the neighbouring country, that, "Angers is a low town, has high steeples, rich whores, and poor scholars."

Here are some remains of Roman antiquities, and part of an amphitheatre in one of the suburbs, where several medals of the old Roman Emperors have been dug up. Angers lies 45 miles E. of Nantz, in Lat. 47, 28. N. Long. 29, W.

ANGHIART, a town of the territory of Florence, belonging to the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy.

ANGHIERA, a district formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, was erected into a county by the Emperor Winceflaws, in favour of Galeas III. in the year 1397. In Latin it is called Comitatus Angleriae. Since 1743 the greatest part of it has belonged to the King of Sardinia, namely, all lying on this side, or the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, or Great Lake: so that the line of the Austrian and Sardinian boundaries runs through the middle of this lake, from the frontiers of Switzerland as far as Tessino. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, between Switzerland and the territory of Valais on the N. the valley of Aosta on the W. and the Vercellese and Novarese on the S. It consists of mountains and valleys; and though small, it is very fruitful and populous. The chief towns of this country, besides that of the same name, are those of Arona, Palanza, Mergozzo, Vogogna, and Domo d'Ossella.

ANGHIERA, the capital of the above county, bearing the same name, situated on the right or E. side of the Lago Maggiore, opposite to Arona. It formerly stood at the distance of at least 1000 paces from that lake, which has now got close to it. When it was made the capital of this county, it was governed by lords of its own: but since that time it has undergone the same fate with the rest of the Milanese. Though the country round it be very fertile, and well-inhabited, it is but an ordinary town. It lies 40 miles W. of the city of Milan, in Lat. 45, 40. N. Long. 9, 5. E.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

ANGLE, a town of France in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, an island and county of North Wales, belonging to Great Britain. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the seat of the Druids. It was first attempted by Suetonius Paulinus, but conquered afterwards by Julius Agricola. The old Saxons gave it the name of Mones; and when reduced by the English, it ob-

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tained the Saxon name of Anglesey, i. e. the English Island. It was also anciently called Insula Opaca, or the Shady Island, from the great quantity of wood with which it was overgrown; and for the same reason it had the Welch name above-mentioned of the same import. But at present it is so bare, especially in the N. and W. parts, that very few trees are to be seen there, either fit for timber or shelter. This is the most N. W. county of North Wales.

The Irish sea surrounds it on all sides, except on the S. E. towards the mainland of Britain, where it is divided from Carnarvonshire by the narrow strait, canal, or frith called Meneu, or Menai; which, in some places, is about the same breadth as the Thames at Westminster, and is fordable at low-water. From Beaumaris on the E. to Holyhead on the W. it is 24 miles long; and about 17 from Abermana's-ferry on the S. to Llanbaderig on the N. were broadest. Templeman gives it an area of 248 square miles: others make it about 67 miles in circuit, containing about 200,000 acres, divided into 6 hundreds, having 74 parishes, 2 market-towns, 2 chaces, 1840 houses, and upwards of 12,000 souls. It formerly contained, according to Camden, no less than 363 villages. The soil of Anglesey is more fertile than one would imagine, from its stony, rocky, or mountainous bottom, it very much abounds in grain, particularly wheat, which is said to be the best in all Wales; and in cattle, fish, and fowl: and it yields also plenty of mill-stones, and grind-stones, the former of these so good, that when once in motion, if there be no grit, they will take fire; here is likewise some alluminous earth, from which allum or copras may be made.

The principal rivers of Anglesey are the Brant, the Alow, and the Keveny. The Brant has its source near Llanredevel, on the E. side of the island, and runs for the most part S. till it falls into the Menou, near the S. point of the island. The Alow rises not far from Llanvaer-Ugwradog; first it runs N. but soon turning W. towards Llanbab, it there forms a second angle to the S. almost as far as Llantrissant, and at last winds to the W. in its way to the Irish sea. The Kaveny issues from the high hills to the N. of Coydanna, from whence it runs S. to Llangristolis, where it receives the Gynt; and then directs its course to the S. W. side of the island, where it falls into the Irish sea. Here are many Crumlachs, being very huge stones erected, regularly, confusedly, together, and singly. Here is a very large, thick, and flat stone, supported by three others; also two circles of stones like those at Stonehenge on Salisbury-plain, but larger. In 843 it was plundered by Berthred king of Mercia, and in 875 by the Danes, who afterwards in 900 conquered it. In the reign of the Saxon King Ethelred, the Isle of Anglesey was plundered by his navy; and after the Norman conquest, it was laid waste.

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waste by the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, who commanded on the English frontiers against the Welch; but were themselves defeated by the Norwegian General Magnus, who slew the earl of Chester, and plundered the inhabitants of what little the Normans had left them. The English made several attempts to subdue it; but could not do it effectually till the reign of king Edward I. in 1277. This county is all of it in the diocese of Bangor. It sends two members to Parliament, namely, the one as knight of the shire, and the other as burghers for the borough of Beaumaris. The places of most note are Holyhead, Newburgh, and Aberfraw. Here are several Roman and other antiquities, namely, Llan-idan, situated betwixt Newburgh and Beaumaris, the place where the Romans first landed, upon passing the frith of Menneu, from Llanvair is Gaer, in Carnarvonshire, which lies opposite to it. About a mile from hence is Tre're Druw, or Druid's town, so called from some of those ancient priests; and the township adjacent to it, is called Tre're Beirdd, or the Bard's town, who were another sort of priests, or rather poetical and oral recorders of the valorous actions of the ancients. On the confines of these townships is a square fortification, supposed by some to be the first camp which the Romans formed in Anglesey; and opposite to it is another very high and round one, supposed to have been the camp of the Britons. At Trevarthin, in the year 1680, a large gold medal of Julius Constantius was found on the ploughed land. In Nov. 1777 was accidentally discovered at the Hamlet of Brynkelly, a subterraneous gallery, 18 feet in length, three in breadth, and six in height. This led to a chamber of the same height, which was covered with a single large stone, 12 feet long, and 9 wide. A small round pillar seemed to afford some support to this stone from the center of the room. Many human bones were found dispersed over the floor; but they immediately mouldered into dust upon being touched. This sepulchre is asserted to be of the highest antiquity, and probably coeval with some neighbouring cromlechs. The only seat of note in this island, besides Sir Nicholas Bayley's, is the Lord Berkeley's, on the side of a hill above Beaumaris, from whence is a charming prospect of Carnarvon-bay; and the adjacent country. Glogauny, a good old house, was another belonging to the said lord's family, and the ancient residence of Owen Tudor, that married the queen dowager of England, who was a daughter of the king of France, and by whom he had two daughters that were married into English noble families, to one of which the Earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry VII. was related. But with regard to Tudor himself, he was a private gentleman of about 3000l. a year, who came to seek his fortune at

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court, where the queen above-mentioned fell in love with him.

ANGLES, an ancient German nation; originally a branch of the Suevi; who, after various migrations, settled in that part of Denmark and duchy of Slewick which to this day is called Angel, and of which the city of Flensburg is the capital. Here they were known, even in the time of Tacitus, by the name of Angli. The origin of this name is variously accounted for. According to Saxo-Grammaticus, they were called Angli from one Angulus, son to Humblus king of Denmark. Widschind, a Saxon writer, will have them to be called Angli, from an island in the corner or angle of the sea, which they conquered. Goropius derives their name from the Saxon word Angel, or Engel, signifying a fish-hook; the Angles, like the other Saxon nations, being greatly addicted to piracy, and on that account being so named by the neighbouring nations; as if, like hooks, they caught all that was in the sea. To this nation the British ambassadors are said to have applied when soliciting succours against the Scots and Picts. The Angles therefore came over in greater numbers than any other Saxon nation; and accordingly had the honour of giving the name of Anglia to England. See ENGLAND.

ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLY, St. Jean de. See JEAN.

ANGOL, a city belonging to the bishopric or district of Imperial, now Conception, in Chili. It is otherwise called Villa Neuva de los Infantes. It stands in a very large open plain, the soil of which is very fertile, and fruits ripen here very well. They have excellent wine, and good store of raisins dried in the sun, figs, and other dried fruits: also vast numbers of tall cypresses, which yield a very sweet-scented wood, from which, Herera says, is made a gum-lac. By it runs the large river Biobio, which serves it for a wall and ditch on the S. side: and on the N. side, another pleasant rivulet flows down from hills, of a moderate height, and turns several mills for the use of the city. It is situated about 100 miles S. E. of Conception; 125 N. of Baldivia, and about 32 from the Cordillera, in lat. 38, 10. S. Long. 78, 20. W.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Congo, or Lower Guinea, in Africa. It is bounded by Congo Proper on the N. by Malemba or Majemba on the E. by Benguela on the S. and by the ocean on the W. Though Europeans call this country Angola, the natives give it the name of Dombo; and anciently it had the appellation of Ambonde, which is not yet quite out of use.

It is watered by several rivers, the most considerable of which are the Dande and Coanza or Quansa. The depth of water at the mouth of the former

former is not above five or six feet, so as to be navigable only for small boats. Here its southern bank is higher than the northern; but as the land rises insensibly, both are of an equal height about a league above its outlet. It abounds with fish, but at the same time it has vast numbers of crocodiles. The soil on each side is very fertile. The mouth of the river Coanza lies in lat. 9, 20. S. about nine leagues from Palmerinho to the southward. Its head is not certainly known, no European having ever been so far in land: but it is supposed to arise from Lake Zambre, as well as the river Zaire. At its mouth this river is about a league in breadth, 12 feet deep at high water, and 8 at low water. The N. side is the deepest, and that way ships enter the river. It is not navigable above the village called Cambambe, on account of its course being so swift, and encumbered with so many rocks and waterfalls that it is impossible to go higher up. Between 13 and 14 leagues above its outlet, this river divides itself into two branches, which form the island of Massander, six leagues in length, and 2000 paces in breadth. The soil of this island is extremely fruitful; so that maize, or Turkish corn, and millet, are reaped thrice a year on it. Fifteen or sixteen leagues above this island lies that of Motchiamia, which is five or six leagues broad, and about one long; it has good pastures. On this island five or six Portuguese families were once settled, who maintained themselves principally by the slave-trade. This kingdom is divided into eight provinces, namely, Loando, Sinfo, Ilamba, Icollo, Ensaca, Massingano, Cambamba, and Embacca; each of which is subdivided into several lordships, of which Dapper reckons upwards of 210. Each of the eight provinces above-mentioned takes its name from the principal town, village, or fort upon it. These districts are but small. The capital of the kingdom of Angola is Loanda. Sinfo comprehends the countries lying to the N. of Loanda along the banks of the river, as far as Ensaca. Ilamba or Elamua is a very large province, to the S. W. of Loanda. It is upwards of 300 leagues in circuit, and near 100 in length, and situated along the banks of the Coanza and Bengo. In it are reckoned forty-two lordships, each governed by its own soya or lord, who commands all the villages in his particular district. Icollo lies to the N. W. and W. N. W. of Jamba.

Ensaca is situated between the rivers Coanza and Bengo, nine or ten leagues from Loanda to the E. It is a small province, as well as that immediately preceding it. In it are but few inhabitants, who live near the banks of the River Bambo. Four leagues above the island of Motchiamia, stands a fortress, which gives the name of Massingan or Massagan. The province of Cambamba, the capital of which bears the same name, begins at the

distance of about a day's journey from Massingan, towards the E. and lies on the banks of the Coanza. It extends eight or ten leagues from the river to the N. and E. Here the Portuguese have a fort, which is inhabited by some of their nation, and some negroes who trade in slaves. Eight days journey from Massingan, going up the River Lucala, on its eastern bank, is a large village called Embacca, which gives name to the province. It is inhabited by Portuguese and negroes, and has a citadel to defend it. The inhabitants of Angola differ but little from those of Congo (which see) in manners, dress, and religion. Opposite to the town of Loanda is a remarkable island of the same name.

The kingdom of Angola is principally inhabited by negroes; and thither most European nations resort, in order to purchase slaves for their American plantations. These negroes are generally reckoned the most lazy and untractable of any slaves from the coast of Guinea. This, among other reasons, is attributed to the plenty of all sorts of provisions in their own country, and consequently their not being used to labour and hardships, like the negroes of the Gold-Coast, where the soil is poor and barren. Angola is divided amongst several petty princes and states; and on this coast the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements, who pretend to a dominion over the negro princes in their neighbourhood; however, the English, Dutch, and other European nations, traffic with the negroes here without any restraint. In the lakes of Angola are Hippotani, or River-horses. This country the Portuguese have rendered very fruitful. They have also peopled the banks of the river Calucala, and planted them with oranges, citrons, and vines.

The greatest trade of the Portuguese in Angola consists in slaves, which they buy, and send 15,000 of them in a year into America, to work in their sugar-mills and mines. The principal commodities which they import, are woollen stuffs, silks, linen, gold and silver laces, wine, brandy, oil, and spices. The inhabitants use bows and arrows, battle-axes, and scimitars, with a sort of long pike. Their king can raise an army of 200,000 foot, but they prove sorry soldiers; for 200 Portuguese, with some negroes, have often defeated their numerous armies. The king keeps his court in a village built on a very high rock, inaccessible but on one side; it is called Mapongo, and is above two leagues in circuit. This prince breeds a great number of peacocks. Most of the inhabitants are idolaters. The Jesuits baptised a great number of the natives in 1584; so that in 1590 there were upwards of 20,000 Christian Angolais. The bishop of Angola resides at Loanda San Paulo. Angola lies between Lat. 8, 30, and 16, 21, S. forming a coast of upwards of 480 miles, but how far it extends from

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from west to east has never been exactly determined

ANGOR, a market town, with a citadel belonging to the house of Salburg, in the circle below the Manharts-berge Austria.

ANGORA, ANGOURA, or ANGYRA, called Angara by the Turks, and by the common people Engurch. It is the ancient Ancyra, a city of Naxos in Asiatic Turkey, which was the castle or fortress of the Tectosages. It was made the metropolis of Galatia, under the reign of Nero, and so it is called in the inscriptions that are found here. The emperor Caracalla having been a great benefactor to the city, it was called Antoniniana. The ancient city seems to have been on the same place as the present, except that in some parts it appears to have extended somewhat farther to the W. On the E. side of the plain, near the mountains, there are four or five hills. Angora is on the W. and S. sides of one of the largest of these hills, which is farthest to the S. on the summit of which there is a large castle. The city also extends a little to the N. W. of the hill, stretches on the N. side to another small hill, or rather rising ground, on the top of which is the principal mosque called Hadjee-Biram, near which is the temple of Augustus, and the famous inscription of Angora. The walls extend farther N. and go up the middle of a small high hill called Orta Daug, from which they come down to the small river Tabahanah, which runs E. and N. of the castle-hill, where they are joined to the castle-walls by a wall 20 feet thick, built across the river, with two or three holes in it, through which the water passes. This seems to be designed to keep up the water, in order to supply the castle in a time of distress; for there is a private passage down from the castle, by which they can take up the water that comes from the river. The walls of the town are about a mile and a half in length, and extend near half a mile up to the castle, which cannot be much less than a mile in circumference. It has a wall across the middle of it; and a strong tower at the summit of the hill, which is to the north, and to the east is a steep precipice. The castle itself is like a small town, and is well inhabited both by Christians and Turks. The river which runs by the castle, together with another rivulet, called the Infuch, which runs to the W. of the town, falls into a larger stream called Chibouk-Such, which passes near the Armenian convent, a mile to the N. of the city, and runs into the Sacari; and though there are so many rivulets near the city, it is ill supplied with water, which for common use they carry from the river to the higher parts of the town on horses, either in leather bags, as at Cairo, or in earthen jars, put into a box or frame on each side of the beast; but they have it conveyed by an aqueduct to the lower

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parts of the town from the river, and all the people of any condition send for their water half a mile to a fountain. The air of this place is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatic constitutions, but pernicious to the sanguine. There being no wood in the country about it, fuel is exceedingly dear, and the common people are obliged to make use of dried dung. The present walls of the city are very ill built, and consist chiefly of the stones of ancient buildings, put together only with mud, so that a great part of them are daily falling: they were built about 60 years ago, against the rebel Gadick, who ravaged the country with 12,000 men, and was afterwards made a Pascha. Though many of the houses of the city are very good within, yet the buildings on the outside make a very mean appearance, being all of unburnt brick; the streets are narrow, and the city irregularly laid out. They have however a handsome stone building covered with cupolas, which is a bezeestan for rich goods. These are buildings only of one floor, with shops in them, like the Exchange in London. They have about 12 large mosques with minarets, and several small ones, near 100 in all.

As to ancient buildings, there are very few remains of any. To the W. of the walls there is a small ruin, which is built of brick and stone, and seems to have been part of some ancient temple; but it is so destroyed, that no judgment can be made what sort of a building it was. The most curious piece of antiquity is near a mosque called Hadjee-Biram, which belongs to a college for Mahometan sophists. It is an oblong square building, of white marble, about 90 feet long, and 50 broad; it stands N. and S. the walls are three feet three inches thick, and the stones are channelled at the joints. It is built on a basement, and there is a cornice round at the top, both inside and out, adorned with sculpture. At the distance of 20 feet from the N. there appears to have been another partition; and it is very probable there was such another, and another door; and that there were four lofty columns to each portico; so that the middle-room is about 44 feet long, and has a second beautiful entablature seven feet below the upper one, which is adorned with festoons; and on each side below it there are three windows, with semi-circular tops, about four feet wide and five high, which have before them a grate of marble. It is supposed to have been a temple of Augustus. On the inside of the portico, to the S. is that famous inscription that Augustus left with his will in the hands of the vestal virgins, and ordered to be cut in two brass plates, in the front of his mausoleum in Rome. The inscription consists of six columns, three on each side of the portico, each having between fifty and sixty lines in it, and each line about sixty letters. On the outside of the eastern wall

wall part of it is cut in Greek, and part might be on the W. side: there is reason to believe that it was in about 20 columns. The letters appear to have been gilt on a ground of vermillion. Some houses are built against the other parts of it. The title of the Latin inscription is in three lines over the three first columns, as that in Greek appears to have been in one line on the E. side: which is a good reason to suppose that the whole Greek inscription was on that side, because the Latin begins on the W. side. The greatest part of the ancient buildings were of an ash-coloured marble, with veins of white in it, which are brought from the mountains to the S.E. Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; the capitals of some pilasters consisting of a cymatium, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter-round, adorned with eggs and darts. Towards the N.W. corner of the city there is an extraordinary pillar, the pedestal of which is raised on a stone work about ten feet above the ground: that work probably was cased with marble, which might have an inscription on it, and be adorned with reliefs. The shaft is about four feet in diameter, and is composed of 15 stones, each being two feet deep: it is worked all round horizontally with convex and concave members, which are about an eighth of a circle, divided by lists, all those members being three inches wide; the capital consists of four plain circles, something like pætae, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital. The style of the shaft has no bad effect; but the capital is rather in a Gothic taste. It may be supposed that this pillar was erected to the honour of the emperor Julian, when he passed through Ancyra from Parthia, there being an inscription to his honour in the castle-walls. There are many stone-pipes of aqueducts about the town, such as are described at Laodicea, by which the water ran along the ground, as it does at present from the river; there being towers at certain distances in which the water ascends and descends in earthen pipes, to make it rise to the higher parts of the town, which is a method much practised in those countries.

The city of Angora is governed by a pascha and cadi. Some compute that there are 100,000 souls in it, 90,000 of which are Turks, and about 1000 of those janizaries: the Christians are thought to be 10,000, of which 300 families, or about 1500 souls, are Greeks, the rest Armenians; two thirds of the latter are of the Roman communion, and have four churches; the other Armenians have three. In rebuilding one of their churches not long ago, they found the bodies of seven children uncorrupted; they were like the bodies at Bremen, and at Venzoni, in Friuli; but rather more fair and entire. They suppose that these are of the

12 children who were martyred when St. Clemens Ancyranus suffered. The Armenians have a large convent about a mile to the N. of the city. Here the archbishop of Ancyra resides, with his suffragan; they are not of the Roman church. The Greeks have also an archbishop here, who is one of the 12 great metropolitans under the patriarch of Constantinople; is the fourth in rank, and has the title of primate of all Galatia: he has now no bishop under him, nor have any of the archbishops of Asia Minor. In a Greek church in the castle there is a transparent piece of alabaster, of a yellowish colour: many authors make mention of it; and the Greeks imagine it has some miraculous effects; though there is a much finer piece of that sort in the church of the same convent. There are in Angora about 40 poor families of Jews. The city was formerly very fruitful in heretics, among whom was Photinus. In the year 314 a council of 18 prelates was held here under Vitalis, patriarch of Antioch; and they made 24 canons, relating to the penance of apostles, and some other points of discipline.

They have a trade here of the hair of common goats, which grows short under the long hair; it is taken off after they are dead, to make hats. The French also of late buy up yarn of sheep's wool; but the great staple-commodity of the place is the yarn of the fine Angora goats wool, and the manufactures of it. These goats are peculiar to the country for about 30 miles round Angora, inasmuch that if they are carried to another place they degenerate; as to the E. of the Halys, and on the other side of a river that runs from the N. into the Sagari, and also to the S. of Sevrighisar. They are very beautiful goats, mostly white; but some of an ash-colour, and very few black. It is so exceedingly fine, that the most experienced persons could not know it from silk, but by the touch; they are shorn, without washing, about the month of May. They here weave of it fine camblets of three or four threads, which they sometimes water; and they make a stuff they call shawl, of two threads, which is like our finest serges; it is either plain or striped, and both are worn by the Turks for summer-garments: they make also camblets to 13 threads for European clothes. The export of the wool out of the country is strictly prohibited, because the inhabitants live by the spinning of it. Every thing that we call mohair, camblets, and prunellas, are made of it; and also the best plushes. The exports were pretty near equal to England, France, and Holland, amounting to about 5 or 600 camel-loads to each yearly, every load being 150 okes: but we are informed that the trade to England is sunk; and that the greatest export now is to France, and next to Holland, what is exported being from three to six dollars an oke. This

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country produces very good wine; and they have excellent rice on some rivers not a great way from Angora. Angora is situated on the river Melus, 150 miles E. of Constantinople. It is a large city, containing near 45,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood Pompey obtained a memorable victory over king Mithridates, and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Lat. 41, 5, N. Long. 33, 10, E.

ANGOT, or ANGOTE, (Kingdom of), in the middle of Æthiopia, in Africa. It is situated E. of Bagemder; to the N.E. it joins with part of the kingdom of Tigra, and on the S.W. with that of Amhara. It is environed with steep and unpassable mountains, resembling an amphitheatre, in which are kept all the children of the royal family till one of them is called to the throne. It has fruitful valleys, with plenty of corn and cattle. Angot has been wrested from the Abyssinian empire by the barbarous Gallas or Gallies, who broke into it from the southern parts; where spreading themselves mostly to, and even beyond, the line, made themselves masters of the country. It hath some few towns, but inconsiderable; namely, the capital, which is of the same name; Dofarzo, said to contain near 1000 houses; Abugana, or Bugana, once famed for a good church called Imbre Christos, and for being the capital of a considerable territory of its name: with some few more of less note.

ANGOULESME, or ANGOULEME, in Latin Inculisma, Engoulisma, and anciently Ratiafum, the capital of Angoumois, which, together with Saintonge, is one of the governments in France. It is situated in the middle of the province, on the top of a hill, surrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the river Charante, that rises in Angoumois. It is a very ancient city, and gives the title of duke: it is also the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux, has a diocese of 200 parishes, a revenue of 20,000 livres, and is taxed 1000 florins to the court of Rome. Besides here is a seminary, 12 parish-churches, the abbey of St. Cibard, where the ancient counts of Angoumois are buried; likewise 10 convents, and a general hospital. It is the seat of an election, provostship, provincial bailiwick, and jurisdiction, forest-court, board of the five large imposts, and a marshalsea. The town is fortified by a strong castle and other bulwarks, so as to be accessible only on one side. The number of inhabitants is about 8000, who drive a pretty considerable trade in paper made in this city. In the neighbouring fields is a spring, from which gushes out a large volume or torrent of water, like a river. Angoulesme is 64 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and about 20 leagues from Poitiers to the S. in Lat. 45, 40, N. Long. 0, 13, E.

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ANGOUMOIS, in Latin Provincia Engolismensis, a province of France, having its name from the capital, Angoulesme. It is bounded on the west by Saintonge, on the south by Perigord, on the east by Limousin and La Marche, and towards the north by Poitou. It lies along the banks of the river Charante, being between 15 and 18 French leagues in length, and between 15 and 16 in breadth. The country is full of hills, but has no considerable mountain. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, Spanish corn, saffron, wine, and all sorts of fruits. It has also good iron mines, and the paper manufactured in this province is excellent. Among its principal cities and towns are, Angoulesme, Rochefoucaud, Jarnac, Cognac, Chateau-neuf; besides seven more of less note; as La Vallette, Aubeterre, Blanzac, Verteuil, Ruffec, Chaabnois, and Montbron; which see. Its capital rivers are the Charante and Touvre, the latter of which rises in this province, and runs into the former. Angoumois was formerly a county or earldom; but as its last count Francis became king of France, under the name of Francis I. in the year 1515, he made a duchy of it. It is under the parliament of Paris, and includes a provincial bailiwick and jurisdiction of the same kind.

ANGOURA, or ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANGOY, a kingdom of Loango, in Africa, bounded on the north by Cacongo, and on the south by Congo; from the former of which it is separated by the river Cabinda, and from the latter by the river Zaire. It is but of small extent, being only a vassal province of Cacongo, till the mani or prince, who had married a Portuguese's daughter, was persuaded by his father-in-law to make himself independent. This he effected at a favourable juncture, the king of Loango having but just before revolted from the king of Congo, and the king of Cacongo from the new king of Loango. The country is full of woods and thickets, and has no towns of any note, except one called Bomangoy, situated on the north banks of the Zaire, and not far from its mouth. Its chief port is Cabinda, called also Kabenda, or Cubenda, situated on the mouth of a river of the same name about five leagues north of Cape Palmerino, on the north side of the Zaire's mouth. The bay is very commodious for trade, or wooding and watering along the shore. It is flat and marshy in some places; but ascends gradually about three miles inland, and then forms itself into a ridge of hills. On the ascent of these is situated a town belonging to the father-in-law of the king above mentioned, where he constantly kept a stock of wood ready cut, to sell to foreign ships at an easy rate. From these wood-piles, southwest along the bay, lie scattered a number of fishermen's huts, on each side a small fresh water river which falls into the bay; and thence all the water

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for ships is brought in casks to the mouth of the river, which is so shallow that even at full flood it can only be entered by a yawl carrying a cask or two. The town stands on the round point of the bay looking to the westward; and the English have a factory on the S. W. of the road. For a description of the town itself, see the article CABINDA.

The country round the bay is mostly barren, owing chiefly to the laziness of the inhabitants, which often occasions a scarcity of provisions. The wild beasts swarm so in the woods, that they destroy all the tame kinds; so that there are no cattle bred here but hogs. From the wood in this country some monkeys have been brought away, which in shape and stature resembled the human species. Civet-cats abound here in great plenty, and parrots may be bought for three or four ordinary knives. The coasts abound so with oysters that the sailors quickly load their boats with them, they being found lying in great heaps like small rocks. The natives follow the occupation of fishing more than any other. They fish both on the sea and in the rivers, making use of drag-nets, which have long canes fixed at equal distances, instead of corks, to shew when any fish is caught. These nets are made of a peculiar kind of root, which, after being beaten, may be spun like hemp. The dress of the inhabitants is the same with that of Congoese. They allow polygamy, and the best beloved wife hath the command of the rest; but is no less liable to be turned out if she proves unfaithful. The ladies of the blood royal have the privilege of choosing their husbands out of any, even the meanest rank; and have even the power of life and death over them; as likewise over their paramours, if any of them are caught tripping: but the husbands are by no means entitled to expect the same fidelity from their royal ladies. Women of the lower rank are obliged, when they receive a stranger, to admit them for a night or two into their embraces. This obliged the missionaries, who travelled through this country, to give notice of their approach to any of their houses, that none of the female sex might enter within their doors. Their religion consists chiefly in a variety of superstitious customs; such as powdering their public and domestic idols with the dust of a kind of red wood, on the first day of the moon, and paying a kind of worship to that planet. If on that night it happens to shine clear and bright, they cry out, "Thus may I renew my life as thou dost!" but if the air is cloudy, they imagine the moon hath lost her virtue, and pay her no respect. We do not hear of their offering any sacrifices to their idols, though they commonly consult them about the success of their enterprises, thefts, or such like. The king of Congo still styles himself sovereign of Angoy; but the king of this little

state pays neither tribute nor homage to any foreign power.

ANGRA, a city of Tercera, one of the Azores, the capital not only of that island, but of all the rest, and is the residence of the governor. It is seated on the south side, near the middle of the longest diameter of the island, on the edge of the sea. The harbour is the only tolerable one in the whole island, being equally secure against storms and the efforts of an enemy. It is of the form of a crescent, the extremities of which are defended by two high rocks, that run so far into the sea as to render the entrance narrow, and easily covered by the batteries on each side. From this harbour the town is said to derive its name, the word Angra signifying a creek, bay, or station for shipping; and this is the only convenient one among all the Azores. The opening of the port is from the east to the south-west; and, according to Frezier, it is not above four cable's-length in breadth, and not two of good bottom. Here ships may ride in great safety during the summer; but as soon as the winter begins, the storms are so furious that the only safety for shipping is the putting to sea with all expedition. Happily, however, these storms are preceded by infallible signs, with which experience has made the inhabitants perfectly well acquainted. On these occasions the Pico, a high mountain in another of the Azores, is overcast with thick clouds, and grows exceedingly dark; but what they look upon as the most certain sign is the fluttering and chirping of flocks of birds round the city for some days before the storm begins.

The town is well built and populous, is the see of a bishop, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lisbon. It hath five parishes, a cathedral, four monasteries, as many nunneries, besides an inquisition and bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores, Flores, and Corvo. It is surrounded by a good wall, a dry ditch of great depth and breadth, and defended by a strong castle rendered famous by the imprisonment of king Alphonso by his brother Peter in 1668. Though most of the public and private buildings have a good appearance externally, they are but indifferently furnished within; but for this poverty the Portuguese excuse themselves, by saying, that too much furniture would prove inconvenient in so warm a climate.

At Angra are kept the royal magazines for anchors, cables, sails, and other stores for the royal navy, or occasionally for merchantmen in great distress. All maritime affairs are under the inspection of an officer called desembergrador, who hath subordinate officers and pilots for conducting ships into the harbour, or to proper watering-places. The English, French, and Dutch, have each a consul residing here, though the commerce of any

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of these nations with the Azores is very inconsiderable.

ANGRA (Cidade), a city belonging to the last-mentioned district of the same name in Tercera, an island of the Azores. It is the metropolis of them all, and the residence of their governor-general. It is situated on the S. side of the island, about the middle of it, and on the edge of the sea. Its harbour is at the bottom of a small bay, between two points of land, one of which is situated to the W. and the other to the E. a quarter of a mile asunder, and but about half that distance from the city. Upon the former of these points of land stands the castle of St. Sebastia, or St. Sebastian; and on the latter, namely, upon a high hill called Monte do Brasil, that of S. Juan Baptista, and near it one bastion. The harbour is clean, with good anchorage, where several ships may moor, and ride secure from all winds, the S. E. only excepted. The bay or port of Angra is not above four cables-length in breadth, and perhaps has not two of good bottom. The town is populous, and tolerably built, with broad, well-paved, clean, and strait streets. It has six parish-churches, among which the cathedral, namely, San Salvador, is one, a poor-house, an hospital, and eight convents, besides a tribunal of the inquisition. Under the jurisdiction of which, and that of the bishop, are all the nine Azore islands; see AZORES: but the bishop himself is under the patriarch of the western part of Lisbon. Its civil government is in the hands of two ordinary judges, three vereadores (assessors), a procurator (attorney), an *escrivao da camera* (secretary or clerk), and other officers. Besides, here is a *corregidor*, under whose jurisdiction are all the nine islands; and from him appeals lie to the *relacao* (a supreme judge) at Porto. Lastly, here are two *provedores*; one of which has the care of the king's revenues, and the other manages all matters that relate to the shipping. The city has a privilege of nominating a deputy to the general diet of Portugal. It is surrounded with a good wall and fosse; and besides other fortifications, is defended by the aforesaid castle of St. John the baptist, in which are 160 pieces of cannon, most of them brass guns. This is the castle where king Alphonso was confined by his brother Peter, in the year 1668. Angra was erected into a city in the year 1533. The name Angra properly signifies a creek, bay, or station for ships. It is principally on account of this port, that the Portuguese have been hitherto so careful of these Azore islands, its situation being so extremely convenient for refreshing their own ships that sail to and from the Brazils, and other long voyages. The safety in its harbour, some observe, is no longer than the fair summer-weather lasts, as at that time only gentle winds prevail from the W. to N. N. W. But as soon as winter be-

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gins, there are usually such violent storms, that the shortest way for men to save their lives and preserve their ships, is to sail away as soon as they see the least tokens in the air. The inhabitants, by long experience, are seldom mistaken in this respect: for then Il Pao, or the Peak, which is a very high mountain in one of the Azores, is covered and grows dark; and the birds for some days before come and cry about the city, as it were by instinct, to give them notice. In this city are kept the royal store-houses for anchors, sails, cables, and other ship-tackling for the men of war. The maritime affairs are under the inspection of a proper judge, who hath other officers under him; and he entertains a number of pilots, some to conduct the ships into and out of the harbour, and others to shew the crews springs of fresh water, &c. The public edifices, as also those of private persons, especially the churches of Angra, are well-built: but the houses are but indifferently furnished within; and the heat of the climate serves as a specious pretence for concealing the poverty of the inhabitants, whose principal commerce consists in that of wood, which grows in great plenty in most of these islands, in corn, and other provisions, which merchant-ships come to take in at this port. Angra is situated in lat. 39. N. Long. 27. W.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a town in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, in Brasil, South America, subject to the Portuguese, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is situated on the coast upon a small bay, from whence it has its name, being in English King's Bay. It has two churches, a monastery, and a small guard-house, of about a score of soldiers, and its chief produce is fish. Lat: 22. 28. S. Long. 41. 10. W.

ANGRETSTEIN, a castle and dependency belonging to the princely ecclesiastical foundation of Murbach in Upper Alsatia, a subdivision of the government of this last name, which now belongs to France.

ANGRIVARII, a people of Germany, situated between the Weser and the Ems, and eastward reaching beyond the Weser, as far as the Cherusci, on which side they raised a rampart to the south, having the Tubantes on the Ems, and on the Weser where it bends to the forest Bacemis; to the west, the Ems and the confines of the Bructeri; and to the north, the territory of Angrivarii lay between the Chamavi and the Ansibarii. Ptolemy places them between the Cauchi and Suevi or Catti. Supposed now to contain a part of the county of Schaumburg, the half of the bishopric or principality of Minden; to the south, the greatest part of the bishopric of Osnabrug, the north part of the county of Tecclenburg, and a part of the county of Ravensberg.

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A trace of the name of the people still remains in the appellation Engern, a small town in the county of Ravensberg.

ANGROGNE. Sometimes the valleys of Piemont are called by the name of Angrogne.

ANGROGNE, or **ANGROGNA**, a community, parish, or township, belonging to the valley of Lucerne, one of the valleys of Piemont, in the principality of this last name, in Upper Italy. It is situated 7 miles W. of Pignerol, and subject to the king of Sardinia. This community of Agrogne, through which runs a little river of the same name, is full of mountains; hardly produces any wine, but great quantities of chefnuts, all sorts of excellent fruits, and especially it has exuberant pastures for cattle. By nature Agrogne is uncommonly strong, as from below it is inaccessible only at two places, namely from the S. and E. and should both these happen to be taken by force or treachery, the inhabitants near Barricade, a secure and almost impassible valley, may have a safe retreat either on Mount Vachera, or on that called the Tower-meadow (*Prée de Tour*). This last place is a cavern or large hole, lying between the highest mountains of all, to which no access can be had, but with the utmost labour and trouble; yet it will hold when they get thither a great number of men. Here during the most violent persecutions against the poor Vandois, their old barte, bards as they are called, or valley-ministers, preached the gospel without any molestation; and, before the reformation, they trained up here young persons for the office of the ministry, or as preachers of the gospel. Angrogne is situated in Lat. 44, 45, N. Long. 7, 2, E.

ANGSOO, a considerable castle, or nobleman's seat, of Westmanland territory, a subdivision belonging to Upland, a province of Sweden Proper. A view of it may be seen in Dahlberg's Suecia.

ANGUED, or **ANGA**, a province of Africa. It ought rather to be called the desert of the Tremecen kingdom, being little else than such a fenny barren part of it, that one meets with neither tree, river, or spring therein, especially between the towns of Tremecen and Fez. It is computed to be about 28 leagues in length, some say miles, and between eight and twelve in breadth; and breeds great quantities of game and wild-fowl. The river Maluya runs through some part of its along the banks of which are several hords or clans of Arabs, besides great numbers of other people, who wander from place to place at pleasure, and live mostly on plunder, which obliges travellers to pay a certain sum of money to the first chief they come to, who gives them a small kind of flag at the end of a lance; which is a sort of safeguard till they come to the next hord, where they must renew their passport with the

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like sum. They all range and ramble about the country, without acknowledging any but their own chief, or paying any tribute to the Algerines. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game they kill.

In this district is a high mountain called Beni-Zenetta, with several good villages upon it, and a castle in which their chieftain or principal lord resides. It is for the most part barren, and unhealthy on the higher part: but the valleys below it are fertile enough, breeding great number of fallow-deer, wild boars, ostriches, lions, and other ravenous creatures, which do a great deal of damage to the country. The governor of this province, who is sent hither by the dey of Algiers, resides at Guagida, the capital of the province. The other towns are Tenzegzet, and Zezil, or Zeril, and by others Ili and Giglua, (which see.)

ANGUILLA, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, so called, as being a long, but narrow tract, winding and twisting like that animal. It is one of the Caribbee islands in America, and situated in the Atlantic ocean. Its length is said to be about ten leagues, and its breadth only three. It is the most northerly of the Caribbees belonging to Great Britain, and lies 100 miles N. of St. Christopher's, in lat. 18, 4, N. Long. 62, 10, W. It may easily be seen from St. Martin's, an island possessed by the English and Dutch, which is about fourteen leagues to the E. of it. This island of Anguilla is woody, but quite level. It abounds with tame cattle, since it has been stocked by the Europeans; whereas formerly they had in this island only the possum or opussum, the flesh of which, if fat, eats like a pig; musk-rats, alligators, and such other strange animals. The English settled here in 1650, on a spot of fruitful soil, where they cultivated tobacco, which was reckoned very good. They planted corn, and bred cattle; for which purpose they brought stock with them. But the inhabitants were, and still continue to this day, poor, being, it is said, the laziest drones under the globe. Some have removed hither from Barbadoes, and others of the British Caribbee islands; and they live here without either religion or government. They subsist for the most part by farming, planting Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry; but they cultivate few sugar-canes. This poor island has been often pillaged by the French; and in 1689 they landed some wild Irish here, who treated the English very barbarously. The number of militia here about fourteen or fifteen years ago was only eighty. Yet notwithstanding 1000 French made a descent here in May 1745, of which 600 marching up to attack a breast-work, were so well received by the continual fire of 100 men posted there to defend it, that the French were obliged to return with the loss of 150 of

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of their party, besides some of their colours and fire-arms. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong. The exports in 1770 amounted in sugar, rum, and cotton to near 6000l. 3800l. of which was for Great Britain. Long. 62, 10. Lat. 18. 4.

ANGUILLE, (Cape of) a point of land on the West side of Newfoundland, North America. Lat. 47. 57.

ANGUILARA, or **ANGUILLARA**, a small, but handsome town of the Paduan, in Upper Italy. It is situated on a little lake of the same name, and near the river Adige, about 15 miles S. of Padua, in the road to Rovigo, and about 8 miles from it. Busching has not this town under Il Paduano; but he describes the following in Il Patrimonio di S. Pietro, a province of the ecclesiastical dominions.

ANGUILLARA, one of the principal places in the duchy of Bracciano, belonging to the patrimony of St. Peter, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It has the title of a county or earldom.

ANGUS, see **FORFARSHIRE**.

ANHALT (principality of) a district belonging to the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a narrow long strip of land, bounded by Misnia, and the counties of Mansfield and Stolberg, to the S. the duchy of Magdeburg and principality of Halberstadt, to the N. and N. W. the duchy of Saxony to the E. and Thuringia to the W. It is situated for the most part between the rivers Elbe and Saal, extending about 42 miles from E. to W. but of unequal breadth, the greatest being on its E. side, which is only 14 miles. It is remarkable that at Halderholz, near Heideburg, the territories of Brunswick, Anhalt, and Stolberg, meet in such a manner that the three princes may sit at the same table and each be in his dominions. Though some reckon Anhalt a part of Saxony, yet it is independent of it, being under its own prince: and some of this family have been electors both of Saxony and Brandenburg, their original being the same with that of both these. It is so ancient that they have a genealogical table in their palace, in which it is affirmed, according to their account, that their ancestors were kings, dukes, and generals of the Saxons, before the Christian era: but the *Atlas Historique* carries their origin no higher than the 6th century. This family is divided into the four branches of Dessau, the principal of which are Bernburg, Zerbst, and Cothen. And, upon the partition of their dominions, they mutually agreed to submit to the eldest of the family, who has the supreme government and territorial jurisdiction, and the only power to assemble the rest on any matters of consequence. They all have but one vote in the college of princes, belonging to the general diet of the empire, in which they generally depute one of their number to represent

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them. The right of primogeniture or seniority has for some years been established in the branches of Bernburg and Zerbst, which are the most numerous. It plainly appears from history, and consequently is indubitable, that this family of Anhalt has given birth to illustrious warriors and many other famous men. They also have married into the greatest families in Germany.

The estates belonging to the prince of Anhalt-Dessau, are the principality of Dessau, with the town of that name, Worlitz upon the Elbe, Rudgast, Sunderleben, Oranienbaum a seat on the confines of the Saxon electorate, Ragun, Jesnitz, &c. The prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, possesses the lordships of Bernburg on the Saal, and Ballenstadt, Old Anhalt, from which the family takes its name, Hartzgerode, Little Zeitz the place of his residence, and the abbey of Gernrode a foundation for ladies; of which last the princes of Anhalt have the advowson or disposal. To the prince of Anhalt-Cothen belongs the territory and town of that name, situated between the Saal and Muldaw, together with Plotzkow, the bailiwics of Nienburg on the Saal, formerly an abbey, Wolfen, the upper county of Warenisdorf, and Gusten. The prince of Anhalt-Zerbst has the town of that name, with the bailiwics of Lindaw, Coswitz, Roswick, Rosla, Muhlingen in Magdeburg, Water-Nienburg, Dornburg, Meckern, and the lordship of Javern or Yevern in Oldenburg: and he has also the reversion of the territory of Kniphausen. The revenue which each of these princes has is reckoned about 7000l. a year: but Dessau and Zerbst are thought to be worth more. In this country is no university: but prince Lewis of Cothen has founded a learned society, who have been principally employed in translating of ancient Greek and Latin authors, and the improvement of the German language. He himself was the first president; and in a short time upwards of 20 princes and 600 noblemen entered into this society, which is called the "Fruetifying Society." It has greatly advanced the learning, and improved the language, among the Germans. The people of Dessau are Calvinists, and all the others Lutherans: but in the town of Zerbst are both Calvinists and Lutherans. Anhalt is a good corn-country, and watered by the Saal and Muldaw. Its principal trade is in beer; and the chief towns are Dessau, Zerbst, Bernburg, &c. which see.

ANHOLT, an island belonging to the diocese of Aarhus or Arhusen, in the province of North-Jutland, in Denmark. It lies in the Cattegat or Schagerackund, about eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from that of Seeland, and seven from that of Halland, almost in the middle between Denmark and Sweden. It belongs to a district called Norre-herzed in the bailiwick of Kalloe in the

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same diocese. It is dangerous to sea-faring people on account of the many sand-banks which surround it; and for this reason a continual fire is kept up in a light-house upon it, in order to give ships that sail this way proper warning. The inhabitants get their sustenance by the sea-dog-fishery, and form a small parish. Lat. 56, 40. Long. 12, 0, W.

ANIAN, an imagined strait on the N. of California, a peninsula situated in the Pacific ocean in America, between the N. E. of Asia and N. W. of America, but now found to exist only in imagination, by the late voyage of Captain Cook to that part of the globe. See **SANDWICH-SOUND**.

ANIAN, or **AYAN**, a country on the east coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 12, N. and long. 40, 50: E. It has the Red-sea and straits of Babel-mandel to the N. is bounded to the E. by the Indian ocean; on the S. by Zanguebar, and on the W. by Abyssinia. It is a desert country, and subject to several princes of Africa.

ANIANNE, or **St. Benoît**, a small town belonging to the diocese of Montpellier, one of the subdivisions of the government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, close by the river Arre; and in it is an old abbey of Benedictine monks.

ANJENGO, or **ANJANGA**, one of the principal places of Travancour, the most southern province of Malabar in the hither peninsula, belonging to the East-Indies or Mogul country in Asia: also the most southerly settlement belonging to the English on the coast of Malabar; and near a small town. They built a fort at this place in the year 1695, which has the sea on one side and a broad river on the other; but stands on a sandy bottom, and has not a drop of good water within a league of it.

The trade of Anjengo is principally in pepper, but not so large a grain nor so good as that about Carwar, &c. more to the northward. Here they have a manufacture of several sorts of cotton made into calicoes, great quantities of which were sent to Madraspatan. Anjengo lies in lat. 7, 5, N. Long. 76, 1, E.

ANIO, or **ANIEN**, now il Teverone: a river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber, three miles to the north of Rome, not far from Antemna. It rises in a mountain near Treba, and, running through the country of the *Æqueni*, or *Æqui*, it afterwards separated the Latins from the Sabines; but nearer its mouth, or confluence, it had the Sabines on each side. It forms three beautiful lakes in its course. In the territories of Tibur it falls from a great height, and there forms a very rapid cataract; hence the epithet *præceps*, and hence the steam caused by its fall. *Anienus* is the epithet formed from it, *Anienus* is also the god of the river.

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ANJOU, one of the governments of France. This province, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants the Andes or Andegavi, is called in Latin *Andegavia*, or *Ducatus Andegavienfis*. It is bounded on the E. by Touraine, on the S. by Poitou, on the W. by Britany, and on the N. by Maine. Its greatest length from W. to E. is about twenty-six French miles, and its greatest breadth from S. to N. twenty-four. It is very agreeably diversified with hills and level fields, especially along the banks of the Loire. The country produces white wine, corn, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease, beans, and several other sorts of pulse, with flax, hemp, &c. Here are all kinds of trees, excellent fruit, and they make cyder in some places; also walnuts, and a few chestnuts, and good pastures; here and there are pit-coals, also some iron-mines; likewise quarries of marble, and beautiful slate, with pits of salt-petre. In this province is no want of mineral waters; but these are little regarded. This is a charming country; and the wine it produces, which is very good, is exported into other parts, by means of the river Loire. Its climate is very temperate. In Anjou are reckoned forty-nine small and great rivers; but of these only six are navigable, namely, the Loire, which divides this province into two parts, the *Vienne*, *Tou*, *Mulenne*, *Loire* and *Sarte*.

This country formerly consisted of two counties or earldoms, which towards the close of the 9th century were united. In the year 1202 Philip Augustus annexed this county to the crown: in 1256 St. Lewis gave it to his brother Charles, who was the founder of the first line of Anjou that ascended the throne of Sicily. In the year 1297, king Philip the Fair raised it to a duchy and peerage; and soon afterwards the country reverted to the crown. King John gave this duchy to his son Lewis I. who was the founder of the second house of Anjou, from which also are descended the kings of Sicily and Naples. In 1481 it came again to the crown; but Henry III. gave it to his brother Francis Philip of France, duke of Orleans, and brother to Lewis XIV. bore the name of Anjou to his other name.

The whole province is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. With regard to its military government, it has a governor, a lieutenant-general, a lieutenant for the king for Upper and Lower Anjou, and two other deputy-governors or lieutenants for the king, and likewise for the province of Anjou and county of Laval. It has a justiciary court, called *Marthallée*, which takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the country by robbers and other offenders. It consists of a provost-general, a recorder, two exempts, and thirty tipstiffs. The capital of Anjou is Angers; be-

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sides which it contains twenty eight other towns, great and small.

ANKER, a river in Warwickshire which runs by Atherstone, and falls into the Tame at Tamworth.

ANKHAM, a river in Lincolnshire, which falls into the Humber by Ferryby.

ANKUN, a small town in the principality of Anhalt, to the west of Zerbst, and so near that in the imperial patents it is termed a suburb to that city, though it has a corporation of its own. In 1707, a great part of this place was destroyed by fire.

ANNA, **ANA**, or **ANAH**, one of the three principalities into which Arabia Deserta, in Asiatic Turkey, is divided. Its capital is of the same name, and situated on the W. bank of the river Euphrates. It was formerly a famed mart-town, though at present it is not much frequented. Its site is in the midst of a fruitful and pleasant soil, and on the northern limits of this province, near the province of Diarbeckr. And hence perhaps the Arabian geographers have placed it in the Mesopotamia. The inhabitants pretend that this is a very ancient city, and the Ana, or, as the Hebrew hath it, Hena, mentioned by Rabshakeh (2 Kings xix. 13.) with Ivah, Sepharvaim, and other cities which his master had destroyed. The city is still surrounded with high walls, though old, and defended by a castle on the N. side. But as the ground on which it stands is hemmed in, and surrounded by high and stagg mountains on each side, the inhabitants have spread themselves most in length; so that it hath but two streets, which are divided by the Euphrates. That on the Mesopotamian side is about two miles long, but thinly peopled, and that by none but tradesmen and journeymen. That on the opposite side is above six miles in length, and here the principal inhabitants reside. All the houses here are only one, or at most two stories high, being square, flat, and covered with a terrace, except the mosque which is covered with tiles; and is the only covering of that kind in all the country. Every house has some ground belonging to it, which is bounded on one side by the hills and on the other by the Euphrates. These grounds are covered with noble fruit-trees, as lemons, oranges, citrons, quinces, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. which are very large, and in great plenty. Some low and flat grounds are sown with corn and other grain, which yield a considerable crop. They are obliged to leave a good large ditch between their grounds and the hills behind them, in order to prevent their being overflowed with the waters, which sometimes pour down from them. Both sides of the city are reckoned to contain about 4000 houses, among which some belong to the Arabian Jews, who are neither rich nor neat; the rest are either of stone and lime,

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or mortar. The inhabitants are divided into two classes or tribes, one of which is descended from the ancient Arabians, and the other consists of strangers settled there. This city is one of the thorough-fares through which the caravans must pass that go to and from Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Bagdad, &c. It is under one of the greatest Emirs of all Arabistan, though tributary to the Turk: and to him all the merchants pay custom for the commodities which they carry through it. Another traveller says, that Ana is about three quarters of a league in length, and about 100 paces in breadth. It is principally peopled by Arabs, the greatest part of whom consists of the chiefs of the free-booters, who disperse themselves from hence into all the parts of the desert. It is the common rendezvous of all the thieves that infest the country, which renders it very dangerous to travel through it; and the city is tributary to the grand signior; but it is with great difficulty that the Turkish aga and janizaries kept here can levy the tribute which is imposed by the Turks. Whether the difference between these two accounts be owing to the alterations which time has made, or to any other cause, we cannot take upon us to determine. Anna stands 100 miles W. of Bagdat, in Lat. 33, 30, N. Long. 41, 35, E.

ANNA (St.) a new and regular, but small and low Russian fortress, in the joint government of Woronz and Asoph, on the river Don, four wersts beyond Tischerkaft, a town belonging to the Cossacks that dwell on the said river. This fort has six bastions, and the necessary outworks, defended by two marching and two garrison regiments. Its streets are straight, broad, and well-built. The country round it is marshy.

ANNABERG, by some called St. Annenberg, or St. Annaberg, a town of Misnia Proper, one of the districts belonging to the electorate of Saxony, and subject to the elector. It stands on the Schneeberg, i. e. the Snow-mountain, lying near Bohemia, at the source of the river Schop. It is situated 42 miles S. of Meissen, towards Ellenbogen. The silver-mines here turned to such good account, from the year 1496 to 1500, that George duke of Saxony founded a town here, and changed the name of the place from Schreckenberg, i. e. frightful mountain, to St. Annaberg, or St. Anne's mountain. And the year following the emperor Maximilian I. conferred great privileges upon it, with a weekly market and annual fair. In the year 1503 it was walled round; and St. Anne's reliques brought from France were deposited here; and in 1510 Barba, daughter of Casimir king of Poland, made a present to its church of one of that saint's fingers. Here also were formerly a convent, with a chapel for the use of the minors: but in 1604 Annaberg, with its town-house and churches, the finest

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finest then in this country, were burnt to the ground, by certain incendiaries, who were afterwards condemned and burnt at Prague for it. However, Annaberg soon rose again out of its ashes. In Laurence Peccenstein's *Theatrum Saxonicum* is an account of a bath at the village of Wiese, about a mile from it, which proved of great benefit to the infirm; and which Sophia, electress-dowager of Saxony, adorned with several fine structures; and from whom it had the name of Sophia's bath, being before that called Job's bath, and an image of him set up in its chapel. Though its water be warm, yet they make it hotter for bathing in. It is reckoned efficacious against convulsions, tremors, cutaneous distempers, &c. This used formerly to be one of the elector's country-seats. Lat. 50, 33. N. Long. 13, 6. E.

ANNAGH, a thriving village, five miles S. of Charleville, in the county of Cork, Ireland. This place, and the adjacent lands round it, were at a great expence reclaimed from a deep and dangerous morass, by the late earl of Egmont, who has established the linen manufacture. A strong castle stood here, and was garrisoned from 1641 to 1645 at the expence of Sir Philip Percival, when it was taken by the Irish under Lord Castleconnel, and the garrison put to the sword in cold blood.

ANNAM Kingdom, the first division of India beyond the Ganges (those of the empire of Siam and the empire of Ava being the other two divisions), contains in it the three kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Cochinchina. This kingdom of Annam, or Anna, Lutys says, is in Latin called *Regnum Annamiticum*, five Annamum, i. e. the western kingdom, because it was heretofore the west part of China. He places it between the empires of Siam and Ava, China and the bay of Tonquin. It has the two latter on the east, Ava west, Siam south, and part of China and Independent Tartary north-east and north. The Sansons say, that though this country revolted from China about 800 years ago, yet the inhabitants retain the government, religion, manners, and customs of the Chinese.

ANNAMABOE, an English manufactory on the Gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa. See **ANAMABOE**.

ANNAN, a river in Scotland, which has its source at Arrickstone, near those of the Clyde and the Tweed; and notwithstanding their sources are so near, they run into different seas: the Tweed into the German-ocean, the Clyde into the Irish-sea, and the Annan into the Solway frith, after passing through the stewartry of Annandale, to which it gives name, and a little below the town of Annan.

ANNAN, **ANNAND**, or **ANNANDALE**, the chief town of the district of the last name, with

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which Wachopdale, Eskdale, and Nithdale, constitute the four great divisions of the shire of Dumfries, in the south of Scotland. It is an ancient royal burgh, and the fourth in order of the district of five boroughs, namely, Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, and Sanquhar, which alternately send a member to the British parliament. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, where it falls into the Solway frith. This place has some trade in wine, and exports annually between 20 and 30,000 Winchester bushels; (10 and 15,000 bolls) of corn. Vessels of about 250 tons can come within half a mile of the town; and of 60, as high as the bridge; which consists of five arches, defended by a gateway. It had also a castle, but is now in ruins. Here was a good salmon-fishery; but the place having been often taken by the English, they at last burnt it to the ground in the reign of king Edward VI. upon which, most of its merchants and men of substance removing to Dumfries, Annan never recovered itself, and seems now in a state of irretrievable decay. The town has a weekly market, and a handsome bridge over the Annan, the ordinary course of which river marks out the division of Annandale, i. e. the dale or valley on the river Annan. It is a subdivision of the shire of Dumfries in the south of Scotland, and is situated in the east part of it, in a straight line from Nithdale or Nidisdale on the W. to Eskdale, Eshdale, or Eufdale, on the E. being, according to the addenda of Dr. Gibson to Camden's *Britannia*, 24 miles long, and 14 broad. Annandale, with Nidisdale, was, according to the Roman division, inhabited by the Selgowie. This division was an hereditary stewartry in the Tweeddale family; but by a late British act it has been vested in the crown. It was granted to Robert lord of Cleveland in Yorkshire, of whose family Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was a branch, on account of his assisting Edgar, king of Scots, against the usurper Donald VI. but the male issue of that family failing, it was given to the aforesaid family of Johnston; a family born, says Camden, for war; between which and the Maxwells, who, by ancient right, says he, preside over the stewartry, there had long subsisted an open enmity and defiance, even to bloodshed. The Johnstons, who received it as a reward for their services against the English, and for suppressing the Douglasses, and other borderers who joined them, took for their device a winged spur, to signify their diligence, together with this motto, "Alight thieves all," as denoting their authority to command, or power to compel them to surrender; for they were often wardens of the borders, and the marquis, as has been said, was hereditary steward. It stands on the Solway frith. Lat. 54, 40; N. Long. 3, 2. W.

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ANNANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was restored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is seated on the river Tanaro, in E. Long. 8, 30. N. Lat. 44, 40.

ANNAPOLEIS, or **ANAPOLIS**, a town of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, in North-America. It is a small but beautifully-situated town, upon the river Patuxent. It was formerly called Severn, but by an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in the year 1694, it was made a port-town, and the seat of a principal custom-house, collector, and naval officer, at which time it had the name of Annapolis given it. It is situated in Lat. 39, 25. N. Long. 78, 16. W. Here the governor resides. To this place also the county-court was removed; a church was ordered to be built within the port, which was made a parish; and in 1699 Annapolis was made the principal seat of justice within the province of Maryland, for holding of assemblies and provincial courts. The assembly passed an act for founding a free-school here to be called King William's school. The county-court for orphans is holden at Annapolis. The records of Anne-Arundel county were removed to this town, where are about 40 houses; but it has not flourished lately, according to expectation; and while planters and merchants affect to live separately, as they do in Virginia, there is no great probability of this town ever becoming considerable. It lies, 100 miles N. of James-town; and its principal production is tobacco.

ANNAPOLEIS, or **ANNAPOLEIS ROYAL**, the capital of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in North-America. It is situated in a fair clean bay, within the great bay of Fundi, where are at least six or seven other good harbours. It was called Port Royal by Monsieur de Monts in the year 1605, when he brought the French colony hither from St. Croix; and had the name of Annapolis in honour of queen Anne, in whose reign it was taken by the English under Colonel Nicholson. By the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, his Most Christian Majesty ceded for ever to the queen of England, Acadia, or Nova Scotia, wholly, according to its ancient limits; as also the town of Port Royal, at present called Annapolis Royal, and in general all the dependencies on the said country, and the islands belonging to it. The harbour of Annapolis has but one fault, namely, the difficulty of coming in or out of it, besides the inconveniency of the frequent fogs which happen here; so that only a single ship can pass through at a time, and that must be with its stern foremost, and with very great precaution, by reason of the strong currents and tides here. This one thing excepted, nature has hardly omitted any else to render it the finest harbour in the world. Its length is two leagues, and its breadth one, having a small island called

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Goat-island, almost in the middle of the basin, which can, it is said, contain all the ships in America. The depth of water in it is no where less than four or five fathoms, it being six or seven on one side of the island, and on the other 16 or 18. Its bottom is every where good, and ships may ride secure in it from all winds. Whilst the French possessed it, they often brought their fishing vessels hither.

Annapolis is not a large town, but has some handsome buildings in it, though these are generally no more than two stories high. It was very well fortified both by sea and land, some time after the cession of the port and country to the English, by the above-mentioned treaty. But the old works being irregular, and so rendered incapable of defence, the government caused them to be almost demolished, and new and regular fortifications to be completely finished, with lines, and four bastions, large and well-faced with a deep dry moat, a covered-way, and counterscarpe, also a half moon, and out-works detached from the body of the place. And thus it is in no danger from any sudden attack. Towards the sea are likewise several batteries of guns, so arranged as to keep off any enemy; nor can it be easily attacked any otherwise than by bombardment. This strong town is reckoned a barrier to the colonies of New England, and of great service for annoying the Americans in the late tumultuous transactions, as well as serving for the retreat of the Loyalists when they quitted Boston. At the bottom of the basin is a point of land dividing two rivers, where the tide rises to 10 or 12 feet; on each side are pleasant meadows, covered in spring and autumn with all sorts of fresh-water fowl. The subsistence of the place arises from the traffic of skins, which the savages bring down and exchange for European goods. It has also a pretty good trade in fish and lumber. Here the governor resides, with a garrison, who are maintained at a considerable expence by the British government. During queen Anne's wars, when Annapolis was in the hands of the French, it was, according to Mr. Dummer, the Dunkirk, as it were, of this part of the world, continually harbouring privateers and French cruizers, to the great detriment, if not utter ruin, of the fishery and foreign trade of all our northern colonies. Annapolis lies in Lat. 45, N. Long. 64, W.

ANNATTOM, one of the islands called the Hebrides in the South Sea. Lat. S. 20, 3. Long. E. 170, 5.

ANNE, (Cape) a point of land with a harbour, in Massachusetts Bay, New England. North America. Lat. 42, 55. Long. 70, 17.

ANNE, (Princess) a county of which Norfolk is the principal town in Virginia. It has the Back-Bay on the S. the Atlantic on the E. Chesapeake-Bay on the N. and Norfolk-county on the W.

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ANNE, (Arundel) a county in Maryland, watered by the Severn, the capital town of which is Annapolis.

ANNE's, (St.) a port on the E. side of the Isle of Cape-Breton, frequented sometimes by fishing vessels. Lat. 47, Long. 60.

ANNEBAUT, a village of Le Roumois, a territory belonging to Upper Normandy, in the government of that name in France. It is situated on the Rille, and has the title of a Marquisate.

ANNECY, in Latin Annifiacum, Annecium, or Annifiacum, the capital of the duchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy, a neat town with a castle, and situated on the beautiful lake of the same name, where the river Sier issues from it, and which runs through the town. It is watered by many other pleasant rivulets, which, flowing from the said lake, form themselves into a small river called the Trioul, and render the situation of the place very convenient and delightful. This city, from its remains, appears to have been formerly very large, populous, and opulent; but a dreadful fire, which happened in it in the year 1448, made such devastation, that it hath never been able to recover itself since, either with regard to ancient splendor or the number of its inhabitants.

Annecy has been the residence of the bishop of Geneva ever since the year 1535, when the reformers drove him out of that city, though he still retains his title from it. The cathedral is a noble structure without, and very rich in its ornaments within. On its high altar are preserved, in a chest of massy silver, the reliques of St. Francis de Sales, formerly bishop of Geneva, a prelate of eminent piety, and one of the best families in Savoy. The choir of this church is magnificent, and its canons are rich, learned, and courteous. Here are also two other collegiate churches, a seminary of priests of St. Lazarus, a college (lately of Jesuits) another of Barnabites, a convent of Dominicans, one of Capuchines, and one of Benedictines, besides several others. Some of the convents are very stately rich edifices. Here are likewise some nuneries of several orders; one in particular, originally called that of the Annunciation, but now more commonly known by the name of their founder above-mentioned, St. Francis de Sales. The nuns of this order, which has since spread itself over Europe, are noted for their strict piety and close retirement, being never admitted to see, or be seen, by any man, except by the priest, when he administers the sacrament to them. This city was taken by the French in the year 1630, and afterwards in 1690, but restored to the dukes of Savoy by the treaty of Turin in 1696. They again took it in each of the two last wars; but it was ceded to the king of Sardinia, to whom it is now subject. It

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lies 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 46, 53, N Long. 6, 12, E.

ANNECY (Lake of) is one of the most considerable inland lakes in Genevois, a duchy belonging to Savoy, in Upper Italy.

ANNENBURG, a place with a castle or seat, in the parish of Mittaw, belonging to the territory of this last name in Semigallia, the eastern division of the duchy of Courland.

ANNENHOF, an imperial pleasure-house and seat of Ingermanland, or government of Petersburg, in European Russia, on the banks of the Nieva.

ANNESLY, a town in Nottinghamshire, near the forest of Sherwood.

ANNEZIN, a castle or seat in the advocacy of Bethuine, one of the twelve jurisdictions of Artois, belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France.

ANNISOR, a river in Pembroke-shire, which runs into the Irish-channel near Newport.

ANNOBON, i.e. the good or happy New year, so called by the Portuguese, on account of their discovering it upon New-year's day. It is one of the African islands, and situated to the E. of St. Matthew, in Lat. 2, S. and Long. 5, 10, E. from London. It lies almost 210 miles from the coast of Loango, in the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. According to Baudrand, it is ten leagues in circuit; but the voyages of the Dutch East-India company make it only two. In this island are two high mountains, which, from their being continually wrapt up in clouds, occasion frequent rains. Here are several fertile valleys, producing plenty of bananas, potatoes, oranges, pine-apples, tamarinds, and cocoa-nuts: besides which it abounds also in lemons, citrons, nuts, figs, Turkish corn, and millet. Here are likewise oxen, cows, hogs, goats, fowls, pigeons, and other poultry; also plenty of fish. It yields also a vast quantity of cotton. It is subject to Portugal, and the governor is a Portuguese, who has very few white people with him; all the other inhabitants being blacks, who are zealous Roman Catholics. On the S. E. part of the island are two rocks, one of which is almost level with the surface of the sea, the other much higher, and very large. On these rocks are numbers of birds, so tame that they suffer themselves to be taken by the hand. The water is so deep between these two rocks that ships may easily pass between them. On the same side of the island is a very good watering-place, the water running down from the mountains into a valley of orange and other fruit trees. But it is difficult to come at the water, by reason of the violent breakings of the sea; and here the negroes have made an intrenchment of stone, from which they can very much incommode those that go for water thither. The road is on the N. E. side of the

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the island, where shipping may anchor in seven, ten, thirteen, or sixteen fathoms water, upon a sandy bottom close to land, and opposite to the village where the above intrenchment has been made. When the inhabitants cannot hinder a descent, they immediately quit their houses, which are only of timber and sand, and retire into the mountains. They are generally very well armed. The revenue of this island consists principally in cotton, which the negroes gather; and, after cleaning, send it into Portugal. In the mountains of this island are some civet-cats, which yield a small profit. The inhabitants are but meanly clothed; the women go bare-headed, with the upper part of their body also naked, wearing only a piece of linen wrapped round them, which reaches from the pit of the stomach to a little below the knee.

ANNONAY, a little town, and the principal place of Upper Vivarias, a subdivision of the diocese of Viviers, in the government of Languedoc, in France, situated on the small river of Deume; is a marquisate, and the seat of a bailiwick, belonging to the house of Rohan-Soubise.

ANNONE, a fort of some strength, belonging to the duchy of Montferrat, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy, situated on the river Tanaro, bordering on the Milanese, and is subject to the duke of Savoy. It stands eight miles E. from Asti, in Lat. 44, 27, N. Long. 28, 12, E.

ANNOY, a small city on the mountains of Provence, in France. Lat. N. 44, 4. Long. E. 7.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town of the island of Capri, belonging to the territory of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, situated on the coast of Lower Italy, and on the western part of Capri-island. See **CAPRI**.

ANOMOCOA-ISLE. See **ROTTERDAM-ISLE**.

ANOVER, a fine village belonging to Algaria, one of the three subdivisions of New Castile, in Spain, situated on the Tagus.

ANOSSE, a province of the island of Madagascar, lying between Lat. 23, 18, and 26, S. It is watered by many rivers, most of which run into the Franchere, Ramevatte, or Immour, the spring of which is in a mountain called Manghage, and discharges itself into the sea in Lat. 25, 18, S. The mouth of this river is often stopped, and the course to the sea interrupted, unless kept open by the overflowings of great rains and high tides. The water runs salt one league above the mouth, particularly in a free communication with the sea. A lake, called Ambou, is formed at the mouth, half a league wide, with depth sufficient for any ship if the mouth of the river was kept open. Next in bigness to the Franchere is the Manghafia, which springs from a mountain called Siliva, and empties itself into the sea, where large ships may ride at

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anchor. Crocodiles breed in these and all the other rivers of the island.

Between the two rivers above-mentioned lies Cape St. Romain, half a mile distant from the mouth of the Franchere, and which runs from the north-west six or seven leagues into the sea. When the cape is passed the coast forms a great bay, in the shape of a cross, which extends to the mouth of a river called Dian Panouge, or Pitorah. In the middle of this bay the land runs out, and almost forms a peninsula, called Tholangare. Fort Dauphin lies to the north of this peninsula, and Port Dauphin over against it. This province has several other peninsulas and small islands belonging to it. The country is beautiful, abounds in fruit trees, is fertile in pastures for cattle, and, if carefully cultivated, would produce all the necessities of life. It is surrounded by high mountains, which are covered with woods and shrubs; but about four miles distant from Fort Dauphin, the adjacent hills are quite destitute of verdure. The French often dug in this neighbourhood, expecting to meet with mines of gold and silver, particularly in one mountain, where several springs flow near each other, and empty themselves into a neighbouring river. In this river they found several stones and heaps intermixed with yellow clay, with a great quantity of black and white spangles shining like silver, which they carefully pounded and washed, but without effect. About 60 yards above these springs the grass, and every sort of vegetable, appears half dried and yellow, from a metalline sulphur, which gives that aspect; but the top of the mountain is covered with a fresh and beautiful verdure. It is said that the Portuguese found gold at the foot of this mountain on the north side, but that the place they had dug was filled up by the chiefs of the country after the Portuguese had been driven out.

The province of Anossi is inhabited by three different sorts of whites, and four sorts of negroes. The whites are distinguished by the names of Rohandrians, Anacandrians, and Ondzatsi. The whites are distinguished from the negroes by the general name of Zaferamini, or Rahimini; and the Rohandrians are distinguished above the other whites. When they proceed to an election of a sovereign, whom they call ompiandrian, or dian bahouache, he is chosen from the Rohandrian race. Next to him the others hold the rank of princes, and are honoured as such by all the rest of the subjects. The Anacandrians are descendants of the chiefs, but who have degenerated, and are accounted the bastards of princes, or those who are descended from a Rohandrian and any inferior white or black woman. These are likewise called by the name of Ontempassemaca, or people from the sandy parts of Mecca, from whence, they say, came

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came the Rohandrians. Both the Rohandrians and Anacandrians wear long hair, which hangs down in curls, and enjoy the privilege of killing beasts. The Ondatzsi, or lowest class of whites, are descended from the bastards of the Anacandrians. These are all fishermen, and are allowed to kill no land-animal, except chicken.

The four classes of negroes are named Voadzir, Lohavohits, Ontsoa, and Ondeves. The Voadziri, the most powerful and the richest, are masters of several villages, and descended from the original lords of the country. They enjoy the privilege of killing beasts when at a distance from the whites, and no Rohandrian or Anacandrian in the village. The Lohavohits are descendents from the Voadziri, and also lords; but with this difference; that the one commands a whole district, and the jurisdiction of the others extends only to their own village and family. They are also permitted to kill those beasts they intend to eat, when at a distance from the whites. The Ontsoa are next to the Lohavohits, and are their near relations. The Ondeves are the lowest of all, being originally slaves by father and mother. The Voadziri, Lohavohits, and Ontsoa, enjoy the privilege of submitting themselves, on the death of their lord or king, to any chief they please. In return for such homage, the new lord makes them a present, in consequence of which he becomes heir to all their possessions. Hence the lower classes both of whites and blacks, when death approaches, are under the greatest concern and anguish of mind, well knowing that their lords will not fail to deprive their children of every thing they possess. The Ondeves have not the same liberty with the others: but, in times of famine, the chiefs are obliged to supply them with necessities; which if they fail to do, they have the liberty of submitting themselves to new masters. The inhabitants of this province have no temples, and very little appearance of religion, only they keep up a custom of immolating beasts upon particular occasions, as in sickness, planting yams or rice, on assemblies, &c. They offer the first-born beast to the devil and to God, naming the devil first, in this manner, Dianbilis Aminhanhabare, or, "Lord devil and God."—There are several towns on the river Franchere; and near this river the Portuguese had a fort built upon a steep rock, and several buildings below, with inclosures, which furnished all sorts of necessaries for their subsistence; but they were all massacred by the natives.

This province seems originally to have been inhabited by negroes. The whites or Zaseramini settled in it about 200 years ago, and conquered the negroes. But they themselves were conquered by the French, though under the government of a king whom they honoured as a god. In 1642, captain Rivault obtained a permission to establish a

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colony in this part of the island; and accordingly he took possession of it in the name of the king of France, in the month of September, that same year. The French landed 200 men, well armed and provided with store of ammunition and other necessities for building a fort, which they immediately set about; but no sooner did the natives observe their intention, than they used their utmost art to prevent their design from taking effect. This created a war, in which the French were victors; and the natives becoming in time much better reconciled to them, they intermarried, and lived up and down in several towns at some distance from one another, not above five or six in a place. This tranquillity lasted for some years; but at last the natives, growing jealous, resolved to free themselves from a foreign yoke, and accordingly formed a conspiracy to cut off all the French in one day, which they soon after effected, not leaving a single person alive. In 1644 the above-mentioned Fort Dauphin was erected in Lat. 25, 6, S. Many buildings were erected, behind the fort, adjoining to the governor's house, with great inclosures that produced every sort of fruit and kitchen herb. In 1656 this fort was accidentally destroyed by fire; but was soon after repaired, and still continues, notwithstanding the catastrophe above mentioned, and its garrison carries on frequent wars with the natives.

ANOUT, a small island in the Schagerrack, or that part of the sea of Denmark which has Norway on the north, Jutland on the west, and the isle of Zealand on the south. It lies in 13, E. Long. and 56, 36, N. Lat.

ANSE, an ancient town of France, in the Lyonois, ten miles north of Lyons. Long. 6, 55, N. Lat. 45, 55.

ANSEDE, one of the seven smaller districts, in the jurisdiction of Porto, belonging to the province of Entrêdouro e Minho, in Portugal.

ANSIBARII, or **ANSIVARII**, an ancient people of Germany, situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Chauci. All we know of their history is, that, in the reign of the emperor Nero, they were driven from their own possessions by the Chauci. Being then in a forlorn condition, they took possession of some uninhabited lands, which had been used as pasture for the horses of the Roman soldiers. They were led by one Boiovalus, a man of great valour, and of known fidelity to the Romans. He remonstrated to the Romans, who objected to their taking possession of these lands, that the territory in dispute was large; and requested, that it might be allowed to an unhappy people, driven from their own habitations; that, at the same time, wide tracts might be retained for the horses and cattle of the soldiers to graze in; that it was inconsistent with humanity to furnish

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men in order to feed beasts, &c. and at last, lifting up his eyes to heaven, he asked the celestial luminaries how they could behold a desolate soil, and if they would not more justly let loose the sea to swallow up usurpers, who had engrossed the whole earth? To this the Roman commander, Avitus, replied, that the weakest must submit to the strongest; and that since the gods, to whom they had appealed, had left the sovereign judgment to the Romans, they were resolved to suffer no other judges than themselves. To Boiocealus himself, however, he privately offered lands as a reward for his long attachment to the Romans: but this offer the brave German rejected, as a price for betraying his people; adding, "A place to live in we may want, but a place to die in we cannot." The Ansibarii now invited the neighbouring nations to join them against the Romans; but they, dreading the power of that nation, refused to give them any assistance: upon which they applied to the neighbouring nations, begging leave to settle in their territories; but being every where driven out as enemies and intruders, these unhappy people were reduced to wander up and down till every one of them perished.

ANSIKO, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the west by the river Umbre which runs into the Zaire, the kingdom of Wangua, and the Amboes who bordered on Loango; on the N. by some deserts of Nobia: and on the S. by Songo and Sonda, province of Congo. Here are great numbers of wild beasts, as lions, rhinoceroses, &c. and many copper mines. The king of Ansiko, or the great Macoco, commands 13 kingdoms, and is esteemed the most powerful monarch in Africa. The inhabitants of Angola have a tradition, that this is the proper country of the Giagas, who came originally from Sierra Leona, and over-ran, like a torrent, the whole coast as far as Benguela; that, being weakened by numerous battles, and unable to force the defiles in order to return to Jierra Leona, they arrived on the borders of Monomotapa, where being defeated, they were forced to remain in the provinces of Ansiko. Be this as it will, the Ansikans yield not in the least to the Giagas in fierceness and barbarity. They are so accustomed to the eating of human flesh, that it is asserted they have markets where it is publicly sold, and that there are no other graves for the dead than the bellies of the living. They try the courage of their prisoners of war by shooting at them as at marks, directing their arrows above or around their heads; and whoever discovers the least signs of fear, is immediately devoured without remedy. Those who appear intrepid and resolute, have their noses and ears boared, and two fore-teeth of the upper jaw drawn. They are then improved in barbarity, by accustoming them to the most horrid cruelties.

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The Ansikans are neat, well-proportioned and strong; wandering about from place to place, without either sowing or reaping. They are dreaded for their extreme brutality, and never traded with by the Europeans. Their language is barbarous, and difficult to be learned, even by the inhabitants of Congo. The most distinguished among them wear red and black caps of Portuguese velvet; the lower ranks go naked from the waist upwards; and, to preserve their health, anoint their bodies with a composition of pounded white sandal-wood, and palm-oil. Their arms are battle-axes, and small but very strong bows adorned with serpents skins. Their strings are made of supple and tender shoots of trees, that will not break, and their arrows of hard and light wood. These people, who kill birds flying, shoot with such surprising swiftness that they can discharge 28 arrows from the bow before the first falls to the ground. With equal dexterity they manage their battle-axes; one end of which is sharpened and cuts like a wedge, and the other flattened like a mallet, with an handle set between, about half the length of the iron, rounded at the end like an apple, and covered with the skin of a serpent. The current money in this country is the zimbis or shell, which is fished for, and passes among several African nations. They worship the sun as their chief deity; whom they represent by the figure of a man, and the moon by that of a woman. They have also an infinite number of inferior deities, each individual having a particular idol whom he addresses on certain occasions.

ANSLO, ASLO, or OPSLO, a town of Aggerfherred, a district in Aggerhuus diocese, belonging to Norway. It is situated in a bay, and subject to Denmark. It was taken and burnt by the Danes in 1135, and was taken by the Swedes in 1307. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Drontheim. See AGGERHUUS, ASLO, or OPSLO. It lies 100 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59, N. Lon. 10, 12, E.

ANSON, an inland county of North Carolina, without any town. It has the old boundary line of South Carolina on the south, on the west the Catabaw nation, on the north Mecklenburg county, and on the east the counties of Cumberland and Bladen.

ANSPACH, ONSPACH, OHNSPACH, or ONOLTZBACH (marquissate of) a secular territory belonging to the circle of Franconia in Germany, subject to a branch of the family of Brandenburg, and situated in the South part of the circle, between the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Aichstadt, and the counties of Hohenloe and Oettingen, having the domain of the Teutonic order, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, to the West part of the bishopric of Bamberg, on the North and East, and the circle of Swabia on the South. According to

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Moll this marquisate extends 32 miles from S.E. to N.W. and about 20 where broadest; some make it 70 from E. to W. and 60 from N. to S. but others only 45 miles long and 16 broad. This diversity in the account of its dimensions arises from its being so intermixed with other dominions that it is hard to determine them exactly. It is divided into four bailiwicks, namely, Anspach, Schwabach, Koninshheim, and Uspenheim. It is a fruitful country, and beautifully interspersed with woods, which renders it a fine country for hunting. Its revenue is said to bring in 500,000 crowns a year to its sovereign, one of the most considerable princes in Germany, under the degree of an elector, who is a Lutheran.

ANSPACH, the capital of the last-mentioned marquisate of the same name, called in Latin Anspachium, Ompachium, Onoldium, and Onoldina. It is a small but pretty town, very well built, with several churches. It has no fortifications, and is only surrounded with walls which form a kind of bulwark. A large palace is lately erected here for the prince, upon a magnificent plan. The late margravine dowager, who carried it on after her husband's death, and caused some fine gardens to be laid out, spared no cost for the embellishing of this town. In the palace is a cabinet of fine curiosities, particularly the stories in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* done in wax. In this town are good manufactures, which were erected both here and at Schwabach, and give no small uneasiness to the city of Nuremberg, from which it lies 20 miles to the S.W. and is subject to its own marquis. Lat. 49, 42, N. Long. 10, 36, E.

ANSTRUPPEN, a village remarkable for an excellent medicinal spring, in the district of Piltzen, belonging to the duchy of Courland, Poland.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER, ANSTRUTHER WESTER, or **EAST** and **WEST ANSTER-RÜDBER**, commonly **ANSTER**. They are two royal burghs of Fifeshire, in Scotland, on the coast of the frith of Forth. They lie about half a mile asunder. These are the second and third in the district of five burghs (the others being Pittenweem, Kraithe, and Kilrenny) which send alternately a member to the British parliament. Anstruther Wester stands about a mile from Pittenweem, eight miles S. of St. Andrew's, and 25 N. E. of Edinburgh, in Lat. 56, 40, N. Long. 2, 25, W.

ANTANDROS, a city on the S. coast of Phrygia the Less, in Asiatic Turkey, situated E. of Ados, and at the bottom of the gulph of Adramyttum. It was formerly possessed by the Cimmerians, and from them it had the name of Cymmeris, and since that of Adonis, and more recently St. Dimitri. It stands at the foot of Mount Ida, and was the see of a bishop, one of whose prelates, namely, Zozimus, subscribed to the council

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of Constantinople, and to the fifth general council.

ANTE, one of the eleven different countries along the Gold-coast, in Guinea Proper, in Africa. It contains several towns or villages lying on the sea-shore, both under and between the forts of Europeans; their greatest and most populous towns lying generally more inland. Its bounds and extent, together with those of the rest, cannot be exactly ascertained.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, which, rising beyond Falaise, after a course of four miles, mingles its waters with those of the river Vire.

ANTEGO, ANTEGUA, or ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee or Leeward islands, in the Atlantic-ocean. It lies E. of Nevis and St. Christopher's, and about forty miles N. of Guadaloupe. It is situated in Lat. 16, 57, N. Long. 60, 50, W. It is almost of a circular form, being about 20 miles long from E. to W. about the same breadth from N. to S. and nearly equal in circumference to that of St. Christopher's, which is 75 miles. Antego is more noted for good harbours than all the islands belonging to the British government in these seas; yet it is so encompassed with rocks that it is of dangerous access in many parts of it, especially to such as are unacquainted with the proper inlets between them; for besides those rocks, which lie on every side of the island, is a ledge all along its N. side, near two miles from the shore. But there are several channels to go in between, and in some places over them, by the direction of skilful pilots.

Five-Island harbour, on the W. side of Antego, so called from that number of islands lying to the W. of it, is wide, and goes a great way in land: for this reason it has the name of a harbour, though it hardly deserves it, being so full of dangerous rocks, shoals, riffs, and uncertain depths, which render it a very difficult place: yet, to such as are acquainted with it, it is of great service in cases of distress; and in N. and E. winds here is shelter enough. Here is likewise an oyster-creek, and another at the bottom of the bay, which might, on many occasions, be made useful for small vessels.

St. John's-harbour, due N. from the former, and about two miles from it by land, is a sort of double harbour, being indeed the best in the whole island, and the most used: yet across its mouth lies a sandy bar, which runs from the N. point of the entrance, where the fort stands, and stretches S.W. to the opposite point. On this bar is no more than two fathoms and a half of water, and on the N. point only two fathoms; so that the deepest part is at the S.W. end; wherefore ships come in under the S. shore, from that called Shipstern-point, to the bar; all which shore is bold and

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and clean. Besides the fort here at the mouth of St. John's-river, mounted with fourteen guns, there are seven other batteries raised, for the defence of a like number of landing-places, which in all are mounted with 26 guns.

Nonsuch-harbour lies in a spacious bay at the E. end of the island. The best way into this is between the Green island on the S. and the S. point of the harbour, called Hungry hill, where it is five fathoms water almost the whole way. But in the entrance on the N. side of Green island the road is foul and rocky; and not above six to eight fathoms water in the channel, except in one place, which is very difficult.

Willoughby-bay, lying near two leagues S. E. from Green-island, has a very wide entrance, little less than a league over: but above two-thirds of it is blocked up with a shoal or sand, stretching from the N. point directly to the S. point; from whence another sand, called Sandy-point, with an island in it, stretches off as if it would meet the first, and block up the harbour. Between these, however, is an open channel, where ships of good burthen may enter; and, when in, may have very good riding almost every where, except in the very entrance: and on the larboard-side is a little shoal, called the Horse-shoe; but it is generally above the water, and plainly to be discerned by the rippling of the sea.

From hence to the S. W. lie English and Falmouth harbours: English-harbour is the rendezvous and store-house for the king's ships on the Leeward-island station, and where is every requisite for refitting them except docking, and on this account is well fortified. Falmouth-harbour, at the bottom of which is the town of the same name, is defended by Fort-Charles, and that called Monk's-hill-fort, in which is a magazine of 410 muskets and 800 bayonets, and mounted with 30 pieces of ordnance.

The climate of Antego is hotter than that of Barbadoes, and very subject to hurricanes. The soil is light and sandy; but notwithstanding that it is fertile to a high degree, much of it is over-grown with wood. But the worst of it is, that Antego has no rivulets of fresh water, and very few springs (though lately some of these last have been discovered); which circumstance made it be looked upon as uninhabitable for a long time: but now they save with great care what water falls by rain from the skies in ponds and cisterns for the purpose, by which means they are seldom in great distress for want of water: and when they are, they fetch it from the neighbouring islands: yet notwithstanding all these inconveniences it is a thriving and very considerable plantation. Its product is much the same with that of the other Caribbee islands. Sugar, tobacco, indigo, and ginger, were its princi-

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pal commodities when it was first planted: But the two last articles are now seldom cultivated. And in short it may be said, that it yields no other commodity of consequence but what is derived from the sugar-cane. The sugar of Antego was at first so black and coarse that our sugar-bakers not deigning to put it into their coppers, it was generally shipped off for Holland and Hamburgh, where it fetched but 16s. a hundred, when other Muscovado sugar fetched 18s. or 19s. But the planters here have, since that time, improved their art so far, that as good Muscovado sugar is now made in Antego as in any of the sugar-islands; and they have also learned the art of claying it.

This island contains about 70,000 acres; and, one year with another, yields 16,000 hogheads of sugar; but it does not make quite half that quantity of rum; though it is supposed, that, upon proper encouragement, the product of the former might be enlarged one-fifth part; and that of the latter near one-half.

On Antego are vast plenty of fowl and black cattle; and on its coast and in the country it has most of the animals which are common to the other islands.

In 1707 the people here were reckoned to be about 8000 whites, which are now but 7000, besides thrice that number of blacks, now but 20,000. The men introlled in the militia is no more than 1500. Nevertheless the island is rich; and though the forts are not so strong, nor the inhabitants so numerous as in other islands, yet the French, who have often threatened, have not lately been able to disturb it.

This island is divided into five parishes, four of which are towns; namely, on the N. W. part of the island, St. John's-town, the capital of Antego, near the harbour of the same name. It consists of about 200 houses. On the S. side are Falmouth, Parham, and Bridge-town; and St. Peter's almost in the center of the island.

This island is said to have been first discovered by the English, in the time of Sir Thomas Warner (see St. Christopher's), and almost as soon as that island, and some English families settled on it in 1636. And, according to father Tertre, in his history of the Antilles, the savages in 1640, killed 50 English here, and among others carried off the governor's lady. Nay, so precarious was their settlement, that the French intended to have possessed themselves of this island, after the Spaniards had driven them out of St. Christopher's, had they not afterwards recovered their part of that island.

The first grant of it from the crown was by Charles II. about the year 1663, to William lord Willoughby of Parham; and a colony was planted here about 1666 by this nobleman, who was made governor of the Caribbee-islands, and was killed the

the same year in a hurricane near Martinico. The aforesaid father Tertre says, that before the war betwixt England and France in that reign, several French, withdrawing from Guadaloupe to this island, lived here amicably with the English, till the arrival of one Mr. Henry Willoughby, who, being irritated at the miscarriage of his design upon St. Christopher's, landed at Antego, treated the French severely, and obliged most of them to swear fealty to the king of Great-Britain; but that some of them making their escape, prevailed on the French at Guadaloupe to attack this island, which they told them was then very weak. Whereupon, in 1666 they came with eight ships of force under English colours, and, landing by surprise, soon took the forts in the road, and made the governor prisoner, besides a great slaughter committed among the English, who at length agreed to surrender the island upon terms: but at this very juncture a reinforcement of English arriving from Barbadoes hindered the execution of the capitulation. Upon this Monf. de la Barre, lieutenant-general of the French islands, joined by the governors of Martinico, Guadaloupe, Mary-gallante, and the intendant of the French West-India company, landed in December 1677, when one Mr. Fish was governor here, and obliged the English to make good the agreement.

Yet after all it does not appear that Antego made any considerable figure among the Leeward-islands till the year 1680: and its improvements since, both in stock and commerce, have been mostly owing to the care and interest of colonel Christopher Codrington, deputy-governor of Barbadoes, who removed hither, and, after planting a good part of it, made this island the seat of his government when he was captain-general and general governor of all the Leeward islands: upon which this island flourished, and became populous and wealthy. It suffered much by a terrible hurricane in 1681, and by another in 1689, most of the houses, buildings, sugar-works, and wind-mills, for that purpose being of stone, were thrown down. The Indians of the neighbouring islands, in league with the French, came hither in their periaguas, and landed more than once in general Codrington's time; but after killing a few people that lived near the sea, they always ran away.

In the year 1706 colonel Parks, of Virginia, came over to the Leeward-islands, with a commission to succeed Sir William Mathews in the government of them, and made Antego the seat of it. On the tragical death of colonel Parks, in December 1710, who was seized and murdered by the planters, the government of the Leeward-islands fell of course to Walter Hamilton, esq. lieutenant-governor of Nevis, then lieutenant-general of the Leeward-islands; but in 1712 he was succeeded by Walter Douglas, esq. who suspended him from the

exercise of all his offices. Upon this Mr. Hamilton came to England, where, joining his interest with that of the complainants in Antego against the person who had suspended him, he prevailed to be restored, and returned hither in 1715.

During all this time the Leeward-islands were not without their usual hurricanes; of which a dreadful one happened in the year 1707, that did great damage to all of them; but to Antego and Nevis more than any. The people, however, were now at leisure to follow their trade and planting, being no longer disturbed by the quarrels and contests betwixt the governors and the governed, till October 1736, when a general stop was put to all business, occasioned by the happy discovery of an infernal plot by the negroes of this island, not only to subvert the government, but to murder all the white inhabitants. This was to have been put in execution on the 11th of the same month, being the anniversary of his late Majesty's coronation, at which time the general usually treats the gentlemen and ladies of the whole island with a ball; but it happened then to be put off till the 30th, on account of the death of the general's son at St. Christopher's, and this proved the saving of their lives. The principal negroes in this horrid conspiracy were Court, Tomboy, and Hercules, who belonged to three different planters. The first of them was to have been king, and the other two his generals. During the intended ball, some gunpowder was to have been conveyed into the cellar, in order to have blown up the house. At the same time king Court and his two generals were to head a party of 400 men each, one from the east end of St. John's town, and the two others from Otter's and Morgan's pastures, all armed with cutlasses; and to fall on all the white men, women, and children in the town, without reserve or mercy, at the same time that the house blew up; which was to have been a general signal to other parts of the island, and notice to be conveyed throughout the whole, by fires which were to be made on certain eminences: then the negroes of the several plantations were to rise and destroy all the whites in their respective districts, and to have made themselves masters of the island. The three chiefs were broke on the wheel, and many others were executed in a different manner.

Antego is now the residence of an English governor, who has this and all the other Leeward islands belonging to Great-Britain under his management, and has the title of captain-general and governor in chief of all the Caribbee-islands from Guadaloupe to Porto Rico. His place is worth about 3500*l.* a year; and under him each island has its particular deputy-governor and its separate independent legislature, consisting of a council and an assembly of 24 members. It is divided into 11 districts,

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districts, of which 10 send 2 members each, and St. John's 4. The number of vessels which enter yearly is about 300. In 1770 they exported to the value of 446,000*l.* sterling, including 500*l.* cotton, the rest sugar, molasses, and rum.

ANTEMNÆ. We read in ancient Roman historians that the inhabitants of this city joined Acron, king of the Cænina, against the Romans, after the rape of the Sabine virgins. It is probable, therefore, that these people were either subject to the Sabines, or were their neighbours. Some geographers think Antemnæ stood on the Tiber, between the Tibertine and Normantine ways.

ANTEQUERA, or ANTEQUIERA, in Latin Antichera; supposed to be the Singilium of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. It is a genteel and large town of Granada, in Spain; though some place it in the kingdom of Seville. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Rio de la Villa, i. e. the river of the city; part of the town being built in a plain, and part of it on the hills at the foot of three mountains. It has long, broad, and beautiful streets, with the houses well-built. It is surrounded with good strong walls, has six gates, and at one end of it stands upon an eminence a fortified old castle. It contains 7000 families in six parishes, one of which is collegiate, with eleven monasteries, seven nunneries, eleven chapels, and three free-schools, besides a fine hospital for foundlings. Near the town is a famous salt-pit, which, according to a Geographical System, is three miles in length, and near two in breadth, and supplies the whole territory with that necessary article. About eight or ten miles from the town is a spring, the waters of which dissolve the stone, and bring it away by urine. Hence there is so great a resort to it that a small town has since been built about it, and is called by the name of that spring. Another great rarity near this city is a large parcel of high rocks, called El Torcal, which, at a distance, exhibit the representations of men, beasts, buildings, &c. and this is justly esteemed a surprising work of nature. Besides all these, here are still to be seen the subterraneous caverns of Merga and Camorra, which are the very mines formerly dug and carried on under ground a great way by the Romans; and from which they drew such immense quantities of precious metals. These caverns are so artfully arched and propped that one may run over them from end to end with pleasure, and without any danger. This city is besides famous for the stout defence which it made under the Moors, and the stratagem they used in order to set fire to some of the enemy's warlike engines; though this only served to prolong their misery, and make it fall the heavier upon them. Antequera lies 25 miles N. of Malaga, 220 leagues S. of Madrid, and about 15 in the same direction from the sea. Lat. 36, 40, N. Long. 4, 40, W.

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ANTHIOCO, or ANTIOCHO, (St.) one of the larger islands to the S. of the Italian-sea, among the many small ones which lie round its island and kingdom of Sardinia. It is situated on the S. W. coast, and 4 miles from it. It is about 30 miles in circuit, and of a square figure; and within a few miles of the island of San Pietro.

St. ANTHONY, (Falls of) situated on the river Mississippi, in the Naudowessie country, North-America; Lat. 44, N. Long. 94, W. These falls received their name from father Louis Hennipin, a French missionary, who travelled into these parts about 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives. This amazing body of waters, which are from 250 to 300 yards over, form a pleasing cataract; they fall perpendicularly about 30 feet, and the rapids below in the space of 300 yards more render the descent considerably larger; so that viewed at a distance they appear to be much higher than they really are, and is an excuse for the above-mentioned traveller laying them down at above 60 feet fall. In the middle of the fall stands a small island, about 40 feet broad and somewhat longer, on which grow a few cragged hemlock and spruce trees, and about half way between this island and the eastern shore is a rock lying at the very edge of the fall, in an oblique position, that appeared to be about 5 or 6 feet broad and 30 or 40 long. These falls you may approach without finding the least obstruction from any hill or precipice.

ANTIBARI, or ANTIVARI, in Latin Antibarum, or Antiparos; so called as lying opposite to Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples. It is a pretty strong town of Albania in European Turkey, according to Busching; but the System of Geography places it in Turkish Dalmatia, towards the limits of Servia and Bosnia; but adds, that it is on the borders of Albania, of which it is sometimes reckoned a part. It is situated on the Adriatic gulph, and but thinly peopled, standing upon a hill, at the foot of which is the harbour. Under the first kings of Dalmatia it was a considerable archbishopric, the metropolitan of which had the first rank among the prelates of that kingdom. After the declension of that monarchy it fell under the dominion of the Venetians, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in the year 1538; but they afterwards took it from that republic in 1573. The Venetians having laid siege to it in the year 1648, were obliged to withdraw from it without being able to master it; so that the Turks are still in possession of this place. It lies 10 miles W. of Dalcigno, and 25 S. E. of Badon. Lat. 42, 10, N. Long. 19, 42, E.

ANTIBES, in Latin Antipolis, one of the oldest towns in the government of Provence, in France, situated on the confines of the country of Nice, and belongs to the jurisdiction of Grasse, in the provincial

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vincial bailiwick of the latter name. It was founded by the inhabitants of Marseilles, and in time became a considerable city: it was formerly a bishop's see, which was afterwards removed to Grasse. In spiritual matters, however, it is still governed by a vicar, with episcopal jurisdiction here, independent of the officiality of Grasse. In 1746 it was besieged in vain by the Allies. It stands in a very fruitful country, is defended by a castle or good citadel, and has a pretty convenient harbour, though only for vessels of a middling magnitude. Here are two convents, and several remains of Roman antiquities. A sort of small sardels, or anchovies, are very nicely pickled and prepared in this place. It lies two leagues E. of Grasse, the same from Venice, and 15 miles S. of Nice, in Lat. 43, 34. N. Long. 7, 15. E.

ANTICOSTI, by the savages called Naticotec; and Cartier, from the solemnity of the day on which he arrived at it, gave it the name of L'Isle de l'Assomption. The name of Anticosti however seems to have been also given it by the English, and it seems at the same time to insinuate the prior possession of that nation; and by this name it is commonly known. It is an island of Canada, in North America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. It extends itself about forty miles N. E. and S. W. almost in the middle of the river; but has very little breadth. It is badly wooded, and has not a single harbour where a vessel may lie in safety. On the coasts of the island are fish enough. On the South point of Anticosti, and along that coast, are breakers caused by rocks which line it on that side; and there is also such a strong current, that a ship upon tacking will not run to windward. The island is situated in lat 50 deg. 30 min. long. 64 deg. 16 min. W.

ANTIGNANA, or **ANTINJANA**, a pretty large town, seated on a mountain in the duchy of Carniola-Austria. It contains four churches, and has one lying before the town, but is not very populous.

ANTIGNE, a town of France in the generality of Poitiers and election of Fontenoy.

ANTIGNY, a town of France in the generality of Bourges.

ANTIGONIA, a city founded by Antigonus, one of the successors of Alexander the Great, in Upper Syria, in the neighbourhood of Orontes, which he designed for the capital of his empire. But after Antigonus was slain in the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus razed it to the ground, employing the materials and its inhabitants to build and people his own new metropolis of Antioch. See **ANTIOCH**.

ANTILLES Islands, lying in form of a bow or semicircle, extend almost from the coast of Florida N. to that of Brasil S. in America. By some these islands are called Caribbees, but this appellation

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most geographers confine to the Leeward Islands; which last are distinguished by sailors into the Windward and Leeward Islands; and that with a view to the usual course of European ships, either from Old Spain or the Canary Islands, to Carthage or New Spain and Porto-Bello, in which course of sailing they must pass between some or other of the Antilles: and all these, both in geographical tables and maps are usually distinguished into the Great and Little Antilles, or Ant-isles. Besides their aborigines or original natives they are commonly inhabited by English, Spaniards, French, or Dutch; yet those inhabited among them are not all planted and cultivated; and some are quite desolate.

The islands, which go by the name of Great Antilles, and indeed the only ones so denominated by Acosta, are the four islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, or Porto Rico, together with some smaller islands dependent on these respectively: all which, and their circumjacent isles, see under the proper word of each. See also **CARIBBEES**.

ANTIN, a duchy and peerage belonging to the district of the Plains, a subordinate division of the territory and ancient viscounty of Conserans, in Lower Armagnac, a subdivision of Gascony, which is the S. part of the government of Guyenne, in France.

ANTINOE, or **ANTINOPOLIS**, a city in Egypt, on the Nile, built or repaired by the emperor Hadrian, in honour of his favourite Antinous. It was the capital of Thebais, if we believe Palladius, an author of the fourth century. It was anciently called Befai, which was the name of the god worshipped there: Casauban assures us of this. Heladius, who was born there, joined the ancient and modern name together, and called it Befantinous. Palladius adds, that it was so well inhabited as to have twelve monasteries of women. Ammienus Marcellinus represents it as one of the three most famous cities of Thebais. As it is evident this city was seated on the banks of the Nile, we may thence conclude that the ruins, according to Moreri, which are to be seen 10 leagues from the Nile, are not those of Antinopolis; and we may conclude with more certainty against the ruins of a city which Baudrand has placed 49 leagues from that river. Gemelli says, the great renown of this city appears by its ruins and vast pillars, one of which is not much less than Pompey's. In this city Dioclesian martyred 160,000 Christians, and Nestorius was confined to it by order of the first council of Ephesus.

ANTIO, **ANZIO**, or **TORRE DI CAPO D'ANZIO**, a promontory in the campania of Rome, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It has this name given it by the

Italians,

Italians, from the ruins of the ancient city of Antium; which see.

ANTIOCH, in Latin Antiochia Pisidia, in contradistinction to the city of the same name in Syria. It is situated in Pisidia, a subdivision of Caramania, the fourth province of Asia Minor, belonging to the Turkish empire. It was the capital of this province under the Romans, and likewise called Casarea: but it is now reduced, like the other places of Asia, to a very mean town. The Turks give it the name of Versagelli, or Antachio. It is mentioned in Acts xiii. 14. on account of St. Paul's arrival there. The Notitiæ Imperii mention it as an episcopal see; and in ecclesiastical history we find the names of several of its prelates, particularly Pergamus, who was one of those that subscribed to the council of Chalcedon. It must here be observed, that many cities had this name, not only in Asia Minor, but in other Asiatic provinces: and two even in Pisidia; the one situated on the N. of Lydia; the other on the S. of it, nearer to Seleucia. But as many of them have scarcely any thing more left than their names, the only one of note which we shall mention is the following.

ANTIOCH, **ANTIOCHIA**, surnamed the **GREAT**, and by the Greeks called Epidaphne, from the oracle and grove of Apollo at Daphne, a small city in its neighbourhood. It was formerly the metropolis of Syria, and belongs to that subdivision called Cælo-Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now called Antackia by the Turks, who have reduced it to a poor condition in comparison of what it formerly was when the seat of the kings of Syria. It is situated on the Ilasi, the ancient Orontes; which river widens its stream gradually as it approaches the city, so as to be of a considerable breadth before it. It has a delightful appearance, when one comes to it on that river, and to view at some distance a city in a forest, or a forest in a city, on account of the vast number of plantanes, poplars, sycamores and other trees growing in and about it, as well as those fruit-trees to be seen in the gardens and other uninhabited parts of this town.

Antioch is remarkable for its extraordinary situation as well as for having been one of the most considerable cities of the East. It was the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria for several hundred years, and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province; so that it was called the Queen of the East. It is also remarkable in ecclesiastical history for being the see of the great patriarchate of the East, in which St. Peter first sat; it was here that Barnabas and Paul separated for the work of the Gospel, the latter embarking for Cyprus. This city is often mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and particularly that the disciples of Christ

were here first named Christians; so that it was called the Eye of the Eastern Church: and principally on account of that sacred name given them, the emperor Justinian, who repaired Antioch after it had been destroyed by fire, called it Theopolis, i. e. The city of God. It was at this place that the great and unfortunate Germanicus sunk under the jealousy of Tiberius, who made use of Piso to poison him. Many emperors, when they came into the East, passed a considerable time in this city; and Lucius Verus in particular spent four summers at Daphne, near this place, passing his winters at Antioch and Laodicea. It was made the residence of the præfecti prætorii Orientis; once the seat of learning and politeness, and has been adorned with vast numbers of magnificent structures, now all in ruins. The exact situation of the city is still to be seen; because the old walls are standing, and some of them, built with the greatest strength, perfectly entire, though a great part of them has been very much shattered by earthquakes, which have been very terrible and frequent at this place. Antioch was situated on the summit and the N. side of two hills, and on the plain lying to the N. of them, which is between the hills and the river, and was about four miles in circumference. Pliny says that it was divided by the river Orontes, from which one would conclude that there was a suburb to the N. of the river, of which there are now no vestiges. The hill to the S. W. is high and very steep; that to the E. is lower, and there is a very small plain on the top of it.

The walls are built along the height of the hills; and to the S. where there is no descent, the approach is rendered difficult by a deep fosse. These hills are divided by a very deep narrow bed of a mountain torrent, across which a wall is built, at least sixty feet high; it had an arch below to let the water pass, which is in part built up, so that a great body of water often lies against the wall. It is called the Iron-gate, which name it might have from some grates or fences of iron to the arch, by which the water passed under it. About half way upon each side of the wall, there is a walk from the road on the hills. The eastern passage seems to have served for an aqueduct, for on the other side there are signs of a stone channel from it; and here the water of the lower aqueduct seems to have passed. This wall is a most extraordinary building, by which the two hills are joined for 60 feet at least, above the bed of the torrent that divides them; and the city-walls are carried from it up the steep hills in a most surprising manner; but though they are built on a rock, and with the utmost art, yet they could not withstand the shocks of so many great earthquakes that have happened. However, on the W. side of the western hill, the wall is built up the steep ascent in such a manner, that it hath resisted both

both time and earthquakes: it is exceedingly strong, and well built of stone, with beautiful square towers at equal distances, which consist of several stories, and yet there is not the least breach, nor a sign of any; and from this one may judge how beautiful all the walls must have been. There were no battlements to the wall, but there was a walk on the top of it; and when there was any ascent the top of the wall was made in steps, so that they could go all round the city on the walls with the greatest ease; and it is probable there were such steps also on the walls which were built up the very steep precipices from the iron gate, where all is now in ruins; and by this wall of communication they, without doubt, went from one hill to the other. The S. side of the western hill might be assaulted with the greatest ease, though defended by fosses, and the walls there had been much repaired; those on the plain to the W. are defended by a deep bed of a winter-torrent. These walls must have been destroyed and entirely rebuilt; for they are of stone and brick, and probably were a Roman work: the towers are very high, but the greatest part of the walls are fallen down, and lie in large fragments on the ground, which demonstrate that the shock must have been great that overturned them. The wall to the N. is at some little distance from the river: the towers are about 70 paces asunder; and being near the river, and consequently not on so good a foundation as the others, one may see they have often been repaired. From these walls, which still retain their ancient circuit, we may observe that Antioch was 10,000 paces in compass, and situated partly on flat and partly on high grounds, on the latter of which was built most of its stately structures. It is remarkable, that within the thickness of the walls, at a certain place, is a space left open, and with a gradual and imperceptible ascent, by which any loaded carriages may easily be drawn from the bottom of the wall quite up to the castle. It is said that this city, which was about four miles in circumference, was built at four different times, and consisted in a manner of four cities, divided from one another by walls: the first was built by Seleucus Nicanor, and inhabited by the people brought from Antiochia. This was probably built on the high western hill, taking in the foot of it, so as that the wall might be so far above the plain as to receive some strength from that situation; and there are remains of the foundations of very thick walls by the roads which lie near the bottom of the hill. The second was built by those who came to dwell in this city, after the building of the first; for the people must necessarily have flocked to this place, when it became the residence of the kings of Syria. This probably was built between the hill and the river, being in all likelihood inhabited by merchants and tradesmen, to whom the neighbourhood of the river must be

very convenient. The third city was built by king Seleucus Callinicus, possibly on the other hill. The fourth was the work of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, which might be in the plain between that hill and the river. The present town, which is about a mile in circumference, stands on the plain within the walls, being converted into gardens. The old city being composed in a manner of four cities had the name of Tetrapolis.

There are very little remains within the city of any ancient buildings. The high hill has three summits, and is divided into three parts, by shallow beds of winter-torrents; the middle summit is the highest. To the E. of that is another summit, on which are considerable remains of a castle; there are semicircular turrets in the front of it, which is to the W. At the N. E. corner there are remains of a bagnio, and the castle is built with vaults under it, which might serve as cisterns for the rain-water. They had also another provision for water, which is a round basin, between the castle and the middle summit; it is 53 paces in diameter, and is now eight feet deep, though doubtless the ground has risen. It is built of stone and brick, like the walls. There is an entrance to it to the S. W. with a round tower on each side of it, from which entrance there must have been a descent by steps. They have a tradition, that the Roman emperors used to divert themselves here in boats. Near the foot of this hill, in the present town, are remains of the front of a large building of brick, which they call Prince, and say it was the palace of the emperors; and they have a tradition, that a passage went to it from the castle, to give immediate notice of any thing that might happen. The architecture of it seems to be of the fourth or fifth century.

The aqueducts are the principal works of antiquity. Near the eastern part of the town there are indeed several springs, and particularly some within the E. gate, called Bablous, which may be a corruption from Babylon, this being the gate that leads that way: but the higher parts of the town were to be supplied with water, and the whole plain also below, concerning which the ancients were very provident, and spared no expence. The water of the aqueduct was conducted from a place called Battelma, about four or five miles distant, in the way to Latichea. Here the water flows out of the hill in great abundance, and turns several mills. Art had been used to bring other springs to it, for at that place were channels of hewn stone, which served for that purpose; it was then carried towards Antioch in the same manner. There is reason to think that all the springs are at some little distance, and conveyed to that place in channels; for it falls down like a cascade from its own bed into a little narrow vale, extending towards the Orontes; and from this place a sufficient quantity

city of it was carried by channels of hewn stone, under ground, along the side of the hill. It runs in this manner about a mile, and then going to a little valley, in which there is a small rivulet that comes from the mountains, the water was from thence conveyed on arches, which still remain. It is in the manner of the ancient aqueduct, called Pont du Garde, near Nîmes in France, but much inferior to it, for there is but one arch in each of the two lower stories; the uppermost arches of it are built of brick: the channel afterwards is carried along the side of the hill; and where any waters run, or there is any bed of a torrent, a single high arch is built over the narrow vale. There is one between this and the stream called Zoiba where is a very lofty arch; there are two more aqueducts between that and the town, each consisting of a small arch; and at the bed of the torrent, under the western wall, is one of five arches. The water then runs on the side of the hill under ground; and wherever is an easy ascent at the foot of the S.W. hill, there are several arches turned, which appear like small arched chapels, where were conduits, from which they drew water for the conveniency of several parts of the town. Farther to the east, where the hill is steep, a channel is cut along through the rock, about two feet wide, and four or five high, worked archways at top; and one may walk in it as in those at Fege, near Damascus. It continues along in this manner towards the iron gate; and having passed on some arches, the channel is cut in the same manner, on the side of the other hill. It is to be observed, that there was a lower aqueduct, probably built by the kings of Syria, before the higher aqueduct was begun, and it is possible that the latter might be built by the Romans. There are remains of the lower aqueduct near the fountain of Zoiba, about two miles lower S. W. of Antioch; the arches are low and ruinous; part of the lower aqueduct is seen over a hollow ground along the side of the hill, and at that valley where the aqueduct is built.

In all these places this lower aqueduct consists of one arch; and it probably extended to the iron-gate, which served for a conveyance for the water to the other hill; for below the iron-gate, to the N. W. there are ruins of three arches across the valley, which seem to have had other arches built on them; and it is probable there were three stories of arches, the uppermost joining the channels which are on the opposite sides of the hills.

As to sepulchral caverns, none are observed to the E. of the town: there are indeed some grottoes cut into the mountain, which might be for another use; and possibly it was the custom here

to burn their dead after the Grecian manner. It is probable that in the ancient city they had large works under ground, to carry off the water that came from the mountains, after rain: and they might also have cisterns under their houses, to preserve the water after the Eastern manner: for now, after rains, the water runs into the streets of the city, like mountain-torrents.

The present city of Antioch is ill-built; the houses low, with only one story above ground; the roofs are almost flat, made of light rafters laid from one wall to another, and covered with thin tiles, which seem to be contrivances to make their houses above as light as possible, that, as they are laid on a bad foundation, they may not sink by the weight above; or, if they chance to be thrown down by earthquakes, that the people in them may not be crushed by the weight of the roof. The governor here has the title of waiwode, and is under the pasha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.

There are only remains of three or four churches in Antioch. That of St. Peter and Paul is about a quarter of the way up the eastern hill; but there are very little remains of it. There are seen some pieces of a marble Mosaic pavement. It is probable that this was the patriarchal church; and they might be determined to build it in so inconvenient a place, from the tradition that St. Peter or St. Paul either lived or preached the Gospel there. It was built by the emperor Constantine; and in it were holden several eminent councils, particularly that of the dedication of it, at which all the bishops under the patriarchate of Antioch assisted, besides many other. It is very probable that the patriarchal palace was on the top of this hill, which is a fine level spot, and the whole hill might belong to the church; for on the side of it, towards the iron gate, is the church of St. John, which is hewn out of the rock, being a sort of grotto open to the west. There is no altar in it; but the Greeks, who have service there every Sunday and holiday, bring an altar to the church: and near it they bury their dead.

About half way up the S. W. hill, and almost opposite to the aqueduct that is below the iron-gate, is the church of St. George; the ascent to which is very difficult. The Greeks say this church belongs to them; but they permit the Armenians to make use of it. There are about 300 of the former, and 50 of the latter, in Antioch. No Christians till lately resided here since the city was destroyed, in 1269, by Bibars, sultan of Egypt, who demolished their churches, which, it is said, were the finest in the world; and he likewise put most of the inhabitants to death; for at that time they

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they were mostly Christians: insomuch that in the time of Justinian it was called Theopolis, for this or the above-mentioned reason. This city was under the Christians, concerned in the holy war, from 1097 to the time it was destroyed, when Aleppo began to flourish, and to be the great mart for the Eastern goods, as Antioch had been before. Another piece of antiquity is what they call the house of St. John Chrysostom, and of his father and mother. It is about twenty feet square; there is no entering it, by reason that a Mahometan family, with their women, live in it. It is built of brick, much in the same stile as the palace called Prince. They have a tradition, that this great man being chose patriarch of Constantinople, the people of Antioch would not consent he should accept of it, until the emperor made it his particular request to them.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like verde antique.

Antioch was, for the first time, taken from the Greeks by Caliph Omar in the year 1038; and afterwards by the Turks under sultan Selim I. who drove the Mammeluc sultan of Egypt out of it, who had formerly taken it from the Croisaders; which last, under the conduct of the valiant Godfrey of Boulogne, began the conquest of the Holy Land by the city of Antioch. And it was on the bridge here over the Orontes or Hasi, that this prince distinguished himself so remarkably as to strike a general panic into the enemy that garrisoned the place, which surrendered immediately after. Antioch was then raised to a principality, and given to one Boemund, a Norman; and also prince of Tarentum, to whose valour the reduction of the city was principally owing. His successor held it till 1120, when it was made part of the kingdom of Jerusalem. At length the Turks made themselves masters of it in the year 1188, and have held it ever since.

The walls of Antioch were flanked with 400 square towers, well and strongly built; of which a good number are still standing; and in every one of them is a cistern in the middle, quite entire to this day.

Antioch is situated near the Levant, thirty miles south of Scanderoon, and about fifty-four west of Aleppo. Lat. 36, 15, N. Long. 37, 5, E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a city of Caramania, the fourth province of Asia Minor, belonging to the Turkish empire, in Asia, situated on the gulph of Satalia, in the Levant sea, and East of the city of Fournio Gotanto, the ruins of the ancient Myrra.

ANTIPACHSU, and PACHSU, anciently Paxi, or Paxæ, two small islands situated in that formerly called the Ionian sea, and lying near Greece, in European Turkey, between the islands

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of St. Maure and Corfu. They are subject to the republic of Venice.

ANTIPAROS, anciently Oliaros, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies about two miles west from Paros. It is rocky, about 16 miles in circuit, and flat; but in some places it has a fruitful soil, which is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves for 60 or 70 families inhabiting a small village, the only one upon the island, and about a mile from the sea. The port belonging to it is only practicable for small barks; but in the middle of the channel, between this island and Paros, is a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. This channel, which is not more than a mile broad between the rocks of Strongyle Dia or Naxia, and Despotico, both which lie a little on one side of its opening, is full of other small rocks that have no name. The only remarkable thing in the island of Antiparos is a surprising grotto, which is a master-piece of nature. This cavern is upwards of 40 fathoms high, and 30 broad, containing a great variety of figures in white transparent, and crystalline-form marble, which resemble all sorts of vegetables, several pillars, and a very fine pyramid of the same stone; all which concretions Tournefort takes to be lapideous plants. "The roof, where the dimensions of the grotto are as above, says that French author, is a pretty good arch; which, in several places, projects into large round knobs; some bristling with points like Jupiter's thunder-bolt; others regularly indented, from which hang grapes, festoons, and lances of a surprising length. On the right and left are natural curtains, which stretch out every way, and form on the sides a sort of fluted spires, like towers, mostly hollow, resembling so many little closets all round the grotto. Among these cabinets, one large pavilion is particularly remarkable; it is formed by productions, which so exactly represent the roots, branches, and heads of colly-flowers, that one would think that nature intended here to prove one of the important truths in natural philosophy, namely, the vegetation of stones. All these figures generally break obliquely, and in different strata or layers, like the lapis judaicus: and most of these pieces are even covered with a white incrustation or bark; and, when struck, will sound like copper." Antiparos is situated in Lat. 37, 40, N. Long. 25, 50, E.

ANTIPATRIS, a city built or rather re-built by Herod, and thus named by him in honour of his father Antipater, the place having been named Capharsalama. It is mentioned in Acts xxiii. whence it is evident it could not stand far from Jerusalem in the road to Cæsarea.

ANTIQUERA, in Mexico. See GUAYACA.
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ANTIRRHIUM, a promontory at the mouth of the Corinthian bay, where it is scarce a mile broad, and where it separates the Ætolians from the Peloponnesus; so called from its opposite situation to Rhium in Peloponnesus, both are now called the Dardanelles of Lepanto.

ANTIQUERA. See **ANTEQUERA**.

ANTISSA, a city in Lesbos. According to Strabo, it was anciently an island, and called Antissa, because it lay over against Lesbos, then known by the name of Issa. This city, having disoblged the Romans, was destroyed by Labeo, and the inhabitants transplanted to Methymna.

ANTIVARI. See **ANTIBARI**.

ANTIVETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, a province of South America, and lying to the south of Carthage.

ANTIUM. See **ANTIO** and **NETTUNO**.

ANTOINE, St. a fort of Corunna, in Spain. See **CORUNNA**.

ANTIUM, **ANTIA**, a city of the Volsci, on the Tuican sea, yet without a harbour, because they had a neighbouring hamlet, called Ceno, with a harbour. The Romans gained their first reputation in naval affairs against the Antiates; part of whose ships they conveyed to the arsenal of Rome, and part they burnt, and with their beaks, or rostra, adorned the pulpit erected in the forum, thence called Rostra. Several colonies were successively sent thither. The epithet is Antianus, Antienfis, Antianus, and Antias, -atis; the people Antiates. Here stood a famous temple of Fortune. Addison says, there were two Fortunæ worshipped at Antium. The birth-place of Caligula and Nero; but, according to Pliny, the Ambiatinus Vicus was the birth-place of Caligula. It is now extinct, but the name still remains in the Capo d'Anzo.

ANTOCHIA AD TAURUM, a city in the province of Comagene, in Syria.

ANTONGIL, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in, and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

ANTOINE, (St.) a village of Viennois, a territory belonging to the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies between two mountains, and owes its origin to the celebrated abbey, which is the principal and only foundation of the order of St. Antony in this country. In the year 1561 it was demolished by the Huguenots; but afterwards repaired.

ANTONIN, (St.) a little town of the lower marches of Rouergue, in the subdivision of that name, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in France, on the river Aveyron, and has a chapter and two convents. The principal trade which the inhabitants drive is in saffron, and fine large plums.

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ANTONIO, (St.) a small place of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain, situated on the sea, and has a harbour near a mountain of the same name.

ANTONIO, a mean place belonging to the duchy of Massa and Carrara, in Upper Italy, subject to the hereditary prince of Modena.

ANTONIO, after Simon had destroyed Mount Acra. See **ARCA**. He built fortifications round the mountain on which the temple stood, to secure it against insults from the heathens, within which he built a house to live in, which house seems to be the same that Hyrcanus made the castle Baris, where he and his successors of the Asmonean family dwelt and kept their court, and here laid up the pontifical stole, or sacred robes of the high priest, which continued to be done till Herod was made king of Judea; who, having observed the convenience of this place, built a very strong fortress upon it, and called it Antonio, in compliment to Marcus Antoninus, the triumvir, who at that time governed the Eastern provinces of the Roman empire. St. Paul made his speech to the Jews, who had attempted to kill him, from the steps which led up the mountain to the fortress, and which is contained in Acts, chap. xxii. This fortress was destroyed at the total destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus.

ANTONIO (St.) one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the Western coasts of Africa, 15 miles from St Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

ANTONIO (St.), a Dutch fort in Axim, on the Gold-coast of Africa. It stands on a high rock, which projects into the sea in form of a peninsula; and is so environed by rocks and dangerous shoals as to be inaccessible to an enemy but by land, where it is fortified by a parapet, draw-bridge, and two batteries of heavy cannon. Besides this it has a battery towards the sea. The three batteries consist of 24 cannon. Its form is triangular; the building is neat, strong, and commodious for the extent, that being but small, on account of the narrowness of the rock on which it is built. The garrison is usually composed of 25 white men, and an equal number of negroes, under the command of a serjeant. It is maintained at the expence of the West-India Company; and, when well stored with provisions, is capable of making a long defence against any number of negroes. It is, however, as well as all other forts on this coast, liable to inconveniencies from the heavy and continual rains, which damage the walls, and render frequent

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quent reparations necessary. This obliges the Dutch always to keep ready a quantity of lime or cement made of calcined oyster-shells, of which the coast produces great numbers.

This settlement was first founded by the Portuguese during the reign of Emanuel. They fixed at first upon a small point; where finding themselves insecure, they built the fort where it now stands. They were driven out by the Dutch in 1642; and, upon the conclusion of a peace with the States-General, the fort remained by treaty in the hands of the Dutch West-India Company, who have kept possession of it ever since.

ANTONS-KLOSTER, St. in Russian Antonowski Gorka, i. e. the convent of St. Antony. It belongs to the circle of Novogrod, and government of Great Novogrod, in Russia, and is situated about two wersts from the town of Novogrod, upon the river Wolchow, and is the principal foundation in this country. Its founder, St. Antony, died and was buried here in the year 1147: and a mill-stone is shewn in this convent, upon which, according to the account of his votaries, he travelled hither from Rome; besides a cabbage, by which he is said to have supported himself during his whole journey, and yet it continued entire in his hand. Here also is shewn his monument.

ANTRAIN, or **ENTRAIN**, in Latin Interamnus, or Antranum, a small town belonging to the district of Donziviis, situated, according to Busching, in the government of Nivernois; but the Geographical System, together with our maps, make it a town of the bishopric of Rennes, in Upper Britany, in France, on the borders of Normandy, 15 miles south of Avranches, and lying on the river Cenesnon, 4 leagues from Dol to the north, as many from Fougères to the south, and 8 from Rennes. It is surrounded, according to Busching, with a lake; and is the seat of a castellany. Lat. 48, 22, N. Long. 1, 26, W.

ANTRIM, county of, the most N. E. in Ireland, bounded by that of Londonderry on the west, from which it is separated by the river Banne; by part of Armagh on the south, by the county of Down on the S. E. by the Deucalionian ocean on the north, and by St. George's channel on the east. It is one of the ten counties comprehended in the province of Ulster; is 46 miles long, and 27 broad; but of unequal dimensions both ways. The acres it contains are reckoned at about 383,000. The soil is pretty fruitful, and populous, mostly inhabited by Protestants; though encumbered with many large bogs and marshes, particularly towards the north. Antrim is subdivided into the following 9 baronies or smaller districts, namely, Bally-Cary, Dunlacy, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carickfergus, Belfast, and

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Killallagh. This county sends ten members to the Irish parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the towns of Lisburn, Belfast, Antrim, and Landalstown.

The large inland lake in this county called Lough-neagh, is remarkable for turning wood into stone; for such sort of petrified wood is frequently to be met with on its shore, and in no part of that wood is observed any external additament or accretion of matter joined to or settled upon it, but the heart and grain of the wood continue still the same: so that all the transmutation is made with regard to the gravity and thickness of the wood, the lapideous particles having prevailed and quite filled the pores of its substance. In the *Hamburgh magazine* may be seen a curious dissertation relating to the petrefactions of Lough-neagh, written by M. Simon.

On the coast of this county, as one comes from that of Londonderry, is a remarkable pile of rocks, which the country people fondly fancy to have been the works of giants; and for that reason it is called the Giants-causeway. It is eighty feet broad, and twenty feet high, above the rest of the strand, consisting of many thousand pillars, which stand most of them perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon, and so close to one another, that the blade of a knife can hardly be put in between them. The greatest part of these pillars are of a pentagonal or hexagonal figure; some heptagonal and octogonal, and yet almost every one of them is irregular, none of their sides being of equal breadth. They are from 15 to 24 inches diameter, and consist of several joints of different heights; one of them always concave, and the other convex in the middle. With regard to composition and figure, the stones pretty much resemble the entrochos and astroites, or lapis stellaris, and they come the nearest to the lapis basanus or basaltus. Yet some take them to be a kind of marble. When struck with another stone or an iron-bar, nothing resemble more the smell of burnt horn, than the strong offensive one which they emit. On this coast are many other such pillars. But whatever the country people may imagine, this causeway is evidently the work of nature, and runs from the bottom of a high hill into the northern ocean, no body knows how far. At low water, it is visible at least 600 feet in length, the breadth in its widest part being 240 feet, and in the narrowest 120. The height in some places is 36 feet, and in others about 15. The curious may see the account of this causeway at large, by Mr. Molineux, together with an accurate draught of it, in the *Philosophical Transactions of London*, Numb. 235 and 241: and in page 518 of *Lowthorp's Abridgement*, vol. II.. Hence the curious geographers may

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may have abundant matter for useful disquisition; and, among other problems, determine whether this rock in Antrim might not formerly have joined the opposite coast of Galloway or Kintyre, in Scotland, to Ireland, as it is the general opinion among philosophers that Calais and Dover were at some time one continued tract of dry land, till a disruption by an earthquake, or rather the violence of the sea, had gradually abraded the intermediate isthmus, where now runs the Pas de Calais, or Dover-strait. And it is to be observed, that the distance between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Carrickfergus in Ireland, is less, or much the same as that between Dover and Calais: and thus all Europe may at last be found to have been at some time one great continent; and consequently the peopling of its different parts westward be the more readily accounted for.

ANTRIM, a thriving little place belonging to the county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, is a corporation and market-town, and the capital of Antrim, sending two members to the Irish parliament. It is pleasantly situated at the north end of Lough-neagh, upon both sides of that called the Six-mile water, joined by a handsome bridge. In this river is a harbour or pier only for boats. It lies 13 miles west of Carrickfergus. Lat. 54, 45, N. Long. 6, 26, W.

ANTWERP, (city of) by the natives called Anwerpen, by the French Anvers, and in Latin Antverpia, or Andoverpum. It is the capital of the marquisate of the same name, or improperly the marquisate of the Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands. *See **MARQUISATE**. It stands in a low and fenny ground, on the east shore of the Scheld, and is surrounded by the province of Brabant. The city is built in form of a crescent on the river, which is here 20 feet deep. It is 400 yards in breadth; so that vessels of burthen can come up to the quay, and canals are cut through the town from the river, up which small vessels may be brought to their very doors. The city is surrounded with a fine wall, planted on each side of it with rows of trees, and walks between them broad enough for two coaches to go a-breast: so that one cannot imagine a more delightful prospect than in walking round these walls; one sees at every turn fresh objects of boroughs, towns, villages, country-seats, and, in short, the whole country round, finely planted with trees.

In this city are 22 public squares, 212 streets, (lanes and back-ways are no doubt included) all straight, broad, and the houses built high; the antiquity of which even adds to their beauty, as shewing what the city was at its first erection. Most of the houses have court-yards or areas within, and gardens behind. The principal street in Antwerp is called Mere, being well-paved, and so broad that six coaches may go a-breast in it, and the houses are

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generally of free-stone. At the head of the Mere is a fine brass crucifix, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal, which was erected in the year 1633. Joining to this street is the exchange for merchants, from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the Royal-exchange he erected in London; as did also the burghers of Amsterdam that of theirs, built in this last-mentioned city. The exchange of Antwerp has 4 spacious gates opposite to one another, and always open. The walks round it are supported by 43 pillars of blue marble, all engraved; but not two of them alike. This exchange is 180 feet long and 140 broad. Underneath are vaults or magazines, well stored with merchants goods; and above is an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The building of this exchange cost the city of Antwerp 300,000 crowns; and indeed, upwards of 200 years ago, Antwerp was the greatest emporium or trading port on this side Europe; ships of the greatest burthen coming up to its quays, on the banks of the Scheld, as they do on the Thames at London. But upon the Seven United Provinces of Holland being declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheld yielded to them by Spain, they built fort Lillo, about 7 miles below Antwerp, and on the narrowest part of the river, in order to hinder all ships from coming up, except such as paid them custom. And as Flushing, in the province of Zealand, is situated at the mouth of the river, the Dutch took effectual care to render the passage that way impracticable: so that now the trade has removed from Antwerp to Amsterdam, a town formerly very inconsiderable (See **AMSTERDAM**) but now one of the most flourishing in Europe for commerce. This loss of their trade put the merchants of Antwerp upon turning their heads to jewellery, painting, and banking; all which, particularly the last article, they have continued to this day in the highest perfection: for bills of exchange may be negotiated here for any sum, and to any part of Europe. And in queen Anne's war, the two brothers, De Koning, paid, the one the army of France, and the other that of the Confederates. On the Scheld, about 6 miles below Antwerp, is fort St. Mary, belonging to the house of Austria.

The great market-place, in which stands the town-house, is very spacious, and the scene of all public executions. In the year 1713 about 29 houses were pulled down, in order to widen this place, and render it the more beautiful. The town-house is a very good piece of architecture, and a large structure of free-stone, with a fine frontispiece, decorated with a variety of statues, a cupola, and an eagle at top. The house of the Hanse-towns, for the conveniency of the Eastern merchants from the Baltic, called Easterlings, and in the Flemish Oosterlingen, which was built when the trade of

Antwerp

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Antwerp flourished, namely, in the year 1568, is a square building of stone 230 feet, with magazines in the upper part for dry goods, and cellars below for wet. In the middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square, are 300 lodging-rooms for merchants: but now it is turned into a horse-bar-rack, the cellars of which serve for stables, and the rooms above for hay-lofts.

At Antwerp are seven gates, from each of which runs a long street, terminating at the cathedral, about the middle of the city. On the top of the gate which leads to the quay stands the statue of a giant with a gauntlet in his hand, and in a throwing attitude. And hence the origin, they say, of the name of this city; for the Antwerpers pretend, by a very high strain of derivation, that a giant, named Antigon, lived here, and cut off the hands of every stranger that fell in his way, and threw them into the river, *werpen* signifying to throw or sling, and *ant*, or *ant*, a hand; the very mention of which may seem to shew the ridiculousness of this and many other etymologies. This gate, as well as several others in this city, were designed by the famous painter and architect Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was a native of Antwerp, and interred in St. James's church here.

The markets of Antwerp are at a proper distance from one another, each having a particular square or market-place. The fish-market by the river is very spacious; but the most curious among them all is the Friday-market, as they call it; where, on every Friday, all sorts of household-goods, pictures, and jewels are sold by auction, and often at a very cheap rate; pictures having been sold there for a crown a-piece, the frames of which alone cost double that price. The reason for this is, that, upon any person's dying, who leaves a family of children, his pictures are all sent to the Friday's-market, and the money arising from their sale is equally divided among them.

No city in all the Netherlands has so many churches and such fine structures as those of Antwerp, which is the see of a bishop, and a suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin. The cathedral, also a parochial church, is a very grand pile, being upwards of 500 feet long, 230 broad, and 360 high. The emperor, Charles V. at his public entry into Antwerp, said, that it ought to be put in a case, and shewed only once a year as a rarity. Its spire is 466 feet high, the lantern at top 151, the diameter of the clock 30 feet, and the circumference 90. In its belfrey are 33 great bells and 2 chimes. This is a curious piece of workmanship, and arched at top like an imperial crown. The three principal doors of this cathedral are enshased with marble, and gilt. The altars in it are adorned with fine paintings, some of which are by the above-mentioned Sir Peter Rubens. The picture which represents

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the taking down of our Saviour from the cross, in which the figures are all as big as life, is reckoned a master-piece. Here are also some curious pieces by Quintin Massys, a blacksmith by trade, who falling in love with a painter's daughter, asked her in marriage; but her father answered, he would never bestow her in marriage on any except a painter. Upon this, the blacksmith going to Italy, put himself into the Lombard-school, and in a few years after returned a greater master than his sweetheart's father, and married her. At the entrance into this cathedral he is interred, where his effigy is put up, with this inscription:

"Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem."

Connubial love performs transactions strange;
It can a blacksmith to a painter change.

In this cathedral it was that Philip II. king of Spain, after the voluntary resignation of his father the emperor, Charles V. held on the 21st of January 1555, a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in which he created 19 new knights, amongst whom were the 7 following, kings, Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, his uncle Ferdinand king of the Romans, Christian king of Denmark, Maximilian of Bohemia, Sigismund of Poland, and John of Portugal, whose banners are still to be seen hanging in the choir. Here are 4 other parish churches, as St. George, St. James, which is also a collegiate, St. Andrew, and St. Walburge, besides 25 colleges, nunneries, and other religious foundations. Amongst these, that of the late Jesuits is looked upon as one of the finest in Europe. Its pavement is all of white marble, and the galleries are supported by 56 marble columns. The great altar is composed of the same materials, intermixed with jasper, porphyry, and gold; and on the ceiling are 38 pictures from the history of the New Testament, done by Rubens. The chapel of the Virgin, contiguous to it, is still more magnificent. The picture of the assumption of the Virgin, on the great altar, was performed by Rubens, and by him called his master-piece; round it are 6 statues of alabaster, which represent the founders of the chapel. Some years ago this church was very much damaged, and the marble-galleries beaten down by thunder. But it has since that been pretty well repaired; and is now much higher, by the galleries being removed. The late Jesuits-college, also, with its library, are worth seeing.

Near the ramparts, on the banks of the river, stands the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, where all sovereign princes lodge when they pass this way. The apartments are truly grand, and the refectory or hall where the monks dine is as large and as well-painted as that of St. George's at Windsor. The monks are of the order of St. Norbertus,

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bertus, archbishop of Magdeburg, in Germany, who came to Antwerp in the year 1124, and established this order here. His pretended miracles are painted round the church belonging to it.

Among the nunneries in this city is an English one, of the order of St. Teresa. The nuns of it wear no linen, eat no flesh, and lie upon straw. The grates are so dismal that they give the place the appearance of a prison.

The citadel, which is reckoned one of the strongest in Europe, is very regular, being an exact pentagon. It stands on the south-side of Antwerp, on the banks of the Scheld, and commands the town, the river, and the neighbouring country. The erecting of this fortress, by order of Philip II. king of Spain, was the first check given to the trade and greatness of this city, which before was a free-port. It was built by the duke of Alva, in order to keep the Antwerpers in awe. It has five bastions, which from the regularity of the figure of the citadel defend one another; it has double ditches, large and deep; and but one gate to go in and out at. The circuit of it may be about 2500 paces.

In this citadel it was that the said duke of Alva erected a statue, which occasioned so much disturbance in Antwerp. He was represented to the life in complete armour, standing on a pedestal of blue marble, with his battoon in one hand, and stretching the other over the city, as an emblem of his protecting and having procured it peace: under his feet lay a monstrous figure with two heads, representing the nobility and people whom he pretended to have conquered and subdued. Here were also some other emblematical figures, as masks, snakes, clubs, and the like, alluding to several events. On the side of the pedestal towards the city was engraved the following inscription: "To the honour of Philip Alvarez de Toledo, duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands, and most faithful servant of the most gracious king of Spain, Philip II. for having appeased sedition, chased away rebellion, re-established religion, and assured the peace of those provinces." This statue gave rise to great confusion, and so exasperated the people, that, getting together on a holiday, they by surprise forced their way into the citadel, and tore the statue to pieces, as they would have served the duke himself had he been there in person.

Among the many privileges granted this city by its princes, one is, that any person born in Antwerp is a citizen, though both father and mother be foreigners.

Francis of Valois, duke of Alencon, and brother of king Henry III. of France, having been installed duke of Brabant at Antwerp in the year 1582, and appointed governor of the Netherlands by the States-General, thought his authority circumscribed within too narrow limits; and to render

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himself the more absolute he resolved to surprize this city. Accordingly on Jan. 17, 1583, causing 17 companies of infantry to enter the town, he himself drew near its walls with his army, who were all Frenchmen, as if only to review it. But the citizens having discovered his design, made so gallant a defence, that they drove the French out of Antwerp, killed about 1500 of them, amongst which were about 300 noblemen, and took upwards of 2000 prisoners. In that action the citizens lost no more than 80 men. The duke of Alencon having thus miscarried in his project, endeavoured to excuse himself to the States; but they would not trust him any more: whereupon, retiring into France, he soon died there with grief.

In the year 1585 the duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands for the king of Spain, took Antwerp after a twelvemonth's siege, which was one of the most remarkable ever heard of; yet he could never have taken it, had he not thrown a stupendous bridge over the river, for the better carrying on of his attacks. Here he re-established the Roman-catholics, who were but lately banished by the Antwerpers, and restored the city to the crown of Spain. It was seized by the French upon the death of Charles II. in the year 1700: but though it was provided with a strong garrison, it surrendered to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, in about a month's time after the memorable victory which was obtained over the French at Ramillies, and without waiting for a siege. After Ghent and Bruges had been betrayed to the French, they attempted also this city; but they miscarried in their design.

The jurisdiction or territory of Antwerp includes the following cities and great towns, viz. Liere, Herentals, Hoogstrate, Turnhout, and Guel: besides which are many considerable villages and boroughs, called liberties; namely, Mol, Arendonk, Borgerhout, &c. Many of these, though not walled, are equal to some cities, from the great number of their churches, the houses and inhabitants which they contain.

The city of Antwerp lies 25 miles N. of Brussels, and at the same distance N. E. of Ghent, in Lat. 51, 13, N. Long. 4, 29, E.

ANVERS-LEE HAMON, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche.

ANWEILER, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Quich, above Landau.

ANXUR, a city of the Volsci, (Pliny, Livy,) in Latium; called Tarracina, by the Greeks and Latins: now Terracina; situated on an eminence (Livy, Horace, Sil. Italicus). Anxuras, a citizen of Anxur (Livy). And the epithet, Anxuras, a name of Jupiter, worshipped without a beard at Anxur (Virgil). Though others read Axurus or Axyrus, without a razor. E. Long. 14, 5, Lat. 41, 17.

ANZERMIA,

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ANZERMA, a small city of Popayan, a kingdom of South-America; situated on the river Cauca, near Cape Correntes, about 50 leagues from Popayan city to the north, and 12 from Calamanta to the south.

ANZI, a small place belonging to the Basilicate, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; and has the title of a marquisate.

ANZICO, or **ANXICO**, kingdom of, belonging to Congo or Lower-Guinea, in Africa. The inhabitants are called Anzichi, and governed by one supreme monarch, who has many petty kings under him. It is situated westward of the kingdom of Loango, and is the country of the Jagas. Their boundaries to the north-east and south cannot be well ascertained. The inhabitants are very strong and nimble; and, making but little account of life, are hereby remarkably intrepid in all their attempts. They are an open and sincere people, and entirely unacquainted with frauds and deceit; but they are of a very barbarous disposition. They do not till the ground, have no property, nor settled habitation; but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place, and live by plunder. They go and trade in the kingdom of Angola, whither they carry slaves from their own country and from Nubia, exchanging them for salt, glass-beads, silk, knives, and other small wares. They have a multiplicity of idols, every one having his own particular deity.

AORNI, (in Ethiopia) as the Abassines call them, are rugged rocks of such incredible height that the Alps and Pyrennees are but low hills in comparison of them. Curtius relates, that the Indians called a famous rock in their country *Aornos*, as being above the flight of a bird. But that author mistakes the etymology, since the word cannot be looked upon of Greek extraction. Among the mountains in Abassia, and in the plains, arise several rocks of various forms, some resembling towers and pyramids.

AORNUS, the rock in India, above-mentioned by Curtius, and which Alexander the Great besieged and took; it is recorded to be 200 furlongs in circumference and eleven high. The way leading to it artificial and very narrow; yet on the top was a fine plain, part arable land and part covered with wood, with a fountain of excellent water. It is said Alexander became master of it by treachery, being shewn the private way of ascending it.

AORTE, or **URT**, viscounty of, a small district of Landes, or Lannes, one of the subdivisions of Gascony, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony in France. It has its second name from Urt, which at present is only a little obscure village. The principal place in it is Pierre-hourade.

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AOSTA, or **Aouste**, duchy of, in Italian Ducato d'Aosta, or di Avosta: in Latin Augustinus Ducatus. It is a subdivision belonging to the principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy; is bounded on the north by Valais, on the east by the lordship of Vercelli and the valleys of Sesia, on the south by Maurienne, and on the west by Savoy and Faucigny. Its ancient inhabitants were the Salassi, a brave people, of Celtic extraction, who opposed the incursions of the Romans into Gaul with great valour, till they were overcome by Terentius Varro, the Roman General. The present name of Aosta and Aouste is only a corruption of the ancient name of its capital, which the Romans called Augusta Salasiorum, and Augusta Prætoriana or Prætoriana. The soil is fruitful, though the country be wholly mountainous. It includes seven pleasant valleys, into which it is generally divided: each of which anciently, that is after the expulsion of the Romans, was a distinct canton, and had its own magistrates; till in process of time one part of the country fell into the hands of the marquis of Sufa: and the bishops of Aouste became lords and proprietors of the rest, under the sovereignty of the emperor of Germany. Aouste was afterwards united to Savoy by the marriage of Adelaide, marchioness and heiress of Sufa, to Amadeus II. count of Savoy, together with the marquisate of Sufa and duchy of Turin: both which were afterwards raised to a duchy by the emperor Frederic II. in the year 1238.

On the confines of Savoy lies the little mount St. Bernard; and on those of the country of the Waldenses is the great mount St. Bernard (anciently called Mons Jovis), over which the road leads into this country. And for this reason also there has been built upon each of these mountains a convent, or, as others call it, an hospital, the better to accommodate travellers who go that way. The river Doria Baltea has its source in this country, and runs through the middle of it.

AOUSTA, **AVOSTA**, or **Aouste**, corruptly **AVASTA**, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is commonly thought to have had its Latin name of Augusta from the emperor Augustus, who erected it into a Roman colony: but before that time it is supposed to have been called Cordella, from Cordellus Stasiellus, a famous leader of the Salassi, who is said to have founded it. Augustus added the title of Prætoriana to that of Augusta, on account of his settling in it 3000 of his Prætorian soldiers. It is situated on the river Duria, or Doria Baltea, at the foot of the Alps. Here are still to be seen the noble remains of Roman antiquities, according to some travellers, those of an amphitheatre; to others, particularly Miffon, the ruins of a palace; but others, more probably, of a triumphal

triumphal arch, raised to the honour of the aforesaid emperor, in memory of the victory he obtained over the inhabitants of the Alps; though some inaccurate writers have from thence placed it at Turbia near Monacho.

Aouste is also mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny, and the Itinerary, as the first town of Italy, from which they took the distances of places, as they travelled farther into it; and more particularly, as being situated on the banks of the Duria, the sand of which, when taken out by the ancient Salassi, and washed by means of a great number of channels cut out from that river, yielded some gold; and hence its name of Doria. In Pliny's time were two rivers of this name; and they still retain the same; the one, on which Aouste is built, was stiled the Greater; and the other, which runs into the Piemont, and empties itself into the Po, was called the Less.

This city is now the residence of a bishop, under the archbishop of Monstier, belonging to the Farentaise, in Savoy. It was taken, with many more places in Savoy, by the French in 1704: but now all these, and the duchy of Aouste, are subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies about 10 miles from the confines of the Milanese, 25 N.E. from Jura, and 50 N. from Turin, in Lat. 45, 38, N. Long. 7, 25, E.

APACHES, or APACI, a numerous and warlike nation, which nearly surround all the country of New Mexico, properly so called, in North America. See NEW MEXICO. Their country is very large. They are all idolaters, and live under the government of their cacique, having several strong holds in the mountains.

APAFALVA, or APAFIFALVA, a large village belonging to the county of Dobok, which is a subdivision of the seven counties, comprehending the west part of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary.

APALACHICOLA, the river that is the boundary between East and West Florida, which rises in Carolina, and falls into the Apalachian-bay, near St. George's isle and Cape St. Blaze.

APALACHYA, the name of a town and harbour in Florida, 30 leagues east of Pensacola, and the same west from the river Del Spirito Santo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, at the N. W. end of the peninsula of Florida: on both sides of it live the several nations called the Apalachian Indians.

APALACHES, APALACHITES, or APALACHIANS, a nation of savages, in West-Florida, North America, towards the mountains of the same name, or Apalachi. The kingdom of the Apalachians contains several small provinces, of which some are in a fine valley, bounded to the east and north by a long ridge of the Apalachian mountains;

on the south by the province of Tagouesta, the inhabitants of which are very cruel and barbarous; on the west by the river of Hitanachi, which the Spaniards call Spirito Santo. The most considerable of the valley-provinces is Bemarin or Bermarin, in which lies Melitot, the capital of the country, where the king keeps his court, and is acknowledged as sovereign by the particular chiefs of the other, called Paracouffes. The country is good and fertile, and the inhabitants open-hearted; their arms are bows and arrows, clubs, slings, and long javelins, which they throw with their hands when they have emptied their quivers.

APALACHIAN Mountains of North America. These give name to a country lying west of the British plantations there. They are situated between Lat. 30 and 40, N. and run in a parallel line with the Atlantic-ocean, and about 150 miles distant from it.

APALHAHO, a small town in the province of Alentejo, Portugal, containing about 1200 inhabitants.

APAMEA, or APAMI, anciently Apamea Cibotos. It is situated in Phrygia Major, a province of Asiatic Turkey, upon the river Mæander, a little above the junction of the Marsias with it. This was formerly one of the most considerable cities in Asia Minor, and the see of an archbishop; and it arose out of the ruins of the ancient Celene, whose inhabitants were transplanted thither by Seleucus, who gave it the name of Apamea, from that of his wife. And if he was not its founder, he at least greatly beautified and enriched it; but it is now gone to decay, and is but thinly inhabited. It lies 80 miles from Synnada to the south, and about 100 from Laodicea to the west, in Lat. 39, 50, N. Long. 59, 50, E.

APAMEA, or APAMI, an archiepiscopal city of Bithynia, in Asiatic Turkey, now called Myrica by the Turks, and is seated on the Propontis towards the gulph of Polmeire, between Byrsa and Cyzicum. Lat. 49, 56, N. Long. 56, 50, E.

APAMEA, also called MIANA, a town of Media, on the confines of Parthia. Of the same name are likewise two other towns in Mesopotamia; the one upon the Euphrates, and the other upon the Tygris.

APAMEA, a city of Cælo-Syria, a subdivision of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. This, as well as that called by the same name in Phrygia above mentioned, was built and called so by Seleucus Nicator, and this in honour of his mother. It is now called Hama or Aman by the Greeks, and is situated on the river Orontes; and, though above half ruined, it is still much larger than Emesa, another considerable city of Syria. It is almost surrounded with a deep ditch formed by the river, rendering the gardens delightful; yet so as to have no communication with the land, but by a narrow isthmus.

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It stands on a pleasant hill, in the midst of a plain, which is encompassed with other hills, and extremely fertile in all sorts of grain and fruits. The neighbouring fields for a great many miles abound in pasturage, which the kings of Syria formerly reserved for their own horses, and Seleucus fed in its territory 500 elephants. And though this city is now much decayed, one half of it being gone to ruin, yet, next to Aleppo, it is the most populous in all Syria. It is noted for having been governed by its own kings till the coming of Pompey into Syria; and near it the brave Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, was overthrown by the emperor Aurelius, who led her in triumph at Rome, loaded with such a weight of jewels that she sunk under them. Apamea was very early erected into an episcopal see, many of whose prelates suffered martyrdom. One of these, called Thomas, by his address and prudence, preserved the city from the arms of Cosroes, king of Persia. In Apamea are still several noble edifices, public and private, all built of large square stones, black and white, and intermixed. The castle, which commands the town and the plain, though it has run to decay, is large and strongly built of the same materials; and it stands upon an eminence at one end of the city, on the Orontes, being surrounded with a wide wet ditch cut into the rock. The city, which at present extends itself less towards the hills, and more upon the plain than formerly, is every where watered by the said river, which runs quite across it; and, by means of a machine with 18 large wheels, turned by its stream, is conveyed by channels and aqueducts into every part of it, and into the gardens that are without, and opposite to the castle. Near the river is a grand mosque, partly surrounded with a spacious garden, and before its front stands a stately marble column, adorned with bas-reliefs of exquisite workmanship, representing human figures, beasts, birds, flowers, &c. Apamea was formerly governed by a simple commandant, who had a few soldiers under him: but it has now a bashaw, whose government is pretty extensive. It lies about 60 miles almost south of Antioch, 80 north of Damascus, and about 90 from Aleppo, in Lat. 34, 5, N. Long. 38, 30, E.

APANORMIA, a town on the island of Santorin, in the Mediterranean, or Candian-sea, in European Turkey. Near it is a spacious harbour in the form of a half-moon: but as its bottom is unfathomable, vessels cannot lie at anchor in it. Lat. 36, 18, N. Long. 25, 39, E.

APANTA, a province belonging to the continent of South America. It lies between the lake of Parino and the river of the Amazons. The country of the Apantes, Texeira affirms, extends itself on the other side of the said river to the west of the province of Coropa.

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APARIA, a province of Peru, in South America, near the river of the Amazons, towards that part where it receives the Curavaya to the north of the province of Pacomoro. On the other side, to the west, lies the country called Canella.

APATTI, a pretty large village belonging to the territory of the Jazyges or Philistes, which is a subdivision of the circle, on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It looks like a little town, and is situated in a country abounding with corn and pasture.

APEE, one of the Hebrides, in the South-sea, now Malicollo. See **MALICOLLO**.

APEN, a district in the county of Oldenburg, in which are the churches of Apen and Westerfede, and the fort of Apen, which has a commandant, and was strongly fortified by count Antony I. 1550.

APENNINE Mountains, in Latin Montes Apennini. These, with the Alps, are the most considerable in all Italy. They begin at Savona, in the dominions of the Genoese, and not far from their capital, where they join the Alps, called Alpes Maritimi; whence, running through Italy, which they almost divide into two equal parts, they form a long ridge of mountains, extending themselves like a bow, as far as the strait which parts Italy from the island of Sicily. Near the Apennine mountains, is the famous volcano of Vesuvius, about five miles from Naples. The Apennine mountains have several names, according to the different parts in which they lie. Between Linca and Modena is that called Monte St. Peregrino, which is of a vast height, though not quite so high as the Alps.

APENRADE. See **ABENRADE**.

APES HILL. See **ABYLA**.

APETOUS, in Latin Apetubæ, a people of Brasil, in North America, near the government of Puerto Seguro.

APENZEL. See **APPENZEL**.

APHACA, the name of a place in Syria, situated between the Heliopolis and Byblus, near Lebanon, (Zozimus); infamous for a temple of Venus, called Aphacitis, near which was a lake, round which fires usually burst forth, and its waters were so heavy that bodies floated on them. The temple was destroyed by Constantine, as being a school of incontinence, (Eusebius). The name is of Syriac original, signifying embraces.

APHEK, a city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, formerly famous for a temple of Venus, where her votaries gave themselves up to all manner of lasciviousness, as being the place in which she is said to have had the company of her beloved Adonis. But it is more remarkable in sacred writ for the overthrow of the Israelites by the Philistines, and for the signal victory which king Ahab obtained over Benhadad king of Assyria.

APHETÆ

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APHETÆ, a city of Magnesia, a province of Thessaly, in European Turkey, situated on the bay called Il Golfo del Vollo; from which place the Argonauts put to sea, when bound to Colchos in quest of the golden fleece.

APHGASI, a tribe or clan of the Tartars, dwelling on the west side of the river Wolga, towards the south of the kingdom of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, on the Caspian-sea, and as far as the river Cupa, which falls into the Palus Meotis. Beyond these the Circassian Tartars inhabit, between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

APHION, or **APHIUM**, a famous city of Galatia, a province of Anatolia Proper, in Asia Minor, and Asiatic Turkey. It has its name from the quantities of opium made in and about it, the whole territory producing vast crops of poppy, from which this drug, by the Turks called aphion, is extracted. The place is still in a tolerable condition, though it be dirty and ill-built. Some take it to be the same with Carahissar, or Carasser, i.e. the black castle, a name given by the Turks to the ancient Hieropolis ad Mæanderum. It is situated upon an eminence, and has an old castle of free-stone on a rock, separated from the mountains which lie south of it, and form a sort of semicircle. It had been formerly the patrimony of the great Othman, founder of the Turkish monarchy. Other authors call it Carachere, and place it to the south of Chiutya. This city was at first the see of a bishop, but now that of an archbishop. It lies 35 miles from Philadelphia to the south, on the confines of Cairo. Lat. 39, 45, N. Long. 32, 18, E.

APHRODISIA, one of the maritime towns of Cilicia, a province of Caramania and Asia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey. Its name latinized by Pliny, he called Oppidum Veneris, or the city of Venus. Some of Ptolemy's interpreters call it St. Theodoro. It is situated eastward from Jotapa, and is opposite to the island of Cyprus.

APHRODISIAS, or **APODISIA**, a city of Caria, formerly a bishop's see, under that of Stauropolis, now almost in ruins, and under the Turks. It gave birth to Alexander Aphrodisius and other great prelates and heretics.

APHRODISIUM, a strong and well fortified town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, situated on the sea-coast, about 20 leagues from Adrumetum or Mahumeta.

APHYTE, or **APHYTIS**, a city of Thrace, in Asiatic Turkey, not far from Pallene, and was famed for an oracle of Apollo. The inhabitants had also Jupiter Ammon in high veneration.

APINA, an ancient town of Italy, said to have been built by Diomedes, who at the same time founded Trica; both which places having been ruined since, gave rise to the proverb Apina and

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Trica, to denote trifles. And for the same reason buffoons and parasites are called Apinari.

APIOLÆ, an ancient city of Italy, which was taken by Lucius Tarquinius the elder; and with the plunder of it, according to Pliny, he laid the foundation of the capitol at Rome.

APODISIA. See **APHRODISIAS**.

APOIGNY, a place close by Seignelay, belonging to the county and bailiwick of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. Here is a mineral spring, the waters of which are cold, and of a ferruginous quality.

APOLO-BAMBA, a jurisdiction, consisting of missionaries belonging to the Franciscans, subject to the bishop of Cusco; 60 leagues from that city, lying in South-America, and the empire of Peru. These consist of 7 towns of Indians, newly converted. To protect these from the insults of their idolatrous brethren, and to give credit to the missionaries, there is kept here a militia, under a major-general, formed by the inhabitants of these towns and villages.

APOLLEDA, or **APOLDA**, a small town, but of great antiquity, in the principality of Wiemar. It belonged to the Shenks, then to the Witzhomes; but the last family becoming extinct in 1633, it escheated to the dukes of Saxony, who gave it to the university of Jena. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1750.

APOLLO Promontory, (the Promontorium Apollinis of Pliny and Ptolemy) seems to answer to the Nackos of the Moors, and Cape Tennes of modern geography, in Numidia, or Barbary.

APOLLONIA, now **PIEGRO**, a town of Albania, one of the provinces in European Turkey; situated about 35 miles from Dyrrachim to the south, and meanly inhabited. There is another of the same name in Macedonia, upon the river Chabrus or Cilargo, between Thessalonica and Aphipolis, now known by that of Erifso. Another, called the Great, and situated in Thrace, 20 miles from Renkas, now in ruins, and still known by the name of Sespoli. A fourth in the kingdom of Barca, in Barbary, in Africa, with a capacious harbour, yet meanly inhabited, by the Arabs called Bonandrea. And a fifth in Asia-Minor, which is situated by the sea-side, and thought to be the Assos, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, with several others of less note.

APOLLONIUS (Cape) is about 12 leagues to the south of Assinee, on the coast of Guinea Proper. The natives are of a jet black, very lively, bold, and accustomed to trade; better adorned than their neighbours with amber-heads, copper rings, &c. They have all a cross or dagger cut in their cheek and body, to distinguish them from those of the neighbouring countries, whom they steal and sell. A deal of ground about this cape is cleared and

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and sown with Indian-corn. The coast from Assinee to this cape bears E. S. E. and is every where furnished with great and small villages.

APOLLONIATIS, one of the provinces of Assyria, according to Ptolemy.

APONUS, its modern name **ABANO** (which see), a hot fountain in the neighbourhood of Padua, and dominions of the state of Venice. Bathing in it cures several disorders. The emperor Tiberius, says Suetonius, in his life ordered a lot to be thrown into it, from an idle report which then prevailed, that such an expedient would let him into the knowledge of future events.

APPENZEL, or **APENZEL**, the thirteenth and last in order of the cantons of Switzerland, in Latin *Pagus Abbatis Cellensis*. It is also one of the least among the whole, consisting only of three or four valleys. It has the town and abbey of St. Gall on the north, the county of Tockenburgh on the south, part of this last county and the bailiwick of Gams, in the county of the Grisons, on the south, and Reinthal on the east. Moll makes its extent each way to be about 18 miles; others make it 30 miles long and about 24 broad. It has pleasant hills, with rich pastures, covered with flocks and herds that yield great quantities of milk, from which butter and cheese are made: by the sale of both these articles, together with their linen manufactures, the inhabitants principally subsist. They are reckoned, says Mr. Stanyan, the roughest of all the Swiss; and even the better sort among them, he observes, enjoy so few of the comforts of life at home that they are very desirous to be settled in some foreign service. According to the character given of them in the *Delves de la Suisse*, they are frank, though not very polite; and are of a good shape and stature, being very lusty or sturdy men.

Anciently the inhabitants of Appenzel were subject to several lords or counts, but afterwards these became united under the government of the abbot of St. Gall; till at last forming themselves into a commonwealth, with the approbation of the emperor Rupert, they obtained their liberty from the said abbot, partly by force of arms, and partly by dint of money, in the year 1408. But about three years after, the abbot renewing his pretensions to their country, they entered into a confederacy with 6 of the other cantons; and, as producing many warlike men, one of which sometimes put it is said a whole troop of the enemy to flight, they were admitted into the Helvetic league in the year 1513. But the abbot, provoked at this union, got the emperor to proscribe or put them under the ban of the empire, and the pope to excommunicate them. To the latter they opposed a contrary decree, banishing his legate, and driving out some of the more obstinate priests, who refused to officiate among them, and killing others. And being entrenched within

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their mountains, as so many ramparts, they were defended from the emperor, and defied him. The abbot, farther accusing them to the college of German electors, obtained a decree that the other towns of Swisserland and the Upper Rhine should reduce them: so that the people of Appenzel having lost two battles, a peace was concluded; but it was violated by the neighbouring nobility about four years afterwards. In the mean time the canton, having gained a victory, possessed themselves of two contiguous valleys, and for a sum of money had the emperor's proscription taken off; and, having entered into the aforesaid league, they were received as the thirteenth canton, and a part of the Helvetic republic. Both Papists and Protestants, however are now tolerated in this canton, and their magistrates are of both religions, but the Protestants are the most numerous inhabitants. The canton is divided into 12 communities, namely, 6 of them called the Inner Appenzel, lying to the east, and near the town; and the other 6 called the Outer Appenzel, to the west. The Catholics and Protestants used to live in both divisions promiscuously and peaceably enough till the year 1584; whence arose so terrible a division in the country that they were just ready to murder one another. But the same year, by the mediation of the other cantons, the two parties concluded a peace; by which it was agreed that the Protestants should live alone for the future in the Outer Appenzel, and the Catholics in the Inner: so that now each have their respective chief-magistrate, court of justice, police, and banderret; but in spirituals, as matrimonial affairs, &c. they both have recourse to the bishop of Constance. They have one general sovereign council of 144, which is composed of 12 persons taken from each community. This country is encompassed with extremely high mountains, on the confines of Rhetia; and in that part of them which separates this canton from the Rheinthal are three small lakes abounding with fish, some of which are very large. here are several medicinal springs.

APPENZEL, the capital of the last-mentioned canton of the same name in Swisserland. In Latin it is called *Abbatis cella*; which name it had from an abbot's cell built here in the 8th century, which Sigebert king of Austrasia granted to the abbot of St. Gall in the year 1151. But being weary of his tyranny, they freed themselves and shook off his yoke, principally by force of arms; they afterwards purchased his title, formed themselves into a commonwealth, defeated the abbot of Constance, who had joined with the abbot of St. Gall against them, in the year 1525; and, having expelled all the nobles who oppressed them, they were admitted into the number of the cantons, as has been just mentioned. (See the preceding article.) This place, though only a village of Swisserland, is in all respects

spects equal to a city, being very rich, well-inhabited, and large. It is situated at the foot of mount Alpstein, on the bank of the river Sitter, in Latin Sintria. Other books of Geography place it on the Chur. It lies 12 miles S. of St. Gall, 25 S. E. of Constance, and 31 E. of Zurich. Lat. 47, 36, N. Long. 9, 1, E.

APPERSHOVEN, a small village belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the river Kyffel, and noted for having been the place before which the confederate army encamped, at the corner of a wood, the night preceding the memorable battle of Hochstet, August 2, 1704; in which the French and Bavarians were totally routed. See HOCHSTET. Lat 31, 50, N. Long. 48, 50, E.

APPEVILLE, a marquiseat belonging to Vexin-Normand, a jurisdiction or bailiwick of Upper Normandy, in the government of this last name, in France.

APPIAN WAY, (Via Appia) the longest, being no less than 350 miles, and the most considerable highway in all Italy, beginning within the city of Rome, and at that very place where Constantine's triumphal arch is erected. From thence it led to Capua, passing by the Septizonium of Severus, the Capena-gate between Tusculum and Alba, then through Aricia, Algidam, the Forum Appii, Terracina Anxur, Fundi, Formiæ, Minturnum, and Sinessa. The first contriver of it was Appius Claudius Cæcus, when censor, in the year of Rome 440, under the consulship of Marcus Valerius and P. Decius Mus. He called it by his own name; and the charge was so great that the public treasury was exhausted. Notwithstanding what Tacitus says, "that Appius caused this way to be paved from Rome to Brundisium," he carried it no farther than the city of Capua, the limits of the Roman dominions in those days. Some authors write that Julius Cæsar continued it from Capua to Benevento, and Augustus from this last city to that of Brundisium, now Brindisi.

This road is wide enough for two chariots to drive upon it with ease, when they happen to meet; being about 15 feet broad. The form of the stones is in general irregular, the largest not being above 3 feet in extent, and the smallest not less than one foot, and all of them about 12 inches thick; but to this day so perfectly joined and closely connected, that the point of a sword cannot be thrust between the junctures. In the year of Rome 580 the censors, Q. Fulvius Flaccus and Aulus Posthumius Albinus, bordered this and the other highways with paved stones (marginæ or gomphi) which were larger and higher than the rest, in order to make the roads still more firm, and prevent their being overflowed by the rain-water, either falling upon or running into them by the sides. Caius Gracchus placed also on the borders of the road, particularly

the Via Appia, a great many stones still larger and higher than the former, and about 12 feet asunder. These stones, called cippi, were of singular use to tired travellers to sit and rest on, or wearied porters to unload their burthens and take breath; and even to riders, who in those days had no stirrups, for dismounting or remounting their horses. He likewise caused to be erected on each side of the road, and from mile to mile, that is, at the distance of 1000 paces, small pillars, with numbers upon them, shewing travellers what progress they had made in their journey, and how much they had still to perform. These were sometimes called signæ or notæ, but most commonly milliaria or lapides.

What puzzles the learned is, that not one historian of those times has given the least hint concerning the place whence was drawn that immense quantity of stones employed in making the several famous highways, namely, the Æmilian, Flaminian, and Appian, leading from Rome, and which seem, by their entirely similar colour, hardness, and form, to have been hewn out of the same rock or quarry. Notwithstanding the several conjectures of the learned on this head, the difficulty seems insuperable, especially from the silence of historians.

The reason why these celebrated roads have stood firm, and without sinking in the least for so many ages, is the solidity of their foundation: for the pavement is not laid upon the bare ground, as is generally the practice at present; but on a layer of stone called tophus, which is naturally soft and brittle, but hardens much in the air; and this layer rests on a bed of sand, thoroughly beaten, and made almost as solid as the stone itself.

That the direct road from Rome to Capua went cross the Palus Pomptina, though travellers are at present obliged to take a long and round about way, by Cala Nova, Piperno, &c. is very plain, from several large fragments of the ancient pavement appearing sometimes in the middle of an inaccessible morass, sometimes rising considerably above the surface of the waters, and at other times half-buried among the ruins of bridges and other edifices, occasioned by great falls of water, or earthquakes at different times. Notwithstanding these revolutions, which have entirely changed the ancient superficies of this part of Italy, between two or three miles on this side of Terracina is an extent of about much the same length of this Via Appia, pretty entire, and level with the ground near it. And now and then upon each side of the road are some of the ancient marginæ and cippi still standing; as also here and there many ruins of those tombs, small temples, and other monuments, which anciently very much embellished this stately road of Appius.

APPLEBY, or APULBY, once a flourishing, but now a declining borough, and an inland market-town

town of Westmoreland; and though claiming the first place, on account of its antiquity, and being the county-town, is not very rich nor large, and in both these respects much inferior to Kendal: yet it is a neat pretty place, very agreeably situated near the river Eden, which almost surrounds it, and in the midst of pleasant corn-fields, on an elevated situation. Its name is a corruption of the ancient Aballaba, mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*. In the time of the Romans it was a station of the *Mauri Aureliani*, a band of soldiers so called, as having been sent thither by the emperor Aurelian. King Henry I. of England gave it privileges equal to those of York, that city's charter having been granted, as it is said, in the forenoon, and the charter of this in the afternoon of the same day. It still retains its ancient privileges, its charter having been confirmed by king Henry II. and likewise by king Henry III. in whose time an exchequer was kept here, as also by the succeeding kings of England. In the reign of king Edward I. it had a mayor and two provosts, who usually signed all the public acts of the town, together with the mayor; though at present these officers only attend the mayor with two halberds. Brompton mentions Applebyshire; so that Appleby, it is supposed, either had once sheriffs of its own, as most cities anciently had, some of which still retain them to this day; or else Westmoreland was called Applebyshire, or the county of Appleby. In the 22d of Henry II. it was set on fire by the Scots; as it was again in the 12th of Richard II. In 1598 it suffered also greatly by a kind of pestilence, which so depopulated it, as appears from an inscription placed in the garden belonging to the school-house, describing those calamities from which, and the aforesaid inroads of the Scots, it has never yet recovered, so that during the plague the market was removed to Gillsaughlin, about 4 or 5 miles from the town. William, king of Scots, took Appleby and Brough, under Stanemore, by surprise, a little before himself was taken prisoner at Alnwick: but both were afterwards recovered by king John, who gave the castle and barony of this town and borough to John de Vipont. It is now in possession of the Tufon family, Earls of Thanet, who are hereditary sheriffs of Westmoreland.

The assizes are holden here in the town-hall (the judges lodging in the castle, where formerly the court also sat, which is of great antiquity) which hall is now at the end of the bridge. At Appleby is one of the best corn-markets in all these northern parts; and indeed the whole country round it abounds with very rich and extensive arable lands. But the principal beauty of the town consists in one broad street, running with an easy ascent from north to south, at the head of which stands the aforesaid castle, a good strong one, and belonging now to the

earl of Thanet, being almost surrounded with the Eden, and with trenches where that river does not come. Here anciently parliaments were holden, as appears from our old English statutes. At the lower end of the town are a church and a school; and the buildings in general are ancient.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a common-council, and serjeants at mace. Besides, it has a jail, a town-hall, a free-school, and hospital for a governess and 12 widows of capital burghers, fallen to decay; which last was founded in 1651. Appleby stands on a great Roman military way, which crosses the county from Rearchcros or Reecrofs, Stanemore on the E. to the Eden, a little below Perith in Cumberland, on the W. Its markets on Saturday are remarkable for corn, when the sale begins at the tolling of a bell, and ceases exactly at the tolling of another, and lasts an hour. Its fairs are on October 29, on Whitfun-eve, and on Whitfun-Monday. The bridge of Appleby consists of one arch, and stands a little to the S. of the town. The water here, which looks of a remarkably black colour from its considerable depth, has a still course, the channel being narrow; but it widens considerably all along to Carlisle, where, when the freshes are out, and by the addition of several streams and small rivulets on both sides, it has the appearance of a little sea, and particularly near that city, it occupies a great deal of ground about the bridge. Appleby is the only borough in Westmoreland, and sends two representatives to the British parliament. Appleby is situated 6 miles N. of Kirby Steven, 10 S. E. of Penrith, 20 in the same direction from Carlisle, and upwards of 200 N. of London, in Lat. 45. 30, N. Long. 2, 29, W.

APPLEDORE, a little town or village of Blackburn-hundred, in the S. part of the county of Kent, near the river Rother; but through disuse it has lost its market, and is now of little or no note at all. It lies somewhat to the S. of Tenderden, near the Wild of Kent, 54 miles from London.

APPLEGARTH (forest of) in Richmond, and to the northward of it, is a district in the North riding of Yorkshire, but of no great extent.

APPLESHAW, a village in Hampshire, four miles W. of Andover, that has two fairs, on May 23, and Nov. 5, for sheep.

APPLETERWICK, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. of Skipton, with a fair on Oct. 2, for cattle and horses.

APREMONT, situated between the rivers Maas and Moselle, but not dependent either on Lorraine or Bar. This signiory, with its barony, borders on the bailiwick of St. Mihiel, this last lying in that part of the duchy of Bar called Barrois, which is not a fief of France, and is one of the oldest fiefs belonging to the bishopric of Metz. But having been

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been in the hands of several possessors, at length, in the 16th century, it came to the house of Lorrain.

APROSITA, (or the inaccessible island) one of the Canaries in the Atlantic ocean. Some will have it to be Porto Santo, near Madeira; though Sanfon is of opinion that it is Isla de San Borondon, otherwise Ombria; and by the Spaniards often called la Incantada e la non Tronada.

APS, ALPS, or ALBE, a small village belonging to Lower Vivarais, in the diocese of Viviers, one of the fourteen bishoprics of Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It was anciently the capital of the Helvii.

APT, APTA, or APTA JULIA, a small city belonging to the district or viguerie of the same name, in the territory of Forcalquier, belonging to Upper Provence, in the government of the same name in France. It is very advantageously situated on the little river Calavon, where it falls into the Durance, and thence called Apt sur le Calavon. It lies near the mountains. This city was anciently one of the largest and most considerable belonging to the Celtæ, and the capital of the Vulgentes, in the time of the Romans. It was enlarged also by Julius Cæsar, who made it a Roman colony, and caused it to be called by his own name. Apt is the seat of a bailiwick called Viguerie, and of a collection; also the see of a bishop, who styles himself Prince of Apt, though he is not the lord of the town, but is first suffragan to the archbishop of Aix. His predecessors had anciently, among other privileges, that of coining money; but this has been long since abolished. His diocese includes 33 parishes, he has a revenue of 9000 livres, and the tax he pays the court of Rome is 250 florins. The most ancient bishop of Apt was St. Auspicius the Martyr, who lived A. D. 92, or according to others, in 162: a wide difference in chronology.— Besides the cathedral, here are two abbeys and eight convents. This city boasts of having in its possession the body of St. Anne; but with greater truth it may value itself for several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre. In the court of the bishop's palace is still to be seen the epitaph which the emperor Adrian made on his horse Boryllenes, having built him a sepulchre for that purpose. In the year 1365, a council was held at Apt, in order to settle church discipline. It consisted of the three provinces of Arles, Aix, and Ambrun. The famous M. Scuderi was a native of this place. The plums of Apt are very much commended. It lies eight leagues to the N. and 22 miles from Avignon to the E. in Lat. 43, 50 N. long. 5, 20, E.

APTERA, a city in the isle of Crete, where, according to the poets, the Syrens lost their wings,

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and fell into the sea; and being quite overpowered with grief, were conquered by the Muses.

APUA, a large and very strong town of Liguria, in the Genoese territories, in Italy, on the confines of Tuscany; it is five miles from the source of the river Magra, and about four from the Apennine mountains, and confines of Parma. It is under the jurisdiction of the dukes of Tuscany, who redeemed it from the Spaniards not many years ago. It was anciently a fief of the Milanese.

APUEIS, an Indian nation of Brazil, in South America. Their country lies towards the springs of Rio del Janeiro, and bordering on the province called Capitanía di Rio Janeiro, which the Portuguese are at present masters of.

APULIA, APUGLIA, now PUGLIA, a large part of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and to the eastward. It was once a kingdom of itself, under Roger the Norman, Charles of Anjou, and several other princes. It includes the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto: but at present the first of these territories is comprehended under Apulia, when taken only in a larger sense. It is situated between the Apennine mountains to the south and the Adriatic-sea to the north. As in Apulia, says baron Popowitsch, especially in the provinces of the Capitanate and Bari above-mentioned, are but few or no mountains, nor springs or rivulets; for which reason the inhabitants are obliged to drink rain-water out of cisterns, which they have either built in their houses, or which have been erected at the public expence, in the open market-places. The cattle drink also rain-water out of reservoirs, formed by nature in the rocky bottom. The dew, which undoubtedly, on account of the vicinity of the sea, falls more plentifully in such a hot country as this than it does in Germany, must serve to invigorate and refresh the corn-lands and vineyards instead of rain. At a time of excessive heat they continually moisten the garden-vegetables day and night with that saltish and stinking water, which is taken from the cisterns where the cattle drink. In the parts from Manfredonia, as far as Mount-Gargano, are springs of fine sweet water to be met with. The sea-coast between the towns of Manfredonia and Barletta is a mere tract of sand, which probably the sea (for here it forms a bay or creek) has thrown up within these few centuries past. In some places the sand lies piled up in heaps many fathoms high, and upon it grows nothing but myrtle-shrubs, and such plants as strike a deep root, in order to reach the moisture in the ground: but yet the sand has more than one way benefited this country, which nature has left almost desolate and waste. In the adjacent shallow sea, or lacunes,

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cumes, a considerable black fishery is carried on in the months of April and May. The fishermen throw several bundles of myrtle-boughs or shrubs into the sea, when, upon the fish swimming to it, in order to spawn, they are surrounded with nets and taken. The fishermen broil the fish they catch upon a fire made of dry buffalo-dung, which they gather on this sandy coast; as no houses are to be met with for a considerable distance, where their necessary occasions can be supplied. Herds of buffaloes feed here, and lie down in the water, during the greatest part of the heat of the day, and, when the tide flows, they let the waves roll over their heads, and then shake the water out of their ears. In this tract, especially towards Barletta, are gardens and vineyards cultivated. The garden-plats are covered with myrtle-trees, so as not to be incommoded by the winds, or in order to keep off the sand; and the vegetables are nourished for the most part by the sea-water, which transudes to them: besides, the vine-stocks are planted so deep in the sand that their roots stand in the salt-water; and the seeds of garden-vegetables which are sown here, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are sown at the same depth. The wine produced here is somewhat saltish, probably from the vine-stocks being cut off short and close to the ground. On the other hand, the water-melons of this country, which are so highly valued, and carried for sale to the city of Naples, having an excellent poignancy on the palate in the heats of summer, are as sweet as sugar, probably from their having long stalks and a great many leaves, as the properest instruments for percolating their juices. On the bay of Tarentum are likewise broad, waste, and uninhabited tracts, consisting entirely of sand-hills, upon which grow nothing but sea-jumper, with red berries, together with some other small shrubs and plants.

It is divided into Apulia Darnia (see CAPITANTE), and Apulia Peucetie, now Terra di Bari (see BARI). This last division stretching from the river Aufidus, now Lo Fanlo, contains these modern cities, Andria, Ascoli, Bari, Barletta, Bitonto, Bovino, Gravina, Luceria, Manfredonio, Trani, Troia, Venosa; all which see under their names.

Apulia is a great corn-country, but excessively hot, and in some years all is burnt up. The Jesuits are the proprietors of half this province; and they treat the tenants with the same rigour as the Neapolitan lords generally exercise towards their farmers; so that, Burnet says, they sometimes die of hunger in the most plentiful years; their corn being exported from them into Spain.

APURIMA, a river of Peru, in South America. It rises in the province of Parinococha, at the foot of the Cordillera mountains de los Andes; and, running through Cusco, after a course of about 70

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Spanish leagues, throws itself into the Xauxa, or river Maragnon, between those of Albancai and Incai, which empty themselves also into the Xauxa.

APURWACA, or CAPERWACA a river of Guiana, a province of South America, one of the largest and most considerable in this country.

AQUA-DOLCI, GLACINERO, or ATHIRAS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis near Celiverea.

AQUALLO, one of the two principal places belonging to the Lota, a district in that division of the island of Corsica, lying on this side the mountains, or its N. E. part, in Upper Italy.

AQUAMBOE (Territory) on the coasts of S. Guinea, has for its boundaries Abonee and Aboera, E. Akim W. Quakoe N. and Agonna S. The people have no commerce with the Europeans.

AQUANIGRA, a small place belonging to the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, situated on the river Chiese, a little above its junction with the Ogrio. It stands 22 miles W. of the city of Mantua, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45, 7, N. Long. 30, 5, E.

AQUA PENDENTE, in Latin Aquila, Aqua Tarina, and Acula, a poorly inhabited town of the territory d'Orvieto, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State in the middle division of Italy (see ACQUAPENDENTE). It stands on an eminence near the river Paglia, over which is the Gregorian bridge. In 1650 pope Innocent X. removed the bishopric hither from Castro; which last city he caused to be razed for murdering their bishop.

AQUARIA, a little place belonging to the territory of Frignano, a district of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy.

AQUA SPARTA, or AQUÆ SPARTE, a town and castle of Spoleto or Umbria, in the Ecclesiastical State and middle division of Italy. It stands on the Flaminian Way (Via Flaminia) and gives the title of Duke, which is in the family of Cesi; it lies about four miles from Amelia, and between that and Spoleto city.

AQUAPULCO. See ACAPULCO.

AQUAVIVA (see ACQUIVIVA), a little town of Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It gives name to an illustrious and ancient family, from which several great men have descended.

AQUELEIA. See AQUILEIA.

AQUELUNDA, a lake in the E. parts of Congo and Angola, Africa. It lies 600 miles from the Atlantic ocean, to which it sends considerable rivers.

AQUI and AQUITA, a city and province in the island of Nipponia, belonging to Japan, near the straits of Pangua.

AQUIGISES, in Latin Aquagine, a people of Brasil, in North America, near the province of the Holy Ghost.

AQUILA

AQUILA, anciently *Avia* or *Avella*, the capital of the Farther *Abruzzo*, a province belonging to the kingdom of *Naples*, in the lower division of *Italy*. It rose out of the ruins of the ancient *Amiternum*, the site of which is about four miles north of *Aquila*. It is the seat of the provincial court; is situated on a small mountain, at the foot of which runs the river *Aterno*. It hath an ancient castle, and is the see of a bishop, who was formerly a suffragan to that of *Chieti*, but is now immediately subject to the pope. Its bishopric was translated thither from *Tortuno* by pope *Alexander IV.* It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in *February 2, 1703*, before which time it was a fair and beautiful city. The first shock was so terrible, that the inhabitants abandoned the city; but having returned again in order to assist at the vespers, it being *Candlemas-eve*, new shocks followed with such violence that 2400 people perished in it, besides 1500 that were greatly hurt: 800 were destroyed in one church; and several other churches, as well as monasteries, with many noble buildings, particularly the town-house, were either swallowed up or overturned, together with the greater part of the town and town-walls. The neighbouring country produces saffron plentifully. *Aquila* lies 35 miles west of the *Adriatic-sea*, and 90 N.E. of *Rome*, in *Lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 14, 20, E.*

AQUILANDO, a lake in the foreland of *Africa*, receives a branch of the lake *Zaire*, and pours many rivers into the kingdom of *Congo*.

AQUILARIA, (mentioned by *Cæsar*, lib. ii. civ. bell. c. 23.) in the *Carthaginian* territory, or *Africa Propria*, now the kingdom of *Tunis*, where *Curio* landed his troops from *Sicily*, which were afterwards cut to pieces by *Sabura*. It is now supposed to be named *Lowah-reah*. *Cæsar* tells us it was a very convenient station in the summer season, and in the neighbourhood of two promontories. Of these, in all probability, that of *Mercury* (now called *Ras-adder* by the *Moors*, and *Cape Bon* by the *French*) was one, since this is about a league to the north of *Lowah-reah*. Many fragments of antiquity are still extant here, but nothing very remarkable. However, says our author, *Shaw*, from the sea-shore to this village, which is at half a mile distance, the interjacent mountain, from the level of the sea to the height of 20 or 30 feet, is all the way very artfully scooped and hollowed; small openings being carried up, in several places, to the surface, for the admission of fresh air; whilst large pillars and arches are left standing, at proper distances below, to support the mountain. These are the quarries which *Strabo* takes notice of, from whence the buildings of *Carthage*, *Utica*, and the many other adjacent cities, might receive their materials. Moreover, as the mountain above is all over shaded with trees;

as the arches below lie open to the sea, having a large cliff on each side, with the island *Ægimurus* placed over-against them; as there are likewise some fountains perpetually draining from the rocks, and seats for the weary labourer; we have little room to doubt (from such a concurrence of circumstances so exactly corresponding) but this is the cave which *Virgil* mentions to be somewhere in this gulph, in *Æn. i. 163.*

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a little town of Old *Castile*, in *Spain*, on the river *Pisuergo*.

AQUILEIA, **AQUILA**, **AQUELEIA**, or **AQUILEGIA**, called also by the *Germans* *Aglar*, and by *Stephen* of *Byzantium* *Acyliæ*, a city of *Friuli*, in Upper *Italy*, on the extremity of the *Adriatic-sea*. It was anciently, according to *Livy* and *Pliny*, a city of the *Carni*, and became a considerable colony of the *Romans*, consisting of about 3000 families, which afterwards were increased to 1500 families more. These, as *Strabo* tells us, fortified it, to keep in awe the *Barbarians* who occupied the higher countries, meaning the *Alps*. The emperor *Augustus* enlarged and embellished *Aquileia*, often making it the place of his residence; and here *Herod the Great* accused his two sons by *Mariamne* before him. *Tiberius* resided here also for some time; and *Vespasian* was proclaimed likewise first in this city. The tyrant *Maximin* besieged it, and was slain before it in 234, at which time the *Aquileians*, wanting bow-strings, they, to shew their fidelity to the *Romans*, cut off their wives hair, in order to supply that deficiency; in memory of which action the senate of *Rome* ordered a temple to be erected, and dedicated to *Venus the Bald*. This city was 12 miles in circuit, and the seat of many *Roman* emperors. It became so opulent in time, that *Julian the Apostate* says it was the richest and most trading town in all *Italy*; and for a long time it was looked upon as one of its strongest bulwarks against the *Barbarians*, until *Attila* took it after three years siege, with the greatest army ever heard of, which almost perished before it in the year 452. He plundered and in a great measure destroyed it; but soon after it was rebuilt by *Narces*, and its fortifications repaired.

The *Lombards* entering *Italy* 100 years after, burnt it to the ground: a little before which time *Paulus Diaconus* tells us that the then patriarch fled into the island of *Grado*, and took with him all the treasures of the church. After this *Charlemagne* having quite extirpated the empire of the *Lombards*, *Aquileia* belonged to the emperors and kings of *Italy*: but their claim ceasing, it fell successively to the dukes of *Friuli*; to the patriarchs; then to the *Venetians*; and afterwards to the archdukes of *Austria*; to which house it is now subject. The first council of *Aquileia* was assembled in 381 against the *Arians*, in the time of pope *Damasus*, which lasted from one in the afternoon

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to seven in the evening of the same day. They wrote a letter to the emperors Gratian and Valentinian, for the union of the churches of the East. Pope Gregory XII. who had been deposed by the council of Pifa, held a synod here to propose an accommodation.

Aquileia, which was formerly imperial, is now become the habitation of fishermen, its bad air having driven away the rest of its inhabitants. In travelling from Venice to Trieste, on this side of Monte Falcone, and on the right-hand side of the road, are seen some old walls, and a tower, which are the melancholy remains of the celebrated city of Aquileia; on the antiquities of which the venerable bishop Philip à Terre, has written a very judicious dissertation, called *De Beleno et aliis Diis Aquilejensibus*, which he has added to his *Monumenta veteris Antii*.

The patriarchal see was not removed from Aquileia; nor did that city fall into decay, till after the Venetians had made themselves masters both of it and almost the whole country, by force of arms: at which time, in order to suppress the power of those prelates, and prevent the Emperors, who lay claim to these conquests, from ever raising it to its ancient authority, they removed the see to Udino; where they have kept it ever since, in spite of all the endeavours of the Emperor to bring it back to its ancient residence: and at the same time the republic have so lessened their power, that those patriarchs are but the humble slaves of the state, and have no more than two or three benefices in their gift. They retain indeed the title of patriarch of Aquileia, and have an income sufficient to support the dignity; but in other respects they are inferior to those of Venice; and how small their power now is, see under VENICE.

The patriarchate of Aquileia is considerably more ancient than that of Venice; and his jurisdiction extends not only over the Friulense, Istria, and some other hereditary provinces of the house of Austria, but over the greatest part of those possessed by the republic in Lombardy. And as Venice has a right to nominate to this patriarchate, she has fallen upon the means of perpetuating it, by the power given to the patriarch to nominate his coadjutor as soon as he arrives at that dignity. So that this right must be always in the state of Venice; because none are ever raised to that dignity but noble Venetians, and those of the first families. This coadjutor, called *Electo d'Aquileia*, upon the death of the prelate, enters immediately into the possession of the patriarchate.

Besides the above-mentioned causes of the decay of Aquileia, may be added the stagnated waters, which, through neglect, and the rubbish of the city, are now turned into stinking marshes; that there are not above thirty or forty poor houses left, be-

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longing principally to fishermen, as before observed, who get their living either from some lagunes, which are about three miles distant from it, or by the two rivers of Lizonzo and Ansa; the former of which waters it on the east, and the latter on the west side. Aquileia lies about three miles W. of Trieste, in Lat. 45. 51, N. Long. 30, 5, E.

AQUINO, or ALIFE, in Latin Aquinum, a small episcopal city of the Terra di Lavarò, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy; and its bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Capua. This is a very ancient place, and was formerly a Roman colony, on the confines of the Camagina; but now is almost in ruins, having been plundered and sacked by the Emperor Conrad. It gives the title of Count to the house of Avolostothe, now the Dukes of Sara. Aquino was the birth-place of Juvenal the poet, and of Thomas Aquinas the famous school-man, besides other great men. It stands on the rivulet Melfa, not far from the Gangliano, and about five miles from the confines of the Papal dominions, and 30 N. W. of Capua, in Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 14, 30, E.

AQUISGRANUM. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AQUITAIN, or AQUITANIA, (of which Guyenne is a corruption) a name given by the Romans to a province of France. It was the third part of the ancient Gaul, which Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries includes between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean, being of a much larger extent than it is at present: for what may be truly called the modern Aquitain, or, as it is at this day, is inclosed by the Loire, the ocean, and the Pyrenees. Some modern authors divide all Aquitain into three parts: the first of which comprehends Berry and Bourbonnois, both on this and the other side of the river Allier, Upper and Lower Auvergne, Rouvergne, Albigeois, Le Velay, Gevaudan, Le Quercy, the Upper and Lower Limosin, and the Upper and Lower Marche. The second part includes the Bourdelois, Medoc, Xaintonge, Aunis, and Angoumois. The third includes Armagnac, Bigorre, Comminges and Conserans, Bearn, Lower Navarre, Basques, Laudes, Bazadois, and the Lesser Gascony. These three parts contain the cities of Auch or Aix, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Agen, Aire, Albi, Angoulesme, Bayonne, Clermont, Cahors, Condom, Dax, Lescar, Le Bure, Limoges, Lombes, Oleron, Perigueux, Le Puy, Comminges, Conserans, Basas, Rodes, Xaintes, Sarlat, Torbes, Vabres, Moulis, Bergerac, Brayes, Brive, Pau, St. Licer, &c. (See GUYENNE or GUYENNE, and the above names respectively.)

AQUITAIN, in the Roman division of Gaul by Augustus, was distinguished into Prima and Secunda, comprising, as above, all the country between the Loire and the Pyrenees.

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The Romans made several attempts on this province. Pompey subdued the people of Comminges, and Cofferans, or Conserans, by the name of Conforani and Convenæ; and Crassus, Cæsar's quæstor, conquered all the rest. After the declension of the Roman empire, Aquitain came under the power of the Goths in the year 409, till these were conquered by the Franks, and expelled by Clovis in 507, who recovered the provinces of Aquitain, and made it a part of his kingdom. Lewis the pious made it a distinct one, and gave it to his son Pepin. But Charles the bald dispossessing the sons of Pepin, bestowed it on Arnulph of Burgundy, in the year 844, whose nephew William Count of Auvergne, who succeeded him, bequeathed his estates to Ebles III. Count of Poitou, from whom descended Eleanor, wife of king Henry II. of England, who, in right of his wife, succeeded to the Duchy of Aquitain, and his sons Richard and John possessed it successively after him. But in the time of the latter it was seized upon by the French king Lewis VIII. in the year 1202; which causing bloody wars between both nations, it was at length agreed between Henry III. king of England, and Lewis IX. king of France, the latter creating the former duke of Aquitain and peer of France, that the English should quietly possess Guienne, bounded on the north by the river Charante, and on the south by the Pyrennees, on their abandoning Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, and Maine; and from this time the kings of England were stiled only Dukes of Guienne. In this very province Edward III. defeated and took John king of France prisoner. The crown of England enjoyed this dignity and country until the time of the unfortunate Henry VI. when Charles VII. of France recovered Guienne, after a bloody battle won from the English in 1452. Lewis XI. gave it to his brother Charles; but he dying without issue, it returned to the Crown of France, of which kingdom it has ever since been a part.

AR, the chief city of Moab, Deut. ii. 9, 18, 29. Numb. xxi. 15, 28. Isaiah xv. 1. &c. situated on the river Arnon, called also Rabbah (or the Great), Josh. xiii. 25. and, to distinguish it from a city of the same name in the land of Ammon, Rabbath Moab. (Hieron. in Moab.) In after-times it was called Areopolis, by the addition of the Greek word polis, which signifies a city. Dr. Wells adds, that the Greeks thought it named Ar from their worshipping the god of war, called by them (the Greeks) Ares, and Mars by the Latins. But the likeness between the Hebrew word Ar and the Greek word Ares, seems to be the only foundation for this etymology. It is said by some writers to be the same city that appears in the geography of Ptolemy under the name of Rhalmathum. Some take this Ar to have been the same with Aroer; but the contrary

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opinion is the most probable, so far as Aroer was given to the tribe of Gad, and on the north-side of the Arnon; whereas Ar was all along inhabited by the Moabites, and was situated on the south-side of the said river. It is farther here to be remarked, that after the captivity of the Ten Tribes, and of the tribes of Reuben and Gad, that were possessed of the country between the river Arnon and Jabbok, the Moabites re-possessed themselves of several places on the north of the river Arnon. Whence it is, that in the prophecies against Moab we find mention made of Heshbon, and several other places, once belonging to the Reubenites and Gadites, as belonging then to the Moabites. Not but that even in the writings of Moses we find the plains on the east of Jordan called the Plains of Moab; namely, as appertaining once to the Moabites, therefore retain their old name.

ARABAT, ARABET, or ORBOTEC, a little town of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, near the Palus Mæotis, and stands on a peninsula or neck of land about half a quarter of a league over, which is pallisadoed from sea to sea. It has two castles to defend it. Here the Khan of Tartary keeps his stud of horses, which are reckoned to amount to about 7000.

ARABAY, the principal town of Madura, one of the East Indian islands in Asia; situated at the bottom of a deep bay, eight leagues from the most westerly land of Java.

ARABIA, in Hebrew Harab, Hereb, and Ereb, by the orientals called Arabistana, a country of vast extent in Asia, reaching from lat. 11 to 30 N. and from long. 35 to 60 E. Its dimensions in length, as given by modern geographers, vary greatly. Whatever its true breadth be, which is computed from Jodda on the west, to Cape Roselda or Razalgate on the east; it is much contracted in the middle, and at both extremities, especially on the north side, where it runs into a narrow point between Syria and Palestine and Diarbeck. Arabia lying between the second, third, fourth, and fifth climates; their longest day in the south is about 14 hours and a half, and in the north about 18 and a half. This great diversity of climates, added to the nature of the soil in many parts, renders the country for the most part barren, hot and dry, yielding but little sustenance either for man or beast, with regard to corn, vegetables, and water, and consequently is but thinly peopled. It is bounded by part of Asiatic Turkey, namely, Palestine and Syria Propria on the north, by Persia and its gulph on the east, by the Indian or main ocean on the south, and by the Red-sea; with the Isthmus of Suez on the west.

Among most nations this country hath all along retained its ancient name; but whence it had it, is not agreed. The justest etymology which the Jews also

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also adopt, is from the Hebrew Harabi, which word signifies a robber; such as the inhabitants have always been: and so much have they in all ages been addicted to robbery and plunder, that, as Martin del Rio observes, it was as usual among the Hebrews to call a thief an Arabian, as to stile a merchant a Canaanite, or an astronomer a Chaldean.

This country, though so very extensive, is the best described of any in all Asia. And this is the more remarkable, its inhabitants having made, it is well known, no figure in the world till the decline of the Roman empire; when Heraclius, emperor of the east, making use of them against the Persians, caused them to be instructed in the art of war, of which they appear to have been utterly ignorant before that period.

It is usually subdivided into these three parts; 1. Arabia Deserta, or Desert, at this day Beriara or Arden; 2. Arabia Petræa or Stony, now Barrab; and 3. Arabia Fœlix or Happy, called also Hyaman, which name it is said the Saracens gave it.

Arabia Deserta extends itself from Syria and Arabia Petræa, to the gulph of Bassora, between the river Euphrates and the mountains of Arabia Fœlix. It is a more level country than Arabia Petræa, but fuller of sands and deserts, whence it has acquired its name; and, if it has any fertile parts, they lie mostly on that side next the Euphrates. It contains two cities, both called by the name of Anna; but that which lies on the Euphrates is the most considerable. The plains of sand are so spacious and long, as to take up 12 days in passing them: and travellers are obliged to direct their course by the compass; and, with their beasts, suffer greatly for want of water, that which they find being always ill-tasted.

Arabia Petræa derives its name from the city Petra, situated on the lake of Sodom, now called Arach, as being built upon rocks. This part has the Red-sea and Egypt to the west, the deserts of Arabia to the east, Palestine and Syria to the north, and a chain of mountains which divide it from Arabia Fœlix, to the south. Besides Betra, it contains the cities of Bosra and Buffereth, Mada and Madbah, with Toror Eltor, on the Red-sea. It is thought that the Israelites took their route this way into the desert, and made their abode here for 40 years together. It is a very barren country. In it are the mountains of Sinai and Horeb, which are so famous in scripture.

Arabia Fœlix, called in scripture Saba and Sabæa, from Saba, Ham's grandson, extends from the mountains which separate the two other Arabias, to the ocean. Upon the right-hand westward lies the Red-sea or sea of Mecca, called also the Arabian gulph; on the left eastward is the gulph of Bassora and Ormus, called the Persian gulph; southward, right before it, lies the Eastern

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or Indian sea, called also the sea of Arabia. The chief towns of this country are Medina, Mecca, Zibit, Tatach, Almacarana, Maroba, Missa, Masfat, Sohar, Bahr, Mascalat, besides many others; some of which are under particular princes; and others, a thing rare in Asia, observe a democratical government.

These three joined together constitute the largest peninsula in the world, and in some of the hottest climates; part of it being under the torrid zone, the tropic of Cancer passing over Arabia Fœlix. The air in the northern parts is extremely hot during the summer-months, the sky then being seldom or never overcast; but on its south side it is much more temperate by reason of refreshing dews; and is in general healthy.

The Latin titles annexed to the three Arabias, sufficiently indicate the nature of their respective soils; the Northern or Petræa being extremely barren, and encumbered with huge dreary rocks; the other or Deserta, over-run with vast mountains of sand: but the southern, deservedly stiled the Happy, is blessed with an excellent soil, which in many places is extraordinarily fruitful. Yet in general the whole country is but poorly watered, having few springs or rivers, and these small and shallow, and very little rain or other refreshments than what is had from the above-mentioned dews: so that in most parts the ground does not produce enough for the support of its inhabitants. The best of it lies on the sea-coast, and along the banks of rivers, where the soil being more fertile, is consequently better peopled. But here they hold most of their markets in the night, by reason of the extreme heat in the day-time.

The product of Arabia is aloes, cassia, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, manna, and other costly gums, cinnamon, pepper, cardomum, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty. In their seas are found coral, pearl, and a species of cornelian much esteemed, because easy to be engraved. Among other domestic animals in this country, the camels, which are very numerous here, and of singular use for carriage, especially for the carravans, seem purposely created by Providence for this sultry dry soil, where there are so many sandy deserts, in which no water is to be found in many days travelling. This creature is so wisely formed by the God of nature, that it can throw up the liquids in its stomach into its throat, so as not to require water for three days, and can subsist even a fortnight without it. They can carry on their backs about six hundred weight, which need never be unloaded during the journey; for they naturally kneel down to rest, and in due time they rise up with their load. These are the carriage-beasts mostly in use, and especially in their long journeys performed in carravans, or numerous troops

troops of merchants, with a sufficient escort to guard them from the Arabian robbers. They have horses in this country, which are very fleet, but small and ill-shaped, and they are mostly used by those plunderers, who are exceeding swift of foot, as well as their horses. These they bring up to any thing, and are such great lovers of them, that they keep their genealogy, though they are generally ignorant of their own. The Arabs are also very sly, and fall upon you before you are aware, and are gone before you can think of pursuing.

This odd species of creatures, hardly deserving the title of human, are all swarthy, of a middling stature, raw-boned, of a wild fierce look, and very swift of foot; their voices are effeminate as well as their dispositions. They have no settled habitations, except such as live on the sea-coasts, where their cities and towns are more regularly built and peopled, and they are more addicted to trade: whereas those of the inland countries rove about, sleeping under tents, which they pitch at night, wherever their convenience for pasture, or their fancy leads them. Afterwards we find them to have been intermixed with the Saracens, and called by that name, which signifies thieves or plunderers living upon robbery.

As the character given of this people by Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman writer, who lived in the 4th century, exactly tallies with that of the modern Arabs, so far as we learn from travellers, or such as have fallen unluckily into their hands, it will not be foreign to our present purpose to insert it here.

"They are a people whom we are not to wish either for our friends or enemies; a martial race, half-naked, being clad a little below the waist, with painted cassocks, roving up and down on camels and fleet horses, as well in peace as in time of war. They are used neither to plow, plant, or till the ground, but wander from place to place, without either house or home, or constant habitation. They are not governed by any laws, nor can they brook any restraint. They cannot even endure to be long confined on the same soil, or under the same climate; their manner of living being always fleeting, like ravenous vultures, who snatch their prey in their flight, but never tarry or stay if it require any time for carrying it off. Their food is commonly such venison and fowl as they catch, or milk, or such herbs as fall in their way; knowing nothing either of corn or wine. Their wives they only hire for a time, who, though for a show of marriage they present their husbands with a spear and tent, can readily part with them whenever they will. Both sexes are excessively addicted to lust. The women are as roving as the men, married in one place, and brought to bed in another, leaving their children wherever they are born, without any farther care about them.

They are still to be found a rude rapacious rabble, who always go in droves, catching all that comes within their reach, and fleeing to their boards like beasts of prey; plundering whole countries and caravans, and murdering all that make head against them. The Turks, who have subdued the greater part of the Arabs, do all they can to curb them. But they possess only a small part of Arabia, and that towards the N. So that though this country be reckoned under the Turkish government, yet it may be said more properly to be under their protection than dependence. The cheriff of Mecca, who is reckoned a descendant of Mahomet, holds still very large dominions; and many other princes in that country look upon themselves as independent. Those in Arabia Felix are indeed kept under some curb, by the Turkish galleys on the Red sea: but the rest are left to rove on the mountainous parts, some in the deserts of Lybia and Thebais; others on the frontiers of Idumea, Syria, Palestine, &c. These the Turkish bashaws endeavour all they can to suppress, and they often cut off such as fall into their hands. But great numbers of them still subsist there, by retiring into such mountains and deserts as no army can come at them. Some of them nearer to Syria are something more orderly, and maintain themselves by making of pot-ash, and are Mahometans of the Abulmazar sect. But the rest, more out of their reach, having supplies of gunpowder and fire-arms, from Persia, to annoy the Turks, are the most to be dreaded. Those Arabs who live on the borders of Egypt are the poorest and most miserable, except some few to whom the Turks give lands to defend the frontiers against the rest. The Grand Signior it is said, keeps always 30,000 men in pay, for defending against them the pilgrims which go to Mecca and Medina, as also the caravans; and for the same intention he makes very considerable presents to the above-mentioned cheriff.

Though what has been said may be justly looked upon as the character of the far greater part of the Arabs, yet many of them, especially such as live in towns, who apply themselves to trades and commerce, to arts and sciences, generally excel in these. And this is more particularly true with regard to the ancient Arabians, whose extraordinary performances in physic, astronomy, and the mathematics, shew them to have been men of great genius, application, and industry. They are to this day allowed to be very ingenious, subtle, witty, and generous, great admirers of poetry and rhetoric: but on the other hand, very superstitious, much addicted to astrology, and vindictive. With regard to their living altogether upon plunder, the Ishmaelites in particular are so far from being ashamed of it, that they think themselves the only nation which is entitled to that way

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of living, as Abraham, the father of their progenitor, is recorded to have sent him away without any portion; whence they infer that he left that son, when he first sent him out, the whole world to range in at pleasure. It should be remembered that the figures which we use in arithmetic are not only allowed to have been invented by them, but retain also their ancient form.

To the character of the Arabians in general it may be added that they are of a melancholy, thoughtful turn; they are sober, frugal, and contented with little, four milk is a delicious drink among them. They have a meagre look, and wear their beards long, looking upon them as sacred; and for that reason they perfume those of their guests in token of their great esteem for them. They swear also by their beards, and look upon it as a great injury to have any body touch them.

The common language used in the three Arabias is the Arabesque or corrupt Arabic; which is not only used in this country, but with some variation of dialect, as is usual in some cases over a great part of the east. The true ancient Arabic, which is a sort of dialect of the Hebrew, is only taught in the schools, as Greek and Latin among us, being understood only by the learned, but so far understood in general as to be used by all the Mahometans in their worship. They are very fond of it, and look upon it as the language which was spoken by Adam and Eve in paradise. In it the Alcoran was written, and therefore they will not suffer it to be read in any other. This indeed is a fine ancient language, and their letters are joined together, several of them being only distinguishable by points.

Christianity was first preached among them by St. Paul, and some other of his eminent disciples. St. Jude also preached in this country; so that Arabia received the light of the Gospel from the earliest time; but in many parts of it was much clouded, if not totally eclipsed, long before the grand impostor, Mahomet, their countryman, appeared. And upon their being subdued by the Turks they all embraced his religion, as most suited their depraved inclinations. In ancient days they were all idolaters; and Herodotus tells us that they acknowledged but two deities, namely, Bacchus and the celestial Venus; the former they called Urotalt, and the latter Alilat; both which names seem from their etymology to signify no other than the sun and moon. Hence Alexander the Great was very desirous to have conquered them, if possible, that he might be worshipped by them as a third deity. But the modern Arabs, who are descended from Ishmael, acquaint us with many other deities, whose names varied according to the several blessings they enjoyed or prayed for; and it is not unlikely, that these were some of the planets. It is likewise not improbable that they worshipped the two antelopes mentioned so often in their histories,

and which were at length presented to their temples of Mecca. They are accused also by Christian authors, as well as by several of their own, that they paid a sort of worship to a black stone, which has since been fixed in the portico of that temple. The Arabs are divided, by their own writers, into Gentile and Moslem, or Mussulman. The former are stiled Arabs of the times of ignorance, and the others the faithful, or true believers. With regard to the Christian religion, they themselves acknowledge that three of their tribes, namely, Thannouk, Bahera, and Naclab, had embraced it; and add, that the first of these having quarrelled with its neighbours on account of their religion, went and settled in the province of Baharim, on the Persian gulph.

This country was first peopled by Chus, the son of Cham or Ham, whose posterity spread themselves over Arabia Petraea and Arabia Felix, where they founded several monarchies and separate governments. But the learned Bochart makes those of Arabia Felix to be descended from Joctan the son of Shem; and the other two, namely, the Stony and Desert, from the aforesaid Cush. They no doubt have been greatly intermixed with other nations, and they are accordingly stiled by the prophet Jeremiah, chap. xxv. "The mixed people that dwell in the wilderness." — Afterwards the Midianites, sons of Abraham by Keturah, the Ishmaelites, descended from the same patriarch by Agar or Hagar, and the posterity of Amalek, the grandson of Esau, grew up to mighty nations and kingdoms in Arabia Petraea. The Midianites (a different branch of Midian's family from that in Palestine) dwelt in that part of Arabia contiguous to Egypt, and had probably preserved the worship of the true God, when Moses retired thither on his slaying an Egyptian, and where he married the daughter of Jethro, who was prince and priest of that country. This last was therefore very assisting to the Jewish lawgiver and people when they passed through this country in their flight from Egypt. And of these the Kenites, mentioned often in Scripture, and esteemed always as friends to the Israelites, were a branch, and are recorded to have lived in tents like the generality of the Arabs. The Amalekites, sworn enemies to the Israelites, who, after many defeats from the latter, were at length totally extirpated, according to God's express command, were seated likewise in this country; and what remained undestroyed of them were wholly blended with the Arabs and Saracens, and even the name of them buried in theirs.

The Ishmaelites were very powerful also, and formed 12 distinct petty kingdoms, the princes of each being descended from one of the 12 sons of Ishmael. These had spread themselves over the greatest part of Arabia, and had fallen very early into the method of trading into Egypt, and carrying thither spices, balms, frankincense, myrrh, opium,

opium, and other costly merchandise. And these are observed likewise to have travelled in troops or caravans, and used camels for carriage. But as very few of them carried on that trade, so the rest lived like some of the Arabs on plunder, and like them were a vagabond race, whose hand was against every man, and every man's against them, according to the angel's prediction in Genesis xvi. concerning Ishmael, their progenitor. And from them came the Saracens, who were the same nation with them, though under a different name. They used to circumcise all their males at 13 years old, because Ishmael was circumcised at that age, according to Genesis xvii. These people were from him first called Ishmaelites, next Hagarites, and at last Saracens, choosing rather, says Collier, to be called after the mistress than the maid. They call themselves the noblest people in the world, and for that reason match with no other.

The barrenness of that part of Arabia bordering on Idumæa, Chaldæa, or Egypt, may be a natural reason why it was never conquered by the great monarchies of antiquity, or by Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, or Turks; since otherwise the spices, balm, gums, and other valuable productions of Arabia Felix, with which they were all sufficiently acquainted, would unquestionably have tempted some of them to such an enterprise. But the latter part of the prophecy just mentioned, which says that Ishmael should live in the face of all his brethren, and which hath been always understood of their remaining unconquered, has been their greatest security: so that though their country hath been frequently attempted, yet it has been always without success. Accordingly Alexander the Great had intended to try his invincible arms against it, but was prevented by death. Augustus sent an army against it out of Egypt; but the excessive heat of the air and drought of the soil so affected them, that, after the first defeat, they were forced to return. Both this emperor and some of his successors have been complimented with the conquest of it: but it is well known that they found out an easy way of challenging countries which they never subdued; and triumphing over nations that never submitted to them. So that it is an opinion still generally received that they never were conquered, but were under their own government, though divided into many kingdoms, states, tribes, &c. till the grand impostor Mahomet appeared, who, by broaching his new religion, laid the foundation for a new monarchy. (See TURKY.) Since which time this religion found so many votaries that it spread itself over the greatest part of Asia and Africa, and even some considerable provinces of Europe: for they were his disciples who had founded the four great empires of Turkey, Persia, Morocco, and Fez; and of the great mogul, to say nothing of the

many countries they occupy in India, in all which Mahometanism is universally professed; though they have divided into innumerable sects, some of which vastly differ from, and bear each other a more inveterate hatred than to those of any other religion or nation whatever. It will not be impertinent to our present purpose to give here a short account of the rise and progress of this new religion and its author.

Mohammed, or, as he is commonly called among us; Mahomet, was a person of obscure birth and mean fortune, who, getting into the service of a wealthy merchant at Mecca, and after his death into the favour of his widow, so far as to take him for her second husband, he acquired at once a plentiful estate, which he improved for some years, by driving a considerable trade with it. Having had but a mean education, he was very illiterate; but he so far made up this defect by unmeasurable ambition and some share at least of cunning; if not genius, that he quickly had the reputation of a prophet and lawgiver among a people universally corrupted and depraved. The falling-sickness, to which he was subject, it is said, greatly contributed to facilitate his designs, by his pretending those fits to be supernatural, or rather divine transports, in which his soul was at such times carried up to heaven, and he conversed with the Deity. And the pidgeon which he had trained to peck out of his ear, gave no small countenance to his illusions, gaining ground among the people. One Sergius, a Greek monk, banished his country for Nestorianism, and a person of more learning than honesty, became intimately acquainted with him; and by the help of a renegade Jew, he was assisted in forming his new religion, which was an odd medley of Arianism, Judaism, and Gentilism; but so artfully blended, that it had the appearance of a new religion; not so much founded upon, as levelled against the other three.

The ground of this pretended revelation was, that the heathen had miserably corrupted themselves by their polytheism and idolatries. That the Jews likewise, who had received the law of Moses, instead of keeping it had perverted it; upon which account God had sent his next great prophet Jesus, to enforce on them the true observance of the Mosaic law, and to instruct them in a more sublime doctrine than that of the Jews; but that this prophet, having been rejected also by the Jews, and his doctrine corrupted by the Christians, God had now sent his last and greatest prophet Mahomet, with a new and more excellent law, the acceptance and observance of which he should enforce, not by miracles, as Jesus and Moses had done, but by the power of the sword. Thus, by acknowledging Moses to be a prophet and lawgiver, he strove to gain the Jews; by granting Jesus Christ

to be a still greater prophet, which was nearly all that the Arians acknowledged him to be, he was likely to gain many of them; and his declaring himself so peremptorily against the use of images in churches, he obliged the Iconoclastes, which two sects of Christians having been driven out of the Roman empire, became very numerous and turbulent in Arabia. Again, by his allowance of polygamy, and the gratification of other carnal and irregular appetites, as well as by means of the pleasures which he promised to them in his paradise, he captivated the libertines and effeminate persons of the age; insomuch that he found the number of his followers increase much beyond his expectation; though he still depended principally on his last and most cogent argument, the sword, which would effectually force into his religion such as the other means could not prevail on to become his converts.

This last expedient, he not only made use of himself, wherever the others failed, but he has also strictly enjoined it to all his votaries: at the same time promising to all that lost their lives in that service a peculiar sort of beatitude in the other world, and such as could not fail to inspire them with a more than ordinary zeal for the propagation of his doctrine, by the most severe and inhuman methods. The magistrates of Mecca, however, were so alarmed at the setting up of this bold pretender for himself, and his uncommon success in gaining proselytes, that they issued out an order for having him seized. But upon his receiving timely notice of it, he fled to Medina, before it was put in execution; and there propagated his doctrine with such surprising facility and quickness that it soon spread itself on all sides. About this time it happened that the Saracens, who had served the Christian emperors in some of their wars against the Persians, not thinking themselves sufficiently rewarded, grew to such a height of discontent, that they went and seized upon Damascus, which they made the seat of their government, and it continued so for several centuries. These readily fell in afterwards with Mahomet's doctrine, as most agreeable to their licentious way of life, and made him emperor of Arabia.

Mahomet seeing himself thus raised and powerfully supported, took upon him the title of Cherif or Caliph, which signifies both a prince and high priest. Others say that he did not assume this title, but that it was taken by his successor. However, this new monarch began his reign in the year of Christ 622; and not only strongly established his throne, but also greatly enlarged his dominions before his death, which happened 10 years after.

His successor, Ubabezer's short reign of two years did not permit him to make any great conquests. But the next, who was named Omar or Hawmar,

subdued Persia, Egypt, Palestine, and part of Syria and Mesopotamia. To Oman succeeded Osmin or Osman, who added Barbary to his other dominions, and raised that empire to the greatest height it ever arrived at from the æra of Mahomet; for by that time they began to divide into parties and form various dissensions. Hali, Mahomet's kinsman, claimed the government, which after some hard struggles he obtained, but was shortly after murdered by Osman; whose successor again mounting the throne, made some farther additions to their old conquests, particularly Asia Minor, Armenia, and Mesopotamia; all which, within the space of 100 years, became subject to the Mahometan Saracens, together with the countries above-mentioned. A swift progress indeed! but such as Divine Providence had pleased to permit, as a just punishment for the great enormities which had crept into the eastern empire. Mahomet II. of that name, and the 20th caliph, about the year of Christ 760, removed the imperial seat to Bagdat, which is either the ancient Babylon, or a city built upon its ruins, and situated on the Tigris, in the province of Hurat. About 100 years after this transaction, Egypt revolted, and set up a caliph of its own, to whom the Arabians on that side submitted. But that race, after a series of 300 years, was entirely routed by the Turks; and these again by the Mamelucks, who held the government for the space of about 250 years: till at length both Egypt, and all the other dominions of that Mameluck Caliphate, were subdued to the Turkish empire by Sultan Selim I. in the year 1517. With regard to the Turks, who so long possessed all the Saracenic empire, (see Turcomania) their original country. It will suffice to say here, that they are strict believers in Mahomet, and annually make pilgrimages, out of their high veneration for this country, to Medina, the city where their false prophet lies buried, and also to Mecca, the place of his nativity. The æra or date used among the Arabians is the Hegira, being the famous flight of the impostor Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, on account of the order issued by the magistrates of the former city for apprehending him, and which is usually placed in the year of Christ 622. They had anciently very potent princes, who made war against the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Jews, and Grecians; and, under the caliphs of the Saracen race, acquired a great command in Asia and Africa, as has been shewn above.

The Arabians adhere now to Melick's interpretations of the Alcoran, though some follow Odman or Osman. But the Arabians of Africa have set up above 60 different sects. Amongst the Arabians of Asia are some Greek Christians, towards the mounts Sinai and Horeb, the Red-sea, and the deserts of Arabia Petrea, and Deserts; but few or

none in Arabia Felix, unless it be at Mascat and Galafat, and in some other places belonging to the Portuguese.

In Arabia two councils were holden; the first against Beryllus, bishop of Bosra, who denied that Christ had a distinct essence from the Father before his incarnation, from which Origen reclaimed him, about the year 229. Another council was held, about the year 246, against some bishops, who maintained that the soul died and rose again with the body: which tenet Origen also refuted.

After this general account of Arabia, we come now to treat more distinctly of it, with regard to its threefold division, into Desert, Stony, and Happy.

I. ARABIA DESERTA, or FIRST ARABIA, generally by the moderns called Berii, Arbiſtan, and Beriara, was by ancient geographers placed as bounded by the Trachonitis on the west, the kingdom of Damascus on the north, whence that capital of Syria and its territory is sometimes reckoned part Arabia. On its most northern limits it had Syria and Mesopotamia, and on the south and east Arabia Felix. But, according to modern geography and the names now in use, it is bounded on the east by the province of Diarbeckr, or the ancient Mesopotamia, and the Persian territory of Hierak; on the west by Palestine or Sowrie, otherwise Souristan, and Arabia Petraea; on the north by the river Farat or the Euphrates, which parts it from Diarbeckr, and by Palmyrene or part of Syria; and on the south by Arabia Felix, from which it is divided by a long chain of mountains.

The ancient inhabitants of this country were the posterity of Huz, the son of Nabor, and of Abraham's sons by Ketura. It is also reckoned to be the country where holy Job dwelt, and from which the eastern wise-men, or magi, came with presents to worship the great Messiah, when in the manger, (see Frederick Spanheim's History of Job). Among those were intermixed likewise some tribes of the Edomites, who were the descendants of Esau, since called Idumeans; of the Moabites, Midianites, Itureans, Amalekites, Nabatheans, &c. Here the Israelites, after passing the Red-sea, sojourned for the 40 years they wandered in the wilderness: so that it became the scene of innumerable miracles both of mercy and judgment, performed by the Divine Providence, through the mediation of their great law-giver, Moses; particularly those of the divine law given him from Mount Sinai, with so august, and at the same time dreadful, solemnity; of manna, which continued falling down from heaven, in order to feed those refractory and murmuring rebels, during their so long abode here; of the miraculous stream, which came gushing from the rock to allay their thirst; the evident vestiges of which fissure or disruptions in the rock at that very place, Dr.

Clayton, bishop of Clogher, in his Defence of Christianity, says are still visible even to this day: besides many other prodigies well known: all which manifested a divine interposition in their favour. Moses properly called it the Wilderness or Desert; for such it really was in general, being intersected almost every where by high barren mountains; and many of its plains no other than vast tracks of sands and heaths, through which travellers must not only carry provisions, but steer their course by the stars and the mariner's compass. Ginland Melchoir, who went over some of these, tells us, that neither men, beasts, birds, or trees, grass, or pasture, are to be seen, or any thing but waste sands and craggy mountains; but that the lands lying on the east-side, along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of divers cities and towns, situated in that part. There are some plains and valleys also, which feed great numbers of sheep and goats, and the like small cattle that love to browse on such dry lands. With regard to horses, cows, or oxen, hogs, &c. these, requiring another sort of food, could find no sustenance here; only camels can subsist in these parts, and are bred in great numbers: whence it was that those ancient inhabitants were induced to lead a migratory and vagabond life, without cities, houses, or any fixed habitation; pitching their tents where they found most convenient pasture for their small cattle, the milk of which was, for the most part, their principal food. But as hence they were not furnished with sufficient and constant supplies, they were obliged to make use of the hostile as well as roving method, and live in part upon the plunder of such as fell in their way; and therefore they shifted their habitations the oftener, to go in quest of new prey. On account of their living thus in tents, the old geographers have stiled them Scenites: but they call themselves Bedoni or Bedouins, from the Arabic word Bedoat, which denotes a desert or level country.

They commonly look for fresh pasture, particularly near places where they can find water for themselves and their cattle; and, when that is eaten up, seek out for fresh. Their fear of being surprised, as living upon plunder, makes them shift their abodes sooner than otherwise they would. From the high opinion which they have of their extraction, they think it below them to follow any mechanic employment, or even cultivate the lands; so that they are wholly taken up in riding and feeding their flocks. They acknowledge subjection to none but their own emirs or princes; and seldom or ever have any commerce, much less alliance, with the Turks, Moors, &c. whom they look upon as usurpers of their inheritance, and as bastards. The Turks claiming no dominion, except over a few of them towards the north, which

pay the Porte some small acknowledgment for its protection, leave the rest to do as they will; and, as has been above hinted, they even pay an annual tribute to them, especially to the caliph of Mecca, that they may spare plundering the caravans and pilgrims, which pass to and from that city. These emirs have each cheichs under them, more or less, according to the extent of their dominions, who are a kind of sub-governors. Cheich denotes an elder, and is equally applied to men of learning as well as these governors. The latter are lords over a certain number of families, out of which they choose the soldiery, both for their plundering-expeditions, and for guarding their camps. In other respects these Bedoni value themselves much for their fidelity and hospitality, especially to such as put themselves under their protection.

The Arab's weapons in general are the spear, sword, an iron-club, and sometimes a hatchet. Fire-arms of any kind are never used, except by such of them as lie towards Persia; whence, as has been hinted, they are supplied to annoy the Turks; for it is death to any of the sultan's subjects to furnish them. The Arabs, in most of the other parts in this country, are so little used to gunpowder, that the noise and even smoke of it throw them into a panic; but they are expert marksmen with their spear and darts, and are commonly well-mounted. And generally with the best of these horses their emirs present the grand sultan; and this is all the tribute they pay him.

Some of these Bedoni having spread themselves as far as Egypt, commonly encamp between the cities and the sea or river. They live like gypsies among us, roving about with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked; the women wear only a kind of blue long shift, and the men a coarse linen jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profess Mahometanism; but without troubling their heads much about the various interpretations of the Alcoran. They keep the feasts and fasts of the Turkish law with great exactness, using the same washings and hours of prayer as the rest do. At the circumcision of their children they make great rejoicings, commonly sacrificing an ox or a few sheep, giving away the flesh to the poorer sort. They are very civil, it is said, to Christians, whom they suffer to live among them with all freedom: so that to see their hospitable behaviour in their communities, and meet them on the highway in their plundering excursions, one would not take them to be the same people.

They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, the cheichs reconciling all differences among them; and to the emir they appeal from their sentence. They affect extraordinary gravity in their discourse and deportment, and look upon the beard as

a distinguishing gift of Providence; and that no greater punishment can be inflicted upon them than cutting it off. Wives shew their respect to their husbands, children to their parents, and friends to each other, by kissing their beards. To ascertain the genealogy of their horses, especially those of an extraordinary breed, they call witnesses to every foal that is dropt; their pedigree, colour, marks, &c. are registered by a cheich, or man of letters, all which is faithfully produced and attested, when the creatures come to be sold; and some of them bear a very high price, and bring from 1000 to 2000 crowns. For this reason they are very solicitous, as was said before, about the genealogy of their horses; but as to their own, if they know only from what root they have sprung, and who was their father and grandfather, they mind no more.

Arabia Deserta is subdivided into three principalities; namely, 1. Anna, 2. Argia, and 3. Chavabeda. The capitals of each have also the same names.

II. ARABIA PETRÆA, the most westerly province of the three; now called Das-lik Arabistan by the Turks, Barraah Arabistan by the natives, and by others Bâthalabah; but most commonly the beglerbergate of Bosra, from its capital of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by Syria and Palestine; on the E. by Arabia Deserta, and part of Arabia Felix, which also bounds it on the S. and on the W. by the Red sea, and the Isthmus of Suez or Egypt. Its extent from N. to S. is reckoned about 180 miles, and from E. to W. 150. It includes part of ancient Idumea to the N. and some extend it a good way into the territory of Mecca to the S. The northern part of Arabia Petraea is full of barren mountains; for which reason it is but poorly inhabited, and is under the Turks in the beglerbergate of Cairo; but the southern is both fertile and well-inhabited, being governed by princes of its own, except in some places on the coast. It is also more frequented, for the sake of trade; but anciently it was more famed for the deserts of Zin, Parân, &c. in which the Israelites so long wandered.

The reason of its name Petraea has been shewn above. This country is also called in ancient authors Syria, Sobal, and Zabal; by others, as Josephus, St. Jerom, &c. Nabathea, and Nabathene, either from Nabajoth the first-born of Ishmael; or rather from Nabatha, which some geographers say was its metropolis before Petraea became so. However, though in most respects it resembles Arabia Deserta, for its stony, sandy, waste and barren grounds, yet in some parts it affords sufficient maintenance for cattle, the milk of which, and camel's flesh are the principal food of the inhabitants. But some particular tracts are uninhabited and impassable.

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III. ARABIA FÆLIX. This province, which is by far the largest and most considerable of the three, the inhabitants call Yeman, Yaman, and Hayaman, from one of its largest districts, which gives name to all the rest. It has been entitled *Felix*, or happy, from its uncommon fertility and continual verdure. It was anciently called Saba, Sabea, and Seba, by the sacred writers, Josephus, and St. Jerom, from Seba the son of Cush, and grandson of Ham (Gen. x.) who founded a city calling it by his own name, and was anciently famous for its opulence, especially in gold and silver. This Arabia Fælix lies to the S. of the other two, and is surrounded on all the three remaining sides by the sea: namely, the Red-sea on the W. the gulph of Persia and Ormus on the E. and the ocean or Arabian sea on the S. The ancients not only called it the Happy, but added the title of Sacred, on account of its aromatic gums and fragrant woods used in sacrifices; particularly frankincense, myrrh, aloes, nard, cinnamon, cassia, cedar, and other odoriferous woods, which are here so plentiful that the natives use them for common fuel.

From the high praises which the ancients have given the country in their accounts of this Arabia, one would take it for the richest and most delightful tract on the whole globe. According to them it not only produced the above-mentioned costly gums and plants, besides a vast variety of precious drugs, medicinal shrubs, herbs, &c. but also abundance of gold and silver, besides the baser metals and minerals, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sardonyxes, and a great many other precious stones, of exquisite beauty and diversity of colours. The sea likewise afforded the greatest quantity of shells and richest pearls. It also exceeded all other countries in the fertility of its soil and immense produce of grain, wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits and spices of all sorts. For, according to Strabo, corn was sown there twice a year, and yielded a prodigious increase, and so did every thing else in proportion. It had a vast number of rich and opulent cities, besides towns and villages; and it was reckoned the most populous province in all Asia. And it was in such esteem among the Romans, even so late as Ammianus Marcellinus, that the high panegyric which he gives upon it concludes, "Besides most wholesome springs of medicinal waters, they enjoy the benefit of many brooks and rivers very pure and clear, and a temperature of air exceeding healthy." But were the rest of the character he gives of this country to be judged from the last article, what he says must go for nothing: for the air and climate cannot be different from what it was in his time; and how he should extol the temperature of a country lying two parts in three within the tropics is not easy to be con-

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ceived. What this author says of trading towns and commodious harbours might indeed be true then; but the case is quite altered since: for the Red-sea was very much resorted to by merchant-ships before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the passage that way to the Indies was found out; so that Arabia was the mart where all the commodities brought from India, China, and the Indian-islands were sold to the merchants of Egypt and Barbary, and carried by the latter over land to Cairo, and other ports in the Mediterranean, to which the English, Venetians, and other European nations resorted, to take these off their hands. But at present, as Indian and Persian goods are brought directly to us by sea, our commerce with Arabia is for that reason considerably decreased. However, if this account, given by the ancient writers, be really true, and not taken upon trust, it at least shews how surprisingly the face of things has altered since; for at this time no such extraordinary fecundity, much less that great numbers of cities and inhabitants appears, only in some few detached spots, which bear but a very small proportion with the rest: for the midland being sandy or mountainous, the sea-coasts and lands along the banks and rivers are the only places which deserve the name of fertile or happy, except when put in the scale with the Arabia Deserta and Petrea.

In this respect, indeed, it may well enough deserve those titles, were it only for its fine spices and odoriferous plants, particularly its frankincense, which is peculiar to this country, and found in great abundance almost every where in it. To this may be added the coffee-trees, which, we are told are only to be found in three or four districts of the province of Yeman Proper, and which grow in its mountainous parts. It produces also abundance of other exquisite fruits, is watered with fine springs, refreshed with agreeable breezes, and has a constant verdure all the year round. But even in this province some parts are almost as barren as the Arabia Petrea or Deserta, producing nothing for 30 or 40 miles together, especially where it runs contiguous to the Red-sea.

The inhabitants divide Arabia Fælix into the 6 following districts, namely, Yeman, Higjaz, Tehaman, Negid, Jemaman, and Baharein: and under the first of these, which is by much the largest of the 6, are reckoned these 4 provinces, Hadra, Oman, Saba, and Xora or Xehra; but anciently it was divided into a vast many nations, the most considerable of which were, according to Ptolemy, the 57 following, Rhamyditæ, Sideni, Darraæ, Bannabari, Arfaæ, Cunedocolpitæ, Cassanitæ, Elissari, Homeritæ, Adramitæ, Saltralitæ, Ichthiopogi, Maccæ, Nareti, Cetaæ, Geræi, Themî, Leaniti, Abucæi, Scenitæ or Scenites, Thaditæ, Saraceni, Thamnydeni, Napatrei, Athritæ, Mnafemanes, Vadeni, Læeni, Astageni,

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Astageni, Jolyfitæ, Calanitzæ, Thannetæ, Manitzæ, Salapeni, Magetæ, Minæi, Dofareni, Mocoreæ, Sabæi, Anchitzæ, Melangitzæ, Dachareni, Zeeritzæ, Blintæi, Omanitzæ, Cattabeni, Jobaritzæ, Allumeotæ, Spanitzæ, Bithibanitzæ, Chatrammitæ, Rabanitzæ, Mafonitzæ, Saritzæ, Sappharitzæ, Rhathini, and Maphoritzæ. For farther particulars of these nations see the last volume of the Universal History, folio edition.

Most of the modern geographers divide Arabia Fœlix into 13 provinces, some of which are stiled kingdoms and others principalities. The three principalities of Baharein, Hagiaz or Higiaz, and Jemama: the ten kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, Seger or Alibinali, Aman, Zirifden or Oman, Fartach, Yemen, Mafcalat, Ormus Xael or Hadramut, Zibith, and the territory of Tehaman. But for the greater conveniency of the reader these territories may be divided into maritime and inland, and under each the principal cities and places belonging thereto may be given.

Those on the sea-coast are the ten following: 1. The kingdom or principality of Mecca, whose principal places are the city of the same name, Medina, Egra or Hagiar, Giedda, Yambo, and Zebith. 2. The maritime Tehamah al Dhafar, containing the cities of this last name, Jazuf, Adiud, and Trazza. 3. The principality of Zibith, Zebeth, Zaba or Saba, with the towns of Zibeth, Gilan, and Chala-fæa. 4. The principality of Mocha, or kingdom of Aden, with the towns of both these names, and that of Laghi. 5. The principality of Xael or kingdom of Hadramut, in which are the towns of the former name, Dofar, &c. 6. The principality of Seger or kingdom of Alibanli, with the cities of Alibanli and Guebelhaman. 7. The principality of Yeman, with the towns of Calhat al Quelhat, Mafcate, &c. 8. Vodane, with the towns of Sohar, Borfcan, &c. 9. Mafchalat, with the city of the same name, Nuban, and Suchula. 10. Barhaim, with the towns of Elcatif, Labfah or Laffach, Abfa, Bifca, &c.

In the inland are the following five principalities or kingdoms: 1. Jemaman, with the capital of its name, Chodoia, Tima, &c. 2. Higiaz, Hagiaz, or Haggiaz, with the towns of Cafailo, Bain, Nabel, Carn, Almanfel, &c. 3. Tehama, with the towns of Saana, Saada, &c. 4. Fartach, with its capital of the same name, Mahri, Negram, &c. 5. Oman, with the towns of Ziriffdin or Amanziriffdin, Marair, &c. To these might be added the kingdom of Ormus, formerly a considerable kingdom or principality of Arabia.

ARABIAN-GULPH. The Arabian Gulph, or Red-sea floweth out of the Indian Ocean between Aden, a Town in Arabia, and Cape Mustedon, in Africa, having Africa west and Arabia east. It runs to the eastward as far as the isthmus of Africa, to the town of Suez, where is a harbour for the

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Turkish fleet, and receiveth only a few small rivers, but not one out of Africa. It is extended from the south-east to the north-west. As to its name Red-sea, some will have it to be only a bare name, and taken from Erythros [the Greek word for red] sometime king on that coast. Some will have this to be the same with Esau or Edom, [the Hebrew word for red] who first inhabited Idumæa, a country near the Arabian gulph; from whence, say they, it came to be called the Red-sea. Others will have it to be called red from a certain orient brightness peculiar to it. But it is certain there are waters really red, as being tinged with a red mineral earth; for instance, the river Adonis, &c. and upon the coast of Congo, not far from Baya d'Alvaro, where the small river Gonzales falls into the sea, the water is reddish. And it is confirmed by experience that the Arabian gulph probably came to be called Red-sea, from the red sand that lies upon the shore, and is often, contrary to its nature, mixed with the water by the vehement flux and reflux of the sea, which is extraordinary in this gulph; insomuch that it tosses it to and again like ashes, and keeps it from falling to the bottom by its violent agitation. This is related by sailors, who tell us that it sometimes appears as red as blood; but, if it be kept in a vessel without shaking, the red sand will subside, and may be seen at the bottom. It very often happens, that violent storms blowing from the Red-sea, either towards Arabia or Africa, carry with them such heaps of red sand as to cover whole caravans, (or troops of men and beasts) whose bodies in time are thus converted into true mummy. There are other opinions among authors about the name of this gulph; but they are all of no weight, as appears from experience.

ARABO, commonly called Raab, one of the nine principal rivers of Hungary. It has its source in the marquise of Stiria or Steiermark, and runs by the town of Raab into the Danube.

ARABRIGA, in Old Lusitania, seems to have been a place of note, between Conimbrica and the Tagus, though we have scarce any particulars handed down to us by the antient geographers.

ARACH, or rather **PETRÆA**, the capital city of Arabia Petræa (which see), in Asiatic Turkey. It is supposed to be the same with Rahab, the old capital of the Moabites. Afterwards it became the see of an archbishop, first under the patriarch of Alexandria, and then under him of Jerusalem. It was formerly also called Syriacopolis, and Mons Regalis. It still retains the name of Arach, and is situated on the confines of Palestine. Lat. 30. 20, N. Long. 66. 45, E. Of the same name was also a town built by Nimrod, as mentioned in the 10th chapter of Genesis.

ARACCAN, or **ARRACAN**, a kingdom belonging to the empire of Ava, a division of the peninsula of

of India, beyond the Ganges in Asia. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the country of Ava, better known to merchants under the name of Pegu; by Tipra on the north, and by the bay and country of Bengal on the north-east. Some call it the empire of Mogo, on account of that king's conquest over the king of Pegu, whose vassal he formerly was. The inhabitants affect, according to Ovington, odd shapes and features, particularly broad and flat foreheads, for which end they bind leaden plates hard on the children's foreheads as soon as born, and continue them till the purpose is answered. They have large nostrils, small eyes, but quick; and their ears hang as low as their shoulders. They love their habits to be of a dark purple colour. They are said to be ostentatious; but temperate with regard to diet. They have plenty of provisions, yet mix their best dishes with rats, mice, and serpents. They eat no fish till quite corrupted; when, beating their back-bones with their putrid flesh into a kind of paste, they dry it to a powder, which they strew over their victuals. They use rice for bread. Among them are three orders of priests, who shave their heads and go uncovered, except the highest order, which wear a yellow mitre. As they vow celibacy, if they marry they are degraded. Some of them live in cloisters; and here are hermits, whom the vulgar highly esteem: but though they pretend to virtue and chastity, they make pathics of the youth whom they keep about them as scholars. When any of the natives are sick, they send for these priests, who, after blowing upon them, say certain prayers, and make them offer sacrifices of fowl, &c. according to the ability of the sick person, on which the priests and the relations live jovially. If the patient recovers it is ascribed to these fooleries; and if not, the priests pretend that their sacrifices are accepted, but God designs the patient a greater favour in the other world: and with regard to such as are incurable, they think it charity to drown them. Upon the death of persons of note, they make such a dreadful noise like that of the Irish howl at their burials, and they burn the bodies; but those of the poor they cast into a river, on account of the scarcity of wood in this country. As they believe the metempsychosis or transmigration, they adorn the coffins with the figures of such creatures as they reckon the noblest. Each family has its domestic idol, by which they swear, and before which marriages are performed. They make, with a burning iron, the idol's mark upon their arms, sides, or shoulders. Part of their provisions they offer him before they eat. They have also a variety of common idols in their temples, which are built in the form of a steeple. To these they send also provisions, and in winter they clothe them. Annually they have a festival in remem-

brance of their dead, at which time they carry, in a heavy chariot, one of their idols in procession, attended by 90 priests, dressed in yellow sattin; and many of the poor blind bigots throw themselves under the chariot-wheels, or tear their flesh with iron hooks fastened to the chariot for that purpose; they sprinkle the idol with their blood, and hang up those hooks in their temples as sacred reliques. The natives, according to Schouten, are so brutish, that they scorn to marry a virgin: so that they expose their daughters to the leud seamen; and she that becomes pregnant is soonest married. All persons of note keep concubines and dancing girls.

He adds, that in this kingdom are many cities, towns, and villages, and that some of the towns are extremely populous. And this he ascribes to polygamy, which is permitted among them, and to their avoiding of war and sea-voyages: for if they think their enemies too strong, they retire to the mountains, and leave their country to be plundered. The longest voyages which they undertake, are when they carry on by sea a war against their neighbours of Bengal or Pegu. Their houses are slight structures, being made up with palm-tree branches, or canes raised upon pillars, and covered with cocoa-leaves. These seldom exceed the height of five or six feet, but they have several little windows, and are very airy. Persons of quality have numerous and convenient apartments. Their women dress their victuals in earthen-pots without doors, having no chimneys, granaries, nor cellars within. In the country are woods, and consequently it has timber for building; it also abounds with orchards and gardens, which have a continual verdure all the year, producing the usual fruits of the East-Indies. Here are some sorts of grain, but neither wheat nor rye. Their ordinary drink is a liquor drawn from trees resembling palms; it is of a whey-colour, and sweet as sugar, if drank soon, but in three or four days it turns as sour as vinegar. It is sold to travellers, both in public and private houses, at the rate of two-pence for five or six pints. The winter, or what may be called so here, lasts from April to October, during which time the season is very rainy, and sometimes so tempestuous that there is no travelling, the soil being a deep clay: and all this time they are subject to agues. But in general the climate is healthy, and their summer is very delightful. They have great numbers of goats, fowl and fish, with elephants and buffaloes, which last run furiously at all who wear red; but they are easily managed by their herdsmen, who call them together by a horn, and they will cross a river standing upright upon the back of one of them, which the rest of the herd will follow.

Their king, according to Ovington, is as potent as any of the east, having made extensive conquests both

both in Bengal and Pegu. He has 12 princes under him, who have grand palaces in his principal cities, and are allowed the title of Kings. His own titles are, Emperor of Araccan, Possessor of the White Elephant, with the two Canques, rightful Heir of Pegu and Brama, and Lord of the twelve Kings, who lay the hair of their heads under the soles of his feet, &c. He generally resides at Araccan, and in summer makes a progress by water to Orietan, attended by his nobility in boats, so artfully disposed, that the whole resembles a floating palace. Each of his governors is obliged to keep a seraglio of 12 girls for him, who are chosen every year out of the natives of his particular precinct; and are maintained at the king's charge till they arrive at 12 years of age, at which time they are brought to court. The king chooses from among them such as he likes, and gives the rest to his courtiers: but, to preserve the royal blood unmixed, he is always obliged to marry his eldest sister. No prince in the world, says Schouten, is so much revered; and he adds, that the deputies from the Dutch East-India company, when admitted to their audience, being conducted to it with great state upon elephants, were obliged to turn their faces to the ground, without presuming to look up directly upon him. The king shews himself publicly to his subjects once in 5 years, at which time all between 18 and 60 years of age are summoned to Araccan, under the penalty of 1000 a head; which fine is so small that few go thither, except for their pleasure. All the places about the royal palace being covered with scaffolds and amphitheatres, and guards set to prevent disorders, the king comes out of his palace, sitting in a splendid tent on an elephant, and dressed in the most sumptuous apparel which Asia can afford. The courtiers follow also upon elephants, whose harnesses are embroidered and decorated with diamonds, &c. And thus the king making a procession through the principal streets of the city, returns to the great square, where his subjects renew their oaths of fidelity to him: and the whole ceremony is concluded with music, discharge of ordinance, and playing off fire-works, in which they exceed all the other Indians. At other times none must presume to look upon the king, but such as hold the principal posts of state.

We are told by captain Hamilton, that, in the year 1690, a king of Araccan dying without issue, two princes of the blood quarrelled for the succession with such animosity and vehemence that in one year themselves and families were wholly cut off; and that ever since the kingdom has been in a state of anarchy. According to Schouten, they punish criminals by impaling them alive. The sovereign used to pass most of his time with his concubines, who all learned to play on instruments of music. The courtiers of quality wear white

cotton over their arms, breast, and belly; and over that a long robe of the same. Besides which they have an apron before, and a sort of bag behind, folded up in plaits: so that they look as if they wore a bundle of cloth on their backs. They walk very stately in the streets, and have numbers of servants attending them, in proportion to their quality and ability. They never cut their hair, but tie it up in locks behind, and adorn it with knots of very fine cloth. Their women are tolerably fair, wear thin flowered gauze over their breasts and shoulders, with a fine cotton apron which goes 3 or 4 times round them, and hangs down as low as their feet. The richer sort among them wear a silk scarf upon one of their arms; and they adorn and curl their hair very agreeably. On their ears they have rings of glass, made so long as to reach their shoulders; and, when they move, these beat on their necks like the bells of a fool's cap. They wear so many bracelets of ivory, copper, silver, &c. round their arms and legs, that they are rather a burthen than an ornament to them.

Their ordinary money is shells or little stones, 80 of which they value at 9d. and they have also a silver coin, worth about 2s. for which they have 1660 shells in exchange: so that when they carry this sort of money to market it is a porter's load. Here the Moors are the most considerable traders. Many of the rivers in this country ebb and flow, rising from 12 to 20 feet high; by which means they perform long voyages in a short time. The principal towns are Araccan, which is the capital, Orietan, Dobazi, Chedube or Cabubel, Diang, Peroem or Prom, and Rama.

The sea-coasts of Araccan extend from Cape Negrais to Katigan, in Bengal, being about 400 miles, but not much inhabited, by reason of the vast numbers of wild elephants, buffaloes, and tigers therein; some of the islands in the sea are peopled with poor fishermen. Count Hamel says, that the little islands close to the shore are numerous here. The Buffalo-islands lie about 4 leagues off the coast. In the channel betwixt these and the continent is a rock which is seen above water. With regard to the other channels among these islands, they are reckoned to be free from danger, and have above 20 fathoms water. But about 8 leagues off the north end of the great island Negrais, and in about 15 fathoms water, is a dangerous rock, which only appears in the low ebbs of spring-tides.

ARACCAN, the capital of the little kingdom of the same name, in India, beyond the Ganges, a province in Asia; situated, according to Ovington, in a valley, is 15 miles in circuit, defended by high and thick stone walls, and surrounded also with a continued ridge of steep and craggy mountains, cut by art like fortifications, which render the city impregnable; besides, its castle within is so strong that

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that the king of Brama is said to have besieged it with an army of 300,000 men and 40,000 elephants, but without success. A large and beautiful river, called Chaberis, glides through this city in several streams, and afterwards forms two channels, which fall into the bay of Bengal, about 30 miles from this city; the one at Orietan, the other at Dobazi. The common houses are mean, being built of bamboos; but those belonging to persons of quality are of a different wood, richly carved and gilt on the inside, with several spacious piazzas and bazars. The palace is very extensive, supported by large tall pillars, made of whole trees, and covered with plates of gold. The apartments are built of red and white sandal and other very fragrant woods; and those of the king and his concubines have gilded roofs, and turrets resembling steeples. In the middle of the palace is a large hall, overlaid in the inside with gold from top to bottom; and in it is a canopy of massy gold, with 100 wedges of the same metal round it, in the form of sugar-loaves, weighing 40 pounds each. Here are also 7 idols of gold, as high as a man, and 2 inches thick, but hollow within, and adorned with the richest and largest jewels. In the middle of the hall is a large stool of pure gold supporting a cabinet of the same, which is covered with precious stones, and contains the 2 caneques or famous pendants of rubies, in the form of pyramids, as long as one's little finger, and as large at the base as a pullet's egg. Upon these pendants, which are only worn by the king at his coronation, and mentioned in his titles above recited, he founds a claim of dominion over the neighbouring princes, which has occasioned a deal of bloodshed. According to our author's account, in this city are 600 idol temples and 16,000 inhabitants, besides foreigners. Near the palace, adds he, is a large lake, with small islands in it, inhabited by the priests, and encompassed with a bank, by the cutting of which the court may, in case of exigency, overflow the city, and retire to these islands. About the palace are fine stables for the king's horses, elephants, lions, tigers, &c.

This city, according to Schouten, is almost as large as Amsterdam, but much more populous; and its suburbs are some leagues in extent. On the ridges of the rocks are several streets full of shops, containing the richest goods of all Asia; which are brought thither and carried away on elephants, so tame that boys who ride on their necks commonly guide them. The Dutch have a factory in the neighbourhood; and, according to the same author, the country is very agreeably diversified with mountains, towns, villages, fields of rice and meadows of grass, intermixed with ponds of good water, and numerous flocks of great and small cattle. Captain Hamilton says that some of the mogul's subjects trade hither, and meet sometimes with good

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bargains of diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, with gold rousees. He adds, that the mouth of its noble and spacious river is large and deep enough to accommodate ships of the greatest burden in going into a harbour, which is large enough to hold all the ships in Europe. Araccan is situated in Lat. 20, 6, N. Long. 93, 5, E.

ARACHOSIA, a province of ancient Persia, was bounded on the west by Drangiana, north by Paropamisus, east by the river Indus, and south by Geerofia. Its modern name is not well settled. Its inhabitants were the Arimaspi (afterward called Margyetae, and then Euergetae) the Sydri, Koplatæ, and Eortæ. Ptolemy reckons 13 cities in this province, the 3 chief of which were, Arachotus, built on a lake of the same name by Semiramis; Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great, and thought to be the city now called Cabul; and Arbaca, supposed to have derived its name from Arbaces, king of Parthia. As to modern towns of note, we know of none within the limits of the ancient Arachosia; not being certain whether Cabul has any thing to do with it, since Caboulistan lies beyond Candahar, and is generally reckoned part of the mogul's dominions.

ARAD, or ARADUS, was not, strictly speaking, a city of Phœnice: it was an island city, like Tyre, and stood opposite to the south limits of the sea-coast of Syria. That the Phœnicians, however, reckoned this city as a part of themselves is plain by several good authors. Bochart takes this, and that part of the continent opposite to it, to be the seat of the Canaanitish tribe, called Arvadites; and we are very much inclined to subscribe to his judgment upon this head. Hence, says Wells, it is probably thought to be the same called in the Book of Kings and of Isaiah Arpad, or Arphad, or Arvad; whence the Greeks framed the name Aradus, which is mentioned in the History of the Maccabees. The island of Aradus, which lies to the north of Tripolis, is about 20 stades, or 2 Roman miles and an half from the shore, and about 7-8ths of a Roman mile in circumference. The buildings were like those of Tyre, of many stories high. There are some remains of it extant. It seems to the eye, says Mr. Maundrel, to be not above 2 or 3 furlongs in length, and is wholly filled up with tall buildings, like castles. The Turks call it Rudad. The ancient inhabitants of this isle were famous for navigation, and had command on the continent as far as Gabala. In 648 the Saracens, under Mahius, or Mahuvius, took both this island and city.

ARAD, in Latin Aradiensis comitalus, a county belonging to the circle on the farther side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians and Russians, and is situated in the mountains of Walachia.

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ARAD, Old, in Hungarian O-Arad, a town belonging to the aforesaid county of the same name in Upper Hungary; in a fruitful country, and was formerly in a better condition than at present.

ARAD, New, in Hungarian Uj-Arad; a strong fortress in the county of the same name above-mentioned, on the north-side of the Maros or Morisch, over which is a bridge. The Imperialists took it by storm in 1685, and burnt it. Here a Greek bishop resides. Both these are contiguous to one another.

ARA DUCTA, or, according to Reinesius, Ara Traducta, was an old Roman town, standing to the west of Langobrida. We find it in Ptolemy's list of the towns appertaining to Lusitania, now Portugal.

ARAFAT, or **GIBEL EL ORPHAT**, the Mountain of Knowledge; a mountain in Arabia, near Mecca. The Mahometans say this was the place where Adam first met with and knew his wife Eve after their expulsion from paradise. This mountain not being large enough to contain all the devotees that come annually in pilgrimage to Mecca, stones are set up all round it to shew how far it reaches. The pilgrims are clad in robes of humility and mortification, with their heads uncovered. They seem to be very much affected; for the tears flow down their cheeks, and they sob and sigh most bitterly, begging earnestly for remission of sins, and promising to lead a new life. They continue here about four or five hours, and at half an hour after sun-set they all decamp to perform a religious duty called *Asham-nomas*. After this they all receive the honourable title of *Hadgees*, which is conferred upon them by the imam or priest. This being pronounced the trumpet sounds, and they all return to Mecca.

ARAGON, kingdom of, in Latin Hispania Tarraconensis, formerly inhabited by the Jacentani, Lacetani, and Acitani, now a province of Spain. It takes its name, some think, from the river of the same name; others take it to be only a corruption of *Darragon*, or ancient *Tarraco*: whilst others fetch it from an origin which seems the most strained of all; namely, *Ara*, i. e. an altar, and *Ludi agonales*, that is, games for wrestling, &c. which were celebrated anciently in this country to the honour of Mercury. It was at first a county or earldom, and raised to that dignity in the year 780, by Garcia, king of Navarre. The first count of Aragon was Don Asnar, son to Eudo, duke of Guyenne, and lord of Biscay. It anciently consisted also of two parts, namely, the earldom of Aragon, properly so called, and the county or territory of Sobrarbe. Aragon continued an earldom till about the year 1034, when the noble Rammirus or Rammir, son of Sancho the Great of Navarre, is allowed on all

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hands to have been raised to it for his bravery in vindicating the then queen, his mother-in-law's chastity, against the accusation of her two sons, whom he vanquished in single combat, and so forced them to own their perfidy. This Rammir was Sancho's son by a former wife, or, according to some, by a concubine. However, his singular merit in undertaking thus the cause of the injured queen, when all the nobles besides had declined it, so pleased her and the king, that at her request he bestowed this earldom, with the royal title annexed to it, on Rammir: So far the Geographical System. But Busching, without having recourse to this piece of Spanish chivalry, accounts for it as follows. "In the beginning of the eleventh century, Aragon and Sobrarbe were both erected into kingdoms, upon Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, making a partition of his estates among his sons, by which settlement he gave Sobrarbe to Gonsalvo, and the earldom of Aragon to Rammir. But Gonsalvo dying soon after, the kingdom of Sobrarbe came by inheritance to his brother Rammir, who united it to his own kingdom; upon which its name ceased to be used any longer." About the year 1137, the principality of Catalonia was added to it, and in 1238 the kingdom of Valencia. At length king Ferdinand II. of Aragon, marrying Isabella, princess of Castile, in the year 1469, these two crowns were united, and have continued so ever since. This Ferdinand, who joined the two crowns, was the fifth of that name in Castile, and the nineteenth king of Aragon from Rammir inclusive. All of them had the title of king in the said series of succession, except Raymond VI. who coming to the crown in right of his wife Petronilla, it was stipulated that he should stile himself only prince of Aragon.

The kingdom of Aragon is bounded on the west by Navarre and Castile, on the south by Valencia, on the east by Catalonia, and on the north by the Pyrenean mountains. Its extent from south to north is upwards of 160 miles, and from west to east above 104. The river Ebro runs from north-east to south-east quite across the country, dividing it into two almost equal parts. Into it empty themselves the following small rivers; namely, from the north-side, the rapid river Cinca or Ginja, which rises in the mountains of Bielsa; the Callego, anciently Gallienus, which issues from mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre; the Isnela, whose source is a little below Huesca, with the smaller streams of Aragon, Riguelo, Guerva, Rio de Aquas, Rio Martin, and Guadalupe. But on the south-side fall into it the Xalon or Salo, which comes from New Castile, and the still smaller streams of Guadalquivar and Alhambra; all of them having plenty of good fish. The Torio or Turio fertilizes a great part of the country by its slow and gentle course.

course, which gives opportunity to the husbandmen and gardeners to cut channels from it to water their grounds, which are much admired for their continual verdure and fertility; though we may question, as much exaggerated, what they tell us of their trees yielding fruit three and often four times in a year. In short, Aragon on all these accounts, as well as for the serenity of its air, is compared to Egypt, or at least that part of the country called Delta, from its triangular figure; to which they have also hammered out, as it were, a kind of resemblance, by placing Castile upon one side, Catalonia on another, and the sea on the third, as the base of the triangle: which last, namely, part of the Mediterranean, though the narrowest of the three sides, very much contributes to enrich the country, both by foreign traffic and the large quantity of fish caught on these coasts.

Busching says, that Aragon, notwithstanding the variety of its rivers, is but in general a barren and unfruitful country; for which reason several districts in it are uninhabited. The soil is for the most part sandy, mountainous, and stony; consequently, wherever the land is not watered by small rivers, or the waters from these rivers are not conveyed into it, it yields nothing. But on the other hand, in the parts which are watered, one finds corn, wine, oil, flax, and fruit; also in some places saltpetre: and in these consist the whole riches of the country.

Formerly Aragon had its own laws and privileges; some of which last were so considerable and so well confirmed by their kings, that they had always a supreme magistrate, called *El Justicia Mayor de Aragon*, or chief-justice of Aragon, whose office was a check upon them, and to do the subjects right against the sovereign: so that all appeals lay to him from the other courts, and even from the king himself. Ennecus, surnamed *Arista*, from his love of fighting, who had been chosen king of Navarre by the people's vote, was the first chosen into this office. They had besides, by a special contract made with their first king, and sworn to by all his successors, this farther considerable privilege, that if any of those monarchs should chance to infringe their franchises, they might lawfully take up arms against them, under the said *Justicia Mayor*, without being looked upon as rebels. Peter, one of the kings of Aragon, was the first who prevailed on their cortes or parliaments to abolish this privilege, and accept of some others in lieu of it. At length Philip II. of Spain, the emperor Charles V.'s son, being enraged at the Aragonians for defending his secretary, Antony Perez, sent an army against them; in consequence of whose success he deprived them of all their privileges and liberties, reducing them to the level of the meanest province. But Busching accounts for this other-

wife: he says, that the inhabitants of Aragon having, in the year 1705, embraced the party of the archduke Charles III. Philip V. of Spain, and before that duke of Anjou, annulled all their privileges and subjected them to the laws of Castile: since which time the revenues of the crown from this country have also increased.

Aragon is divided into seven dioceses; namely, one archbishopric and six episcopal sees. In it are ten cities (*Saragossa* being the capital), also two famous universities, seven considerable abbeys, besides monasteries, nunneries, hospitals, &c.

The natives of Aragon are mostly courteous, well-bred, ingenious, generous, well-versed in military affairs, courageous, strict observers of their laws, but bigoted in religion, and positive in their opinions. They were very jealous of their liberties and privileges, of which they had a considerable number, now no where extant but upon record, having been stripped of them in the manner above-related.

With regard to their language, it is a mixture of Catalan and old Gallic, with a vast number of old idioms, supposed to be of Greek and Arabic, but more probably of Celtic extraction. But most part of them speak Spanish pretty tolerably, and the better sort among them as well as they do in Castile.

It is to be observed, that the ancient earldom of Aragon was a little country in the mountains, comprehending several fine valleys, as *Canfranc*, *Aisa*, *Aragnes*, &c. in which were some small towns, and several boroughs and villages. In *Sallent*, or *Val de Tena*, i. e. the valley of Tena, one of the largest and best in the Aragonian mountains, and extremely delightful in summer, are eleven villages; the principal of which are *Sallent*, *Panticosa*, *Pueyo*, and *Lanüca*.

Among several earldoms and lordships in this kingdom of Aragon, one of the most remarkable, on account of its origin and duration, is that of *Ribagorza* (which see), situated in the Pyrenean mountains.

ARAGON, a river which rises out of the Pyrennees, near the village of *Santa Christina*. It belongs to the kingdom of the same name, and now a province of Spain (see the preceding article), runs by *Sanguessa*, &c. when joining with the *Arga*, it discharges itself into the *Ebro* in the kingdom of Navarre, a little below *Calahorra*, in Old Castile.

ARAGONA, a principality belonging to *Val di Mazara*, a subdivision of the kingdom of Sicily, in the lower part of Italy.

ARAGUIES, or **ARACINTES**, a people of Brasil, in South-America. Their country lies near the government of *Pernambuco*, belonging to the Portuguese.

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ARAKIL-VANC, i. e. the monastery of the apostles. It is a village and convent at the foot of mount Ararat, in Armenia, a province of Asiatic Turkey. This is a place for which the Armenians have a high veneration, believing that Noah retired thither after the deluge, in order to offer sacrifice to God for his own and family's preservation. They give out also that the bodies of St. Andrew and St. Matthew were found here.

ARAL, one of the principal lakes in the Asiatic part of the empire of Russia; or by some a bay of the Eastern Ocean; situated not a great way from the Caspian sea, and is one of the largest inland lakes in all Asia. It is said to be 30 miles long from N. to S. and half as broad from W. to E. Its water is very salt. From this lake the neighbouring Caracalpacks, Casatcha-hords, and Turkomanns, have, by means of small canals, conveyed some of its water into the sandy parts; so that as large a quantity of salt is prepared from it by the sun's exhalation as they have occasion for. It is moreover to be observed, that in this lake are the same sort of fish to be met with as in the Caspian sea; and Aral has as little visible outlet or efflux from it as that has.

ARAM, the name in scripture for Syria. See **SYRIA**.

ARAMON, a little town and barony on the river Rhone, belonging to the diocese of Uzez, a subdivision of Lower Languedoc, in the government of this last name, in France.

ARAN, in Latin Arantia, a very fertile valley of Aragon, a province of Spain, in the Pyrennees, near St. Beat. In its mountains the river Garonne has its source. The most considerable borough or village in this valley is La Vieilla.

ARANAES, formerly a royal residence and castle, of which some remains are still to be seen. It belongs to the Scaraborg territory, in West-Gothland, Sweden.

ARANCEY, a joint prevot, or provostship with Marville, belonging to French Luxemburg, in the government of Metz.

ARANDA DE DOURO, a pretty large and fine town of Old Castile, in Spain, on the river Douro, as the addition to its name shews.

ARANIAS, in Latin Aranus, a river of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It rises near Clausenburg, and afterwards joins with the Maros.

ARANJUEZ, a royal palace or pleasure-house, on the river Tagus, in the province of New Castile, in Spain. It is worth seeing, not so much for its own beauty, as on account of its extremely delightful and pleasant situation; 6 miles from Toledo, in a fine plain, on an island, formed by the confluence of the Tagus and Xarama, both which rivers are besides united by a canal. This edifice, though much inferior to the Escorial, both with regard to magnitude and elegance of structure; yet far ex-

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ceeds it for delicious gardens, fountains, water-falls and grottos, by which it is rendered an uncommon natural curiosity. Its gardens are so well supplied with water, by means of the vast and numerous water-works here, which are set in motion by the stream, that they are never scorched by the heat of the sun, but kept in continual bloom and very beautiful verdure.

ARANTA, a port in Peru, South America, south of Callao, in point of excellence the second in that part of the world, which by the communication of a river (Chila) supplies Arequippa with all kinds of goods imported, being distant from it but 20 leagues.

ARANYAS SZEK, (i. e. jurisdiction of Aranyas,) in Latin Sedes Aranyensis. It is a subdivision of that part of Transylvania in the kingdom of Hungary, called the country of the Sicilians; and is situated on the river bearing its name, below the seven Hungarian counties, and between those of Torda and Kukol.

ARANYOS-MAROTH, **MORAWETZ**, or **MORAWEZE**, a small and despicable town in the Kistopoltsan district and county of Barich, belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in the kingdom of Hungary Proper. It carries on a good trade in corn, and belongs to the Paluski family.

ARANYOS-MEDGYES, a handsome town in the county of Szathmar, a subdivision of the circle on the farther side of the Theiss, in the kingdom of Hungary Proper. It had formerly a strong castle.

ARANY-VAR, a well-fortified and fine castle in the neighbourhood of Kapot-palace, belonging to the county of Hunyad, a subdivision of those called the seven Hungarian provinces of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary.

ARARAT, a mountain of Turcomania, or Armenia Major, in Asiatic Turkey. This celebrated mountain is the Gordienian on which Noah's ark is supposed to have rested, and is situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas. It is not like Taurus, Caucasus, and many others, which are rather vast chains of mountains of extraordinary length; for this is one single mountain, with two summits, one larger and somewhat higher than the other. The Armenians call it Messina; the Persians, Agri; the Arabians, Subeilalm: or according to M. Tournefort, it is called by the first Macis, and by the Turks Agrida; though Baudrand prefers that of Messonat, i. e. the mountain of the Ark. It begins about three miles from Nackfivan, a town on the eastern frontiers of Turcomania, and rises to such a vast height that it out-tops by much all the other mountains in this province, and may be seen, says Taverner, at the distance of five days journey. To it the Armenians pay a great veneration, from a belief that it was the place on which the ark rested, after the waters had gone off the earth. And they pretend

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pretend to shew some fragments of it; which they say have been preserved, not so much by miracle, as through the serenity of the air at that vast height, which is so much above the clouds, that here is no rain, snow, dew, or any such thing, but a continual sun-shine: all this they say of it; and such is their veneration for that place, as, at the first sight of it, they fall down on their knees, kiss the ground, cross themselves over and over, at the same time repeating some prayers suitable to the object in view.

The ascent to it is not only difficult and fatiguing, but also dangerous, through the ruggedness of some parts, the deep sands of others, the dreadful precipices one is obliged to behold, not without horror and giddiness which seize the stoutest among them; want of all provisions, except what they carry with them; and lastly, from the number of tigers, which are to be met with in some parts of the way. Some travellers have talked of monasteries, hermitages, and other places of refreshment; but Tournefort assures us, that he neither met with any on his way, nor, upon inquiring of his guides, could he find that any such were there, except two, which are at the foot of the mountain. There are no living creatures; only at this lower part of the mountain, or a little higher, here and there are some few shepherds, who live in miserable huts, and feed their lean, starved flocks on the little herbage to be met with here. Some few partridges are to be seen likewise flying about: but upon coming up to what is called the second region, one meets with nothing but tigers, which commonly keep a due distance; and here and there a flight of crows. All the remainder of the mountain is covered with snow, some of which has probably laid there ever since the flood; and it is for at least one half of the year overcast with clouds, that keep it entirely from sight; which does not correspond with the perpetual serenity ascribed to it in the former part of this account. — See Tournefort's Travels.

ARARI, a river in the government of Tamaraca, belonging to Brasil, in South America. It falls into the North or Atlantic ocean.

ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. E. Long. 7. 20. N. lat. 44. 3.

ARAS. See **ARAXES**.

ARASTH, a city belonging to the province of Asgar, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, situated on the western coast, where the river Lucar falls into the Atlantic ocean. It is said to be surrounded with good walls, and has the advantage of a commodious harbour for small vessels. The country round it affords a quantity of cotton; and the river yields its inhabitants excellent shads, if that fish can deserve such a title.

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ARAU, a town of Berne, in Switzerland, lying on the river Aren, over which it has a covered bridge. The government here is the same as at Zoffinguen: and the inhabitants are so jealous of their franchises, that if a burgher, condemned by his judges, appeals to Berne, he loses his freedom. It is noted for being the place where the Protestant cantons hold their diets, at which meeting its avoyer is always their secretary, though he is appointed by the lords of Berne. The government is the same as at Zottinguen. The inhabitants are all Protestants, and have several noble privileges. There is a singular custom here in the assemblies of the cantons, which is to make the servants dine in the same hall with the deputies, their masters, and to be served at the same time, with the same victuals, though at different tables; because those servants, being citizens of their towns as well as their masters, have a chance to be deputies also some time or other. Its most remarkable buildings are the church; an old fort called Alter Thurm, built entirely of flints, in which a garrison is kept in time of war; and the town-house.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county and on a river of the same name, E. Long. 20. N. Lat. 49. 20.

ARAUCO, the capital city of one of the finest valleys of the same name, belonging to the province of Chili, in South America, situated between the cities of Conception and Imperiale, near the river Lebo. It lies in Lat. 37. 5. S. Long. 78. 6. W.

ARAUOS, a tribe of Indians in the province of Chili, in the vice-royalty of Lima, South America, whose spirited resistance to the Spanish generals maintained their independence, which to this day they have preserved, and they possess the mountainous part of the country. These formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, have during the course of two centuries, been obliged to maintain perpetual hostilities, suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. The assembling the different tribes for war is done with the utmost secrecy and perseverance, so as to resist and defeat every measure of the Spaniards, and render themselves invincible; in their intercourse with the Spaniards they are remarkably faithful, and there never was known an instance of dishonesty in their traffic.

ARAVIO, a small place of Galicia, a province belonging to Spain. In it is a strong castle.

ARAXES, a famous river, which rises, according to some, from mount Albos, in Turcomania, and others say in Georgia, both provinces of Asiatic Turkey. It is now called Arrasse, or rather Aras, or Arrafs (which see); and running E. and S. E. with a serpentine course of 500 miles, after receiving some other considerable rivers, discharges itself into the Caspian sea. Some authors imagine that it hath
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its source in Mount Ararat; but Tournefort, who saw both, assures us, that it comes no nearer to it than twelve miles; and that no other stream flows from this mountain except the Accourlou, which is only a brook that falls into the Araxes a good way below. The Araxes is a very rapid river, whence it has that Greek name; and it is supposed to be the Gihon mentioned in Genesis, this name in Hebrew denoting the same thing. Besides its extreme rapidity, which is greatly increased by the accession of several nameless rivers, torrents, and brooks in its way, it is apt, after rains or thaws, to overflow its banks. Bridges have several times been built over it above Julfa; and all the art of man (though some of them appear, from the arches still remaining, to have been built of the best materials, and in the strongest manner) could never make them sufficient to resist the violence of its stream; for which reason Virgil, in his 8th *Aeneid*, gives it the following epithet, *Et pontem indignatus Araxes*. After the melting of the snow in the mountains, or the violent falling of rain, no mound or dam is so compact and firm but what its impetuosity beats down before it; so that at such times nothing is more stunning than the noise of its waves; yet when the waters are low, particularly in winter, it may be forded upon camels, about half a mile from Elqui-Julfa, where, the channel being broad, it is neither too deep, nor the stream too violent. Notwithstanding what is mentioned above, Lucas tells us that he rode by a large stone-bridge, under which this river runs; and another traveller says, the Araxes joins its waves with the Kur or ancient Cyrus.

ARAYA, one of the most famous capes in South-America, stretching with a sharp point from west to east, opposite to the west point of Margaretha, it forms the north point of the Oronoque. Here are salt-pits, which yield a vast quantity of that commodity much beyond what was ever discovered in any other part of the world. As the sea never overflows Araya, this salt is produced from the nature of the soil, which, being coagulated with rain-water, is condensed into salt by the intense heat of the sun here, as is the case in the inland parts of Africa and Asia. The soil yields nothing else of use to human life; the inhabitants fetch their water at 3 miles distance. Until 1605 the Dutch fetched salt freely from hence; but their ships were unexpectedly destroyed by 18 Spanish men of war; and in 1622 the king of Spain built a fort here, to hinder them from approaching these salt-pits.

ARAZIBO, one of the principal places on Porto Rico, yet has but few inhabitants or little trade but smuggling.

ARBA, a city of Palestine, formerly called Hebron and Mamre. It was, some think, the burying-place of Adam, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, mentioned in Gen. xxxiii.

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ARBAGO, a place which furnishes a vast quantity of iron. Situated in Westmoreland, See WESTMORELAND.

ARBE, according to Ptolemy is called Scardona, and by the Sclavonians, Rab, Arba, Arbun. An island, delightfully situated in the Adriatic-sea, and near Austria, on the coast of Venetian Dalmatia, belonging to Hungarian Illyricum. It produces large quantities of figs and costly wines. On it also are great numbers of small cattle. The city bearing the same name with it is an episcopal see under the archbishop of Zara.

ARBELA, the ancient name of Irby, in Cumberland. See IRBY.

ARBELA, or IRBIL, a city of Assyria Propria, now Kurdistan or Adiabene, in Asiatic Turkey; famous in history for the third battle fought at Guagamela, an inconsiderable village in its neighbourhood, between Darius III. surnamed Codomannus, and Alexander the Great, which proved a decisive blow to the Persian empire. The Macedonian conqueror, with the loss of only 300 men on his side, defeated an army of 200,000 foot and 50,000 horse, with the slaughter of 90,000 on the spot, unless the historians have greatly exaggerated the account of this victory. The battle is said to have been fought October 1, in the 2d year of the 112th Olympiad, and 331 years before the birth of Christ. And several authors, particularly Pliny and Ptolemy, take notice that a remarkable eclipse of the moon happened 11 days before it. The unhappy Darius, flying to Media, was killed by Bessus, governor of Bactria, in the year of the world 3724, and 6th of his reign; so that the Persian monarchy ended in this prince about 230 years after its foundation by Cyrus. Arbela, by some of the ancients represented as a mere village, and by others as an inconsiderable town, seems at least to have been a place of some strength, as the unfortunate Darius laid up his immense treasure in it, and which Alexander seized upon immediately after the surrender of the town. The place where the battle is supposed to have been fought is a delightful plain, being 15 leagues in extent, watered with several rivulets, and producing great variety of fine fruit trees.

Arbela was situated near mount Nicatiorion, and both these flood between the rivers Capros and Lycus, since called the Adiabas. The Arabic geographers call it Erbel. Tavernier mentions the castle on an eminence, from which Darius saw his army routed; and the ruins of that and the town are still to be seen. The hill in the plain, which is about half a league in circuit, is covered with stately oaks. Arbela lies about 60 miles south-east of Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, in Lat. 35. 15. N. Long. 44. 5. E.

ARBELITIS, according to Ptolemy, the name of one of the ancient provinces of Assyria.

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ARBEN, or **ARBON**, in Latin *Arbor Fœlix*, a city of Switzerland. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is situated between Windisch and Bregends, in Suabia.

ARBEROU, one of the 5 districts into which the kingdom of Lower Navarre, belonging to the government of this last name and Berne, in France, is subdivided. See **NAVARRÉ**.

ARBES, a city belonging to the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary. It stands on one of the most beautiful plains in Africa, and is watered by a great variety of fine springs. It is situated 2 days journey from Bona to the south and 3 from Cairouan to the south-west. Its walls are beautiful and strong. In this place are several Roman antiquities and inscriptions to be met with.

ARBOGA, **ARBOGEN**, or **ARBO**, in Latin *Arboga* and *Arbogia*, an old, but neat, inland-town, belonging to what is called the New Land, and two mine districts of Westmanland Proper, in Sweden. It was formerly in a better condition than it is at present. Through it runs a river called *Storæ*, i. e. the large river, which a little lower falls into the *Mæler* lake. It contains between 8 and 900 inhabitants; drives a considerable trade; has a large iron-weigh-house or steel-yard; a manufacture of harness, and a coinage: here also a part of the king's life-guards are quartered. In the year 1710 the senate of the kingdom sat here during the plague, which raged at that time at Stockholm. It had anciently a castle, several convents, chapels, fortifications, and squares, of which some remains are still to be seen. At present here are two churches: and in this town were holden also several general and provincial diets. In the neighbourhood of *Arboga* is a remarkable heathen grove for sacrificing, together with many other rudera of antiquity. It holds the 26th place in the diet of the kingdom; and *Dahlberg* has given a view of it in his *Suecia*. About a quarter of a mile from hence is the *Arboga* canal, which joins the lakes of *Hielmar* and *Mæler*, consisting of nine sluices. *Arboga* lies 60 miles west of Stockholm.

ARBOIS, a small town of *Aval*, one of the four bailiwicks belonging to the government of *Franche Comté*, in France. It is famous for its rivers and good wines, and is supposed to be the *Arborossa* of *Ammianus Marcellinus*. It has a chapter, a priory, and three convents; and is situated 18 miles S. E. of *Dole*, in Lat. 46, 50, N. Long. 5, 40, E.

ARBON, an ancient town belonging to the bishopric of Constance, in the county of *Bern*, in Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, about eight miles N. of *St. Gall*. The bishop of Constance keeps here a bailiff, and all other officers of justice; the former of which resides in an old castle, said to have been built by the Romans, and where *St. Gall* died in 640. In time of war the Swiss have

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a right to garrison it by virtue of their sovereignty. The town was formerly larger than it is at present; and when the water in the lake is low, the ruins of its old walls are to be seen. Though it partly depends on the bishop of Constance as to its temporal jurisdiction, yet it has some peculiar privileges: for they choose their own chief magistrate and council, who, when a bailiff apprehends a malefactor, it is said, try him, and if guilty order him for execution. Both Popish and Protestant religions are tolerated here. It lies in Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 9, 30, E.

ARBOURG, or **ARBERG**, a fortress in the canton of *Berne*, Switzerland, on the river *Aar*: the castle is one of the most considerable in the canton. It stands on the top of high rocks, which command the country, and is fortified in the modern taste by the said canton. The magistrates of *Berne* generally keep a garrison of 50 men here, in order to cover the country against any incursions from the neighbouring cantons of *Solothurn* and *Lucerne*. This castle very much resembles the citadel of *Wurtzburg*, in *Franconia*; and is said also to have the like provision of large casks full of the best wine stowed under it, drinking being as much the fashion here as it is in Germany. It consists of several ramparts, one above another, to a considerable height. This castle and territory of *Arberg* constitute one of the best bailiwicks in the canton of *Berne*. It is situated 15 miles N. E. of *Solothurn*, 23 in the same direction from *Berne*, 25 S. of *Basil*, and 29 W. of *Zurich*.

It must be distinguished from a little town of the same name on the river *Aar*, which lies 6 miles E. from *Erlach*, and 16 S. W. of *Solothurn*.

ARBURY-BANKS, a spot of ground at half a mile's distance from *Ashwell*, in *Hartfordshire* (see *ASHWELL*). It is taken in by a vallum, and generally thought to be one of the *Castra Exploratorum* of the Romans. It consists of about 12 acres, and Roman coins have been found in this place. But still it seems to want the several requisites for such a camp.

ARBUTHIE, a district belonging to the shire of *Kincardin* or *Mearns*, in Scotland, in which lies *Fordun*, celebrated for the reliques of *St. Palladius*, the first bishop in Scotland, whom pope *Celestine* sent over to Scotland in the year 431, to preach the gospel, and confute the *Pelagians*. See **FORDUN**.

ARC, a river of *Savoy*, in Upper Italy. Its source is beyond *Lanebourg*, on the side of *Mount Cennis*, in *Maurienne*: it afterwards joins the *Isere*, and waters *Montmelian*. It has a rapid course, and its surface is foamy by reason of its many waterfalls: both which shew the land to be very high, and it continues rising till one reaches the foot of *Mount Cennis*. In the road betwixt *St. Victor* and *Modane*, part of which lies along the *Arc*, the

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contrast of the froth, and greenness of the water, has a charming effect on the traveller's eye; and its cascades along the huge stones fallen down from each side of the mountain, are equal, if not superior to many artificial ones. Besides this, the numerous springs and streams pouring down the precipice, heighten, by their translucency and noise, the pleasure of this romantic place. But, on the other hand, the road is every where so narrow, and sometimes so steep, that it is often the safest way to alight from one's horse, and walk it.

ARCADI (convent of), in the territory of Retimo; a subdivision of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey in Europe. It stands on the site of the ancient city of Arcadia; which see.

ARCADIA, a province of Peloponnesus, in European Turkey. It is now called Traconia; bounded by the country of Argos on the east, by Elis on the west, by Achaia Propria on the north, and by Messenia on the south. It was first called Pelasgia, from Pelasgus king of the country; and afterwards Arcadia, from Arcas son of Jupiter and Calisto. Its chief towns are Megalopolis and Mantinea; the last, famous for the battle fought between the Thebans under the command of Epaminondas, and the Lacedaemonians. These last, according to the historians of those times, killed 10,000 Arcadians about the year of Rome 386: but what seems utterly incredible is, that this slaughter was committed without the loss of one man on their side. Some time after the Arcadians drew all Greece upon them, for their sacrilege in plundering the temple of Jupiter Olympus. This country was under the dominion of the Turks for 280 years, till with the rest of the Peloponnesus or Morea, it was ceded by the Turks to the Venetians, at the peace of Carlowitz. But in the year 1715 the Turks took it entirely away again. See **MOREA**.

Arcadia was under the government of kings, till about the year of the world 3210; when Aristocrates, the last of them, being engaged in a bloody war with the Lacedaemonians, killed himself at his daughter's tomb. The country is mountainous and woody, but fruitful in corn, and abounding in springs, lakes, and rivers. The people are valiant and warlike, at least they were anciently so. And in this country lies the scene of the famous novel, written by the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, belonging to Turkey in Europe, on the Mediterranean. It lies in Belvidere, one of the present districts of that province, but is now a mean place, defended by an old castle. Several geographers take it to be the ancient Cyparissia or Cyparissa: but in Sanfon's map of the Morea, he calls Arcadia, Pylus Nestoris,

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and places Cyparissia more southward, at St. Elia, on the gulph of Zunchio. Arcadia stands on the west coast of the Morea, at the mouth of a small river which falls into a gulph, both which bear the same name with it. The latter was also called by the ancients Sinus Cyparissus. It lies almost opposite to the isle of Zante, Lat. 37, 20, N. Long. 22, 5, E.

ARCADIA, a city of ancient Crete, (now called Candia) mentioned by Ptolemy, Theophrastus, Seneca, Pliny, &c. who all tell us, that this city being once destroyed (by what means we have not learned), all the springs in that neighbourhood dried up, and began again to run as soon as the city was rebuilt.

ARCAS, an island in the gulf of Mexico, in the bay of Campeachy. Lat. 20, Long. 92, 50.

ARCAS. See **ARCOS**.

ARCATHON, a harbour of Aquitaine, in France, on the ocean, between the mouths of the Garonne and Alour, about six leagues to the west of Bourdeaux.

ARCA, the capital of Arabia Deserta, and the same with Petraea, according to Collier, in Asiatic Turkey.

ARC EN BAROIS, a town on the small river Saugon, in the province of Burgundy. It contains a mayoralty, a salt-office, and a ducal manor court. And was raised to a dukedom and peerage in 1703.

ARCES, a town of France, in the generality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCHANGEL, or **St. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL**, by the Muscovites called Gorod Archangelskoi, and Archania, in Latin Archangelopolis, or Fanum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli. A city of Russia in the province of Dwina, situated on the east-side of the river Dwina, about 6 miles from the White-sea, in E. Long. 39. N. Lat. 64, 30. The city extends about 2 miles in length; is rich, populous, and built in the modern taste: it is a metropolitan-see. Archangel owed its wealth and importance originally to the English, by whom it was discovered in the year 1553. Richard Chancellor, master of one of the ships fitted out under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who had received a commission to go in quest of the north-east passage to China, was separated from the rest of the fleet, and obliged by stress of weather to put into the bay of St. Nicolas on the White-sea. The czar Ivan Basilewitz, being informed of his arrival, invited him to his court, where he was hospitably entertained; and the czar indulged the English with a free trade in his dominions: in consequence of this permission, a company of merchants was incorporated in London; and, being encouraged by particular privileges from the czar, set on foot a considerable commerce, to the mutual advantage of both

Both nations. Before this period, the Russian commodities were usually conveyed to Narva, in the gulph of Finland: but the channel of trade was soon turned to Archangel, and this traffic the English for some time enjoyed without competition. The Dutch, however, and other nations, gradually insinuated themselves into this commerce: which they carried on to a very great disadvantage, as not being favoured with those privileges which the czar had granted to the English company: these were at last unhappily lost in the time of the great rebellion. When the czar heard that the English nation had brought their sovereign to the scaffold, he was so exasperated against them, that he forthwith deprived them of the immunities in trade, which they had hitherto enjoyed in the dominions of Russia; nor could our company, with all its efforts, retrieve them in the sequel; so that our merchants were obliged to trade at Archangel on the footing of other European nations.

The commodities chiefly imported into Archangel, were gold and silver stuffs and laces, gold wire, cochineal, indigo, and other drugs for dying; wine, brandy, and other distilled spirits. The customs arising to the czar, were computed at 200,000 rubles a year, and the number of foreign ships at 400 annually: but since the ports of Petersburg and Riga were opened, great part of the trade has been removed to the Baltic, and the commerce of Archangel is greatly decayed.

The houses of Archangel are generally of wood, but well contrived; and every chamber is provided with a stove, as a fence against the cold, which is here excessive in the winter. The streets are paved with broken pieces of timber and rubbish, disposed so unskilfully, that one cannot walk over it without running the risk of falling, except when the streets are rendered smooth and equal by the snow that falls and freezes in the winter. Notwithstanding the severity of the cold in this place, there is always plenty of good provisions: butcher's meat, poultry, wild fowl, and fish, in great variety, are sold surprisingly cheap. A brace of partridges may be bought for four-pence. These birds, as well as the hares of this country, grow white in the winter; and when the weather becomes more mild, resume their natural colour.

The most remarkable edifice in Archangel is a large town-house, built of square stones in the Italian manner, and divided into three parts. One of these consists of large commodious apartments in for the accommodation of merchants, strangers as well as natives: here they are permitted to reside with their merchandise till the month of October, when all the foreign ships set sail for the respective countries to which they belong. Then the traders are obliged to remove their quarters from the town-

house or palace, which hath a spacious court, that reaches down to the river.

In the year 1663 Archangel was not large, but so populous as scarcely to contain the inhabitants, together with the people who resorted thither to trade with the English and Dutch, &c. Soon after this it was burnt, and almost totally reduced to ashes. On October 17, 1777, it had upwards of 200 houses destroyed by an accidental fire. The castle or citadel of Archangel was built about the year 1506, and this town became a great emporium or mart about 1591, the road for ships being at St. Nicholas on Rose-island. It has become principally considerable, by English ships coming hither to traffic, and thereby causing a great resort of merchants from most parts of Muscovy, as well as from Holland, Sweden, Denmark, &c. So that in those months in which the Dwina is not frozen, (for this is the case at least three months in winter) between 3 and 400, and sometimes more sail of ships, may be seen in that harbour. The first land which British ships make in their voyages home from Archangel, is Buchaness in Scotland. It lies in Lat. 64, 30, N. Long. 39, 0, E.

ARCHANGEL-GOROD, one of the governments of the European part of Muscovy, in Russian Archangel-gorodskaja Gubernia. It comprehends not only a part of Lapland, but also the ancient kingdom of Holmogard. Concerning the Lapps or Laplanders, see Sweden. And as great numbers of Samojeds dwell in this government, we shall here give some account of that people. The Samojeds inhabit the coasts of the North and Frozen seas, both in Europe and Asia, and are divided into Samajedi, Tawgi, and Munzala. Their name is explained by that of men-eaters: but probably they have been taken for such as eat both the dead bodies among themselves, and those of their enemies they have overcome in battle, from their being observed to feed on the raw and even bloody flesh of the beasts and fish they catch. They themselves derive their name from Samoje, which in their language denotes an inhabitant, as they have never changed the place they pitched upon for their first habitation. Their original, like that of the other people in Russia and Siberia, is undoubtedly to be drawn from the ancient Finns, with whom they have the same religion, manners, and customs. The Samojedi, who dwell in the parts about Archangel, are entirely different from the others, and excluded as it were from their community; and they have also quite another language: however, they pretty much agree with them in religion, and the rest of their manners. They are extremely poor and simple, have a low stature and small feet, especially the women; their skin is of a yellowish burnt colour; and on account of their large eyes, and

and swollen or bloated cheeks, they make a hideous appearance. In the winter their clothing is of the skins of rein-deer, with the rough side outermost; and generally the hood or cape, the mantle, gloves, breeches, and stockings, are sewed together: so that the whole garment forms but one piece. In the summer they make themselves commodious clothes of fish-skins; and instead of thread they make use of the guts of beasts, split into long thongs for sewing them. They in general maintain themselves by hunting and fishing; and indeed their principal subsistence is on rein-deer, bears, sea-dogs, birds, and dried fish; as also on turneps, and the like roots. Flesh they eat both raw and boiled. For hunting they make use of darts and javelin pointed with bone, and frequently also with iron. When they cannot have a convenient subsistence in one place, they remove to another. In summer they dwell in tents made of birch-bark, and in winter they go into caverns of the earth. Their whole substance consists in tents, clothes, and rein-deer. The men and women are hardly distinguishable from one another, as the clothing of both is the same, and their visages and features are alike hideous and ugly. Their marriages are concluded by the mere consent of the parties concerned with each other. They take two or three wives, and know of no forbidden degrees of affinity, only that parents and children do not intermarry. They, like the Ostiaks, give their newborn children the name of the first creature they happen to meet with. Before they came under the dominion of the Russians, the only punishment they had among them was, that he who committed some great crime, for instance, murder, was by their ruler or commander sold, together with his whole family, as slaves. But at present, in their principal places, the Russian polity has been introduced among them. They have but very little knowledge of a Deity; yet they partly worship the sun and moon, partly unformed images of men, beasts, fishes, birds, &c. made of wood; and also the heads of wild beasts, which they hang up in the forests, pray to, and probably expect from them good luck in hunting. The oddest persons among them are their priests, which they call schamans or kodefniks; and these pretend, that they can reveal to them the will of their deities, foretel future events, and, by some odd gestures and grimaces set about all kinds of forceries. The account of their idol Solocaja Baba, or golden old woman, is one of the fables of antiquity.

Till the reign of the czar Feodor Iwanowitz they knew no other rulers among them than the oldest of their nation, to whom they were subject either by families or villages. But under this czar, one called Oneko sent his son among them in or-

der to discover the country, who, upon his return gave the court large accounts of it. The fine furs among them were principal inducements to the Russians; for which reason the abovementioned czar first sent an embassy to treat with them about a free trade, and to desire leave, that, for the security of the Russian nation, strong places might be built here and there in the country. The Samojedi readily agreed to this, and also to pay a tribute of furs which was laid upon them. By degrees the tenable places were planted with Russian colonies and governors. These people twice attempted to shake off the Russian yoke, once when they seized upon Petschora, and another time when they took Pusto-Oserkoi; but they were soon again reduced to obedience. Among them are produced the best furs in all Russia, which they sell to the Muscovites for bawbles, or, when their fishing and hunting turn out but indifferently, for meal, which they only mix up with water, and eat out of a kettle or pan that continually stands over the fire. Thus far Busching with regard to the Samojedi.

But to return to the description of the government of Archangel-gorod, which Möll distinguishes only by the province of Dwina, and says, that it is computed to be near 100 leagues long, in form of a lozenge; bounded on the north and north-west by the White or Frozen sea, and part of Ingria; on the west by the provinces of Vaga and Ouega, from which it is parted by the Dwina; on the south by that of Oustiong; and on the east by part of that of Ziranina. It is watered by several rivers, besides the above-mentioned Dwina; some of which, particularly the Pinega, fall into it a little above the town of Upsnaga. Here are likewise several lakes, especially those of Culvio, Onozero, and Sgolmgova: but the country, however, is full of forests and barren lands; so that the inhabitants are obliged to live mostly on fish, especially dried, the soil producing no corn, nor breeding any number of cattle. Their principal commodity here is salt, the vent of which was their only commerce before the English came to traffic at Archangel, the capital. But this last being now one of the principal marts for all the commodities of Muscovy, which are conveyed to it, not only that city, but the whole province, hath reaped considerable benefit from it. The other principal commodities brought into this port are gold and silver stuffs, silks, gold and silver lace, other sorts of lace, gold-wire, cochineal, indigo, and other materials for dying; wine, brandy, and other distilled liquors. The cold in this country is so extreme that they have hot stones in the inside of every house to guard against it; and during winter no divine service is performed, such is the severity of that season.

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Before the year 1700 the government of Archangel was lodged in the governor of the city : but the czar Peter creating 4 burgomasters to take care of all civil and mercantile affairs, his power is now confined to the militia only. Hither the court sends annually a commissioner to receive the customs laid on all merchandises, and he appoints 4 delegates to collect and get them ready in his absence. The revenue which the czar receives from these customs has been reckoned to be between 150,000 and 200,000 roubles per annum. The peculiar privileges granted to the English company were, according to Moll, unhappily lost in the time of our grand rebellion, when the czar was so exasperated against the English nation, on his hearing of the murder of king Charles I. that he wholly deprived it of them ; since which time all our efforts have not been able to regain them ; so that our merchants now trade thither upon the same footing with other Europeans. This capital is the see and residence of a Russian archbishop.

Bulching divides the government of Archangelgorod into the 12 following circles ; namely, Kola, Dwina, Kewrolskoi, Mefen, Pustoser, Jarenkoi, Soliwytschegotikoi, Ufiuskoi, Totma, Wologda, and Galitsch.

ARCHELAIS, an ancient city of Cappadocia ; so called from Archelaus, king of that country, who either founded it or rebuilt and embellished it.

ARCHENFIELD, a place near the city of Hereford, in Herefordshire, which seems to retain the name of the ancient Roman Ariconium. Nothing remains of its splendor but a piece of a structure, probably a temple, with a niche, 5 feet high, and 3 broad, within, built of brick, stone, and indissoluble mortar. Near it are many large foundations. A few years ago, a very fine Mosaic floor was found entire, but soon torn to pieces by the ignorant country people. Here was a bath, found by Sir John Hoskings, about 7-feet square, with leaden pipes, which were entire : those of brick were a foot long and 3 inches square, let artificially into one another ; and over these probably was a pavement. This, as Dr. Stukely observes, is an excellent invention for heating a room, and might well be introduced among us in winter. See **HEREFORD**.

ARCHES, a town belonging to the bailiwick of Voisge or Vauge, in Lorrain, and government of this name, and of Bar, subject to France, on the Moselle, and is the principal place of a prevote or castellany, the jurisdiction of which extends itself to the frontiers of Alsace, and includes the whole territory of Havend, which lies in the Wasgau mountains. The chapter of Remiremont has a share in the lordship of the place.

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ARCHIDONA, a fine town belonging to the kingdom of Cordova, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the confines of Granada. The number of its inhabitants is said to be about 700.

ARCHINTO, a town in the territory of Como, a province belonging to the Milanese, in the upper division of Italy. It gives the title of count.

ARCHIPELAGUS, or ARCHIPELAGO, i. e. a principal sea, as being the most remarkable and the largest in European Turkey, and on the coast of Greece. It was anciently called the *Ægean-sea*. It divides Europe from Asia, having Romania, Macedonia and Greece on the north and west, and Natolia or Asia Minor on the east. This sea English sailors call the *Arches*. It is very full of large and small islands, which the ancient geographers comprehend under two general denominations. The first, which lie round the island of Delos, as their centre, and in some measure form a circle, are called *Cyclades*, i. e. *Circle-islands* : but the second, which lie farther from Delos, and are scattered up and down in the Archipelago, have the name of *Sporades*, that is, islands strewed here and there. But as we have no account under what kind of government these islands are divided by the Turks, we will follow for the most part the division made of them by the ancients. All the *Cyclades* and some of the *Sporades* belong to Europe ; but the rest of the *Sporades* lie on the Asiatic coast.

The islands lying round the coast of Greece may, according to the seas where they are found, be divided into those in the Archipelago, the Mediterranean-sea, in the parts about the island of Candia, and in what was anciently called the *Ionian-sea*.

I. The islands in the Archipelago are, Samondrachi, Embro, Thassus, Stalimene, Pelagnisi, Sciatho, Piperi, Icus, Sciro, Negropont, Andros, Macronisi, Coluri *Ægina*, Poros, Zia, Joura, Tine, Mycone, Tragonisi, Delos, Sdili, Syra, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Argenticere, Prepefinthus, Milo, Antiparos, Paros, Naxia, Amorgus, Caloyero, Nio, Sikino, and Policandro.

II. The islands in the Mediterranean, which are situated in the parts about the island of Candia, or in the Candian-sea ; namely, Candia, which is the ancient Crete, Gorzo, Gaiduronisia, Chrikina, Strandia, Scarpanto, Stampala, Namphio, Santorin, and Cerigo.

III. The islands lying in what was anciently called the *Ionian-sea* are, Sapienze and Strivali.—These following belong to the Venetians ; namely, Zante, Cephalonia, Val di Compari or Ithaca, Santa Maura, Pachfu, Antipachfu, Corfu or the ancient Drepane.

IV. The *Sporades*, or islands on the coast of Asia Minor. — 1. The most considerable on the western

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western coast are, Tenedos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Nicaria, Pathmos, Leria, Claros, Caos, Aftypata, Carpathus, with many other small ones. — 2. Those on the south coast are, Rhodes, Cyprus, with some smaller islands lying about them, (all which see)

ARCHIPELAGO NORTHERN, situated between Kamtchatka and America. A thirst after riches was the chief motive which excited the Spaniards to the discovery of America, and which turned the attention of other maritime nations to discoveries in that quarter. The same passion for riches, occasioned, about the middle of the 16th century, the discovery and conquest of Northern Asia, a country before that time as unknown to the Europeans as Thule to the ancients. The first foundation of this conquest was laid by the celebrated Yermac, at the head of a band of adventurers less civilized, but at the same time not so inhuman as the conquerors of America. By the accession of this vast territory, now known by the name of Siberia, the Russians have acquired an extent of empire never before attained by any other nation.

The first project of making discoveries in that tempestuous sea, which lies between Kamtchatka and America was planned by Peter the Great. The completion of this project under his immediate successors, is well known to the public from the relation of the celebrated Muller. One Beering made several voyages, in order to ascertain whether the two continents of Asia and America were separated. In 1728 and 1729, in particular, he coasted along the eastern shore of Siberia, as high as latitude 67, 18, but without making any discovery of the opposite continent. In 1741, he sailed with Tschirikoff on an expedition which led the way to all the important discoveries since made by the Russians. His vessel was wrecked in December of the same year; but Tschirikoff had better success, returning to Kamtchatka on the 9th of October, 1742. No sooner had these two adventurers, in the prosecution of their plan, opened their way to islands abounding in valuable furs, than their private merchants engaged with ardour in similar expeditions.

Soon after the return of Beering's crew, from the island where he was shipwrecked and died, and which is called after his name, the inhabitants of Kamtchatka ventured over to that island. Copper-land, which lies full in sight of Beering's Isle, was next an easy discovery. This island takes its name from the great quantity of copper found upon its beach, which being washed up by the sea, covers the shore in such abundance that many ships may load with it. This copper is, mostly in a metallic or malleable state, and many pieces seem as if they had formerly been in fusion. The island is not

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high, but has many hillocks, each of which has the appearance of being the funnel of a volcano.

These two small uninhabited spots were for some time the only islands that were known, till a scarcity of land and sea-animals, greatly diminished by the Russian hunters, occasioned other expeditions. Several of these vessels being driven by stormy weather to the S. E. discovered the Aleutian isles, situated about the 195th degree of Long. To the N. E. of these, at the distance of 600 or 800 versts, lies another group of six or more islands, called the Andreanoffski Ostrova. The inhabitants of these islands live in holes dug in the earth, in which they make no fires even in winter. Their clothes are made like shirts, of the skins of the guilliot and puffin, which they catch with springs. Over these, in rainy weather, they wear an upper garment, made of the bladder and other dried intestines of seals and sea-lions, oiled and stitched together. They catch cod and turbot with bone hooks, and eat them raw. As they never lay in a store of provision, they suffer greatly from hunger in stormy weather, when they cannot go out to fish: at which time they are reduced to live upon small shell-fish and sea-wreck, which they pick up upon the beach, and eat raw. In the severest weather they make no addition to their usual clothing. In order to warm themselves in winter, whenever it freezes very hard, they burn a heap of dry grass, over which they stand, and catch the heat under their clothes. The clothes of the women and children are made of sea-otter skins, in the same form as those of the men. Whenever they pass a night at a distance from home, they dig a hole in the earth and lay themselves down in it, covered only with their clothes and mats of platted grass. Regardless of every thing but the present moment, destitute of religion, and without the least appearance of decency, they seem but a few degrees removed from brutes.

S. E. or E. S. of these islands, at the distance of about 15 degrees, and N. by E. of the Aleutian, begin the Fox-islands. This chain of isles and rocks stretches E. N. E. between 56 and 61 degrees of N. latitude, from 211 degrees of longitude most probably to the coast of America, and in a line of direction crossing with that in which are the Aleutian-isles. In general they are very populous. Unalashka, which is the largest, is supposed to contain several thousand inhabitants. These savages live together in several communities, composed of 50, and sometimes of 200 or even 300 persons. They dwell in large caves from 40 to 80 yards long, from 6 to 8 broad, and from 4 to 5 high. The roof of these caves is a kind of wooden grate, which is first spread over with a layer of grass, and then covered with earth. Several openings are made in the top, through which the inhabitants go up

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up and down by ladders. The smallest dwellings have 2 or 3 entrances of this sort and the longest five or six. Each cave is divided into a certain number of partitions, appropriated to the several families; and these partitions are marked by means of stakes driven into the earth. The men and women sit on the ground; and the children lie down, having their legs bound under them, in order to make them learn to sit upon their hams. They feed their children when very young with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the sea-side, and be it summer or winter holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This does the children no harm, but hardens them against the cold.

Although no fire is made in their caves, they are generally so warm that both sexes sit naked. These people obey the calls of nature openly, and without esteeming it indecent. They wash themselves first with their own urine, and afterwards with water. In winter they go always bare-footed; and when they want to warm themselves, especially before they go to sleep, they set fire to dry grass, and walk over it. Their habitations being almost dark, they use, particularly in winter, a sort of large lamps, made by hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush-wick, and burn train oil. The natives are white, with black hair, have flat faces, and are of a good stature. The men shave, with a sharp stone or knife, the circumference and top of the head, and let the hair which remains hang from the crown. The women cut their hair in a straight line over the foreheads; behind they let it grow to a considerable length, and tie it in a bunch. Some of the men wear their beards; others shave, or pull them out by the roots.

They mark various figures on their faces, backs of their hands, and the lower parts of their arms, by pricking them first with a needle, and then rubbing the parts with a sort of black clay. They make three incisions in the under lip; they place in the middle one a flat bone, or a small coloured stone, and in each of the side ones they place a long pointed piece of bone, which bends and reaches almost to the ears. They likewise make a hole through the gristle of the nose, into which they put a small piece of bone in such a manner as to keep the nostrils extended. They also pierce holes in their ears, and wear in them what little ornaments they can procure.

Their dress consists of a cap and a fur coat, which reaches down to the knee. Some of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they have a small board like a screen, adorned with

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the jaw-bones of sea-bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. At their festivals and dancing parties they use a much more showy sort of caps. Their fur coats are made like shirts. The mens dress is made of birds skins, but the womens of sea-otters and sea-bears. These skins are dyed with a sort of red earth, and neatly sewed with sinews, and ornamented with various stripes of sea-otter skins and leathern fringes. They have also upper garments made of the intestines of the largest sea-calves and sea-lions.

Their vessels consist of two sorts: the larger are leathern-boats or baidars, which have oars on both sides, and can hold 30 or 40 people. The smaller vessels are rowed with a double paddle, and resemble the canoes of the Greenlanders, containing only one or two persons: they never weigh above 30 pounds, being nothing but a thin skeleton of a boat covered with leather. In these, however, they pass from one island to another, and even venture out to sea a considerable distance. In calm weather they go out in them to catch turbot and cod, with bone-hooks and lines made of sinews and seaweed. They strike the fish in the rivalets with darts. Whales and other sea animals thrown ashore by the waves are carefully looked after, and no part of them is lost. The quantity of provisions which they procure by hunting and fishing being far too small for their wants, the greatest part of their food consists of sea-wreck and shell-fish, which they find on the shore.

No stranger is allowed to hunt or fish near a village, or to carry off any thing fit for food. When they are on a journey, and their provisions are exhausted, they beg from village to village, or call upon their friends and relations for assistance.

They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. But if at any time they choose to dress their victuals, they make use of a hollow stone: having placed the fish or flesh thereon, they cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay. They then lay it horizontally upon two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt in open air. They are at present very fond of snuff, which the Russians have introduced amongst them.

No traces were found of any kind of worship among them. Several persons indeed pass for sorcerers, pretending to know past and future things, and are held in high veneration, but without receiving any emolument. If a whale happen to be cast on shore, the inhabitants assemble with great marks of joy, and perform a number of extraordinary ceremonies. They dance and beat drums,

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and then cut up the fish, of which the best part is consumed on the spot. On such occasions they wear showy caps; and some of them dance naked in wooden masks, which reach down to their shoulders, and represent various sorts of sea animals. Their dances consist of short steps forwards, accompanied with strange gestures.

Feasts are very common; particularly when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of the others. The men of the village meet their guests beating drums, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance. At the conclusion of the dance, the host invites them to partake of the feasts; after which ceremony the former return to their dwellings, place mats in order, and serve up their best provision. The guests next enter, take their places; and after they are satisfied the diversions begin; which are chiefly dancing and capering, beating drums, and singing.

Marriage ceremonies are unknown amongst them, and each man takes as many wives as he can maintain; but the number seldom exceeds four. These women are occasionally allowed to cohabit with other men; they and their children are also not unfrequently bartered in exchange for commodities. Filial duty towards the aged is not held in estimation by these islanders. They are not, however, deficient in fidelity to each other. When a rich islander dies, the body is bound with thongs, and afterwards left to rot in the air in a sort of wooden cradle, hung upon a cross-bar, supported by forks. Upon these occasions they cry and make bitter lamentations. But the bodies of poor people, wrapped up in their clothes or mats, are buried in the earth.

Their toigons or princes are those who have numerous families, and are skilful and successful in hunting and fishing.

Their weapons consist of bows, arrows, and darts: they throw the latter very dexterously, and to a great distance, from a hand-board. For defence they use wooden shields. Whenever they are wounded in any encounter, or bruised by any accident, they apply a sort of yellow root to the wound, and fast for some time. When their head aches, they open a vein in that part with a stone-lancet. When they want to glue the points of their arrows to the shaft, they strike their nose till it bleeds, and use the blood as glue. Notwithstanding their savageness they are very docile; and the boys, whom the Russians keep as hostages, soon acquire a knowledge of their language.

No large trees were seen upon these islands, but they produce underwood, small shrubs, and plants. The winter is much milder than in the eastern parts of Siberia, and continues only from Novem-

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ber to the end of March. The snow seldom lies upon the ground for any time.

Rein-deer, bears, wolves, and ice-foxes, are not found in these islands; but they abound in black, grey, brown, and red foxes, for which reason they are called the Fox-Islands. During the day they lie in caves and clefts of rocks; towards evening they come to the shore in search of food. They have long ago extirpated the brood of mice, and other small animals. They are not in the smallest degree afraid of the inhabitants, but distinguish the Russians by the scent, having experienced the effects of their fire-arms. The number of sealions, sea-bears, and sea-otters, is very considerable. Upon some of the islands warm springs are to be found, and in Unalashka there are two burning mountains. Indeed, all these islands abound with such funnels of volcanos as were found on Copper-Island; insomuch, that no island, however small, was found without one; and many of them consisted of nothing else. In short, these islands, without any stretch of imagination, may be considered as thrown up by some late volcanos. The apparent novelty of every thing seems to justify this conjecture; nor can any objection be derived from the vegetable productions with which these islands abound; for, the summer after the lower district of Holland was gained from the sea, it was covered over with wild mustard. All these isles are subject to violent and frequent earthquakes, and abound in sulphur. It is not said whether any lava was found upon them; but there was a sort of party-coloured stone as heavy as iron. From this account it is by no means improbable, that the copper found on Copper-Island has been melted in some eruption.

The customs and manners of the inhabitants of Aleutian isles are nearly similar to those of the inhabitants of the Fox-Islands. The former, indeed, are rendered tributary, and entirely subject to Russia; and most of them have a slight acquaintance with the Russian language, which they have learned from the crews of the different vessels who have landed there.

Having thus described the produce of these islands, with the customs and manners of their inhabitants, it will be requisite to give some idea of the commerce carried on by the Russians. Most of the vessels equipped for these expeditions are two-masted; they are commonly built without iron, and in general so badly constructed, that it is wonderful how they can live in so stormy a sea. They are called in Russia *shetiki*, or sewed vessels, because the planks are sewed together with thongs of leather. The largest of these vessels are manned with 70 men, and the smallest with 40. The crew generally

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generally consists of an equal number of Russians and Kamtchatdals. The latter occasion a considerable saving, as their pay is small. But Russian mariners are more enterprising and more to be depended on in time of danger than the others; some therefore are unavoidably necessary.

The equipment of each vessel ordinarily costs from 15,000 to 20,000 roubles (a rouble on an average is equal to four shillings); and sometimes the expences amount to 30,000. Every vessel is divided into a certain number of shares, generally from 30 to 50, and each share is worth from 300 to 500 roubles.

The risk of the trade is very great, as shipwrecks are common in the sea of Kamtchatka, which is full of rocks, and very tempestuous. Besides the crews are frequently surprized and killed by the islanders and the vessels destroyed. In return the profits are very considerable; the gain upon a successful voyage being at a moderate computation cent. per cent. Should the vessel be capable of performing a second voyage, the expences are of course considerably lessened, and the shares at a lower price.

Some idea of the profits of a successful voyage may be deduced from the sale of a rich cargo of furs brought to Kamtchatka 1772. The tenth part of the skins being delivered to the customs, the remainder was distributed in 55 shares. Each share consisted of 20 sea-otters, 16 black and brown foxes, 10 red foxes, 3 sea-otters tails; and such a portion was sold upon the spot from 800 to 1000 roubles; so that, according to this price, the whole lading was worth about 50,000 roubles.

ARCHIPELAGO di Maldiyas, a part of the Indian-ocean, toward the coast of Malabar and Maldivas, where are 600 islands.

ARCHIPELAGO di Mexico, is the gulph of Mexico, commonly so called by the English, Dutch, and French; where is an infinite number of islands.

ARCHIPELAGO di Nouveau Pais Bas, part of the Northern-ocean, in North-America; lying between the coast of New Belgium and the island vulgarly called L'Ange Eylandt. It is strewed with many little islands.

ARCHIPELAGO di St. Lazaro, part of the Eastern-sea, towards the Ladrone-islands, between Japan, the Philippines, and New Guinea.

ARCIGOVINA, or HERZEGOWINA, a duchy or province of Venetian Dalmatia. It is bounded by Bosnia, Mantenero, and the Adriatic sea. The Italians call it Santa Sabata; or rather it is Ducatus St. Sabæ. This duchy is 70 leagues long and 30 broad; and is generally reckoned to contain about 70,000 families. Its capital is Castel Nuovo, which was taken by the Venetians in the year 1687. The only places now said to be possessed and gar-

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risoned by the Turks, are the castles of Mocrovarz and the town of Blafala. The rest of this province is a fruitful plain, full of populous villages, and mostly inhabited by Christians; who, after the taking of Castel Nuovo, in the beginning of the year 1688, appeared very willing to shake off the Turkish yoke, and submit themselves to the Venetians.

ARCIS, ARCY, or ARCIES, in Latin Arciaca, a little town of Lower Champagne, belonging to the government of this name and Brie, in France. It stands on a hill on the Aube. And hence it is generally called Arcies-sur-l'Aube; Arciaca ad Albam, to distinguish it by this addition from other towns of the same name. Here is a salt-house. It is commonly reported, that in the year 456, after Attila had retired, upon a great famine happening at Paris, St. Genevieve went to Champagne in order to buy corn; and having bought a great deal at Troyes and at Arcies-sur-l'Aube, she sent it to Paris by the rivers Seine and Aube. She loaded 11 boats from Arcies only; whence it is concluded that this town was then a considerable place.

ARCISSA, a large lake of Armenia Major, which several modern authors call Mer de Van, from the city of this last name standing near it. They called it a sea, as its waters are salt. Some call it Lac de Vassan, and others La Mer d'Armenie.

ARCLOW, one of the 6 baronies into which the county of Wicklow, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland, is subdivided.

ARCLOW, or ARKLOW, a little market-town belonging to the last-mentioned barony, in Ireland, and to which it gives its name. It is on the coast, about 31 miles south of Dublin; gives the title of baron to the dukes of Ormond; and sends 2 mem- to the Irish parliament.

ARCO, in Latin Arcus, by the Germans called Arch, a fortified town belonging to the bishopric of Trent; which, though among the Alps, and consequently by some reckoned in Italy, is by the Germans generally placed in the circle of Austria, as the bishop of Trent is a prince of the empire. It is under the protection of the house of Austria; and is situated on the Sarca, near the north extremity of the Garda lake, about 4 miles and a half above the influx of that river into the said lake, and 16 miles south-west of Trent-city. Lat. 46, 5, N. Long. 10, 40, E.

ARCOS, a little town of Lamego, a subdivision belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal, and contains 190 inhabitants.

ARCOS, with the addition de la Frontera, i. e. of the frontier, a town in the kingdom of Seville, a subdivision belonging to the province of Andalusia, in Spain. It was an ancient city of the Cæta. The Romans called it Arcobriga and Colonia

Arcensium

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Artensum. Of the same Celtic termination, Brigas, are several cities in this neighbourhood, particularly Meidobriga, Mirobriga, and Cetobriga. It is an old fortified town, now but small, containing, according to the Geographical System, about 2000 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 3 monasteries, 2 nunneries, and some chapels. It is situated on a high and steep rock, accessible only on the east side, at the foot of which runs the river Guadalete, encompassing the other three sides of the rock. Alphonso the Wise recovered it from the Moors. It has the title of a duchy. Arcos stands about 36 miles south from Seville, and nearly at the same distance north-east from Cadiz.

ARCOS, a village of Old Castile, a province of Spain.

ARCOS, with the addition de Valdevez, a small place of Viana, a district belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains about 440 inhabitants and one parish-church. To its jurisdiction belong 45 parishes.

ARCUEIL, a village within a league of Paris, in the government of this last name, in France. It is called corruptly Arcueil; whereas, according to others, the true name of it is Arcus Julianus, from an aqueduct built there by Julian the Apostate, in the year 357, when he came to refresh himself at Paris after the fatigues of the German war. According to Busching, in this village was built an aqueduct in the year 1624, which is about 200 fathoms long, and in its lowest part 12 high. It conveys excellent water from Rougis to Paris.

ARDACH, or ARDOCH, the name of 4 towns in Ireland; the first in the county of Letchim, the second in the county of East Meath, the third in the county of Longford, and the fourth in the county of Cork, which is the see of a bishop. But Busching has only a barony of that name, a subdivision belonging to the county of Longford, and province of Leinster; together with the little town of Ardagh, which has the privilege of a market. See **ARDOCH**.

ARDANGER, a town containing a provostship, which the sovereign presents, in the circle above the forest of Wiener, Austria.

ARDASCHAT, anciently Artaxat, a city of Armenia, on the confines of Erivan or Schirwan. See **ARTAXATA**.

ARDEA, according to Busching a village of the Campagna di Roma, one of the provinces of the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. Collier says it is an ancient city of Latium, the royal seat of Turnus, and metropolis of the Rutuli, now in ruins: only here is still a castle, with the title of a marquisate, belonging to the family of the Cesarini, and upon the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 36, 25, E. Of the same name, continues he, is a river of Nor-

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mandy, France, which falls into the British ocean near the city of Avranches. But Busching has no such river under that name.

ARDEBEL. See **ARDEVIL**.

ARDECA, or ARDESCHE, a river of Vivarais, a subdivision of Lower Languedoc, in France. It comes from Mirabel and Montpezat, says J. Collier, runs to Aubenas; and having received the Ahofejac, Hebri, Logni, Bordefac, &c. it falls into the Rhone about a league beyond the bridge of St. Esprit, where it divides Languedoc from Vivarais.

ARDEE, or ATHERDEE, a little market and borough town in the county of Louth, and province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament. In the county of Louth the late James II. encamped with 20,000 men, while duke Schomberg lay at Dundalk, another town in this county, with a force by much smaller; and yet the said king never offered him battle, till a French captain, who had fled his country for murder, and listed himself as a trooper under the duke, had conspired with other French Papists, and promised to betray the quarter they were in: but the plot being discovered, the traitors were seized, seven of them hanged, and about 170 expelled the duke's army. Lieutenant-general Douglass having made all the French regiments stand to their arms, commanded such as were Papists to lay their arms down, upon pain of death to such as did not. After this the duke of Schomberg kept close in his camp till reinforced with new succours; and the late king retreated to Ardee, October 16, 1689, from thence to Drogheda, burning the country before him, and not daring to attack the duke.

ARDEMBURG, or ARDENBURG, anciently Rodenburg, a small city of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands. It was formerly one of the most considerable places of this part of the country, and pretty well fortified; till the Dutch, having taken it in 1604, caused it to be dismantled; and, by the treaty of Munster in 1648, it was yielded to them by Philip IV. king of Spain; since which time it has continued in their hands, and the reformed religion has been established in it, though the Roman Catholics are also tolerated. It lies about 4 miles from Sluys to the south-east, as many from Middleburg in Flanders towards the north-east, and 12 in the east direction from Bruges. Lat. 51, 50, N. Long. 3, 20, E.

ARDEN, the common name of forests among the Celts, from the wildly-extensive one which ranged for 500 miles in length across the country of Gaul, or covered more than half the county of Warwick, in Britain, and the sites of which still retain the appellation of Arden, to the much smaller one of the ancient Mancenion, that covered and surrounded the site of the present Manchester.

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Written Arduen by Cæsar and Tacitus in speaking of the forest in Gaul, and Ardven by Ossian, in mentioning the woods of Caledonia; it cannot be compounded of *ar*, the prepositive article in Celtic, and the substantive *den*, as Baxter and Cambden assert it to be; but it is formed from *ard* an adjective, and *ven* the same as *den*. The meaning of the name therefore is not, as Mr. Baxter renders it, simply *the hills*, or even, as the ingenious translator of Ossian interprets it, *the high hill*. *Ard* signifies either *high* or *great*, and *ven* or *den* either an *hill* or *wood*. Arduen, Ardven, or Arden, then, means a considerable wood. Hence, only, the name became applicable to such very different sites, as the plains of Warwickshire and the hills of Scotland: and it was given, not only to the most extensive forests, to that which was the greatest in Gaul, or so considerable in Britain; but to many that were important only within their own contracted districts, as the wood of Mancenion above-mentioned, and others.

ARDENNES, ARDENNE, or ARDEN, a famous forest near Chimay, in French Hainault; it is called in Latin *Ardenna*, *Arduenna Sylva*, and sometimes *Ardænenfis Sylva*. Anciently it was the largest forest in all Gallia Belgica. Cæsar asserts, it began upon the banks of the Rhine, that is, the diocese of Rheims; and in another place of his Commentaries, that it reached from the banks of that river just mentioned, and the country of Trièves or Triers, to that of the Nervii, that is, Hainault, Cambresis, and French Flanders, comprehending 50,000 paces in length, as far as Tournay. But now it begins at Thionville, near the country of Liege, extending over the whole duchy of Luxemburg, the S. part of the bishopric of Liege and Hainault, and reaches to Donchery and Sedan on the frontiers of Champagne, though with several interruptions: for it has been cut down in a great many places, particularly towards its extremities, and several towns and boroughs built there. — About the middle of it is the abbey of St. Hubert, patron of hunters. In many places of this forest are such difficult and narrow passes, that two carts cannot go a-breast in them.

ARDES, in Latin *Ardesia*, it is a little town on the confines of Upper and Lower Auvergne in France, in a very fruitful country: for which reason it is in a manner the staple-town for the trade which is carried on between these two parts of the province. It is also the principal place of the ancient duchy of Mercoeur, and not far from the castle of this last name, lying between Clermont and St. Flour, which was erected by King Charles IX. into a dukedom and peerage in the year 1569, and gave its name to the ancient house of Mercoeur: it now belongs to that of Vendôme.

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ARDES, a tract of land in form of a peninsula, situated on Lake Coin, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland.

ARDECHE. See ARDECA.

ARDEVIL, or ARDEBEL. This was the capital of Persia before Alexander the Great's time, and has been since honoured with the residence of several of their kings; particularly Schich Eidar, the author of the Shah sect, and to whom the late Sophi family owed its origin, lived and died here; as also Sophia Ismael, the first of that race, lies buried there. It is situated in the province of Alderbeitzan, in a valley encompassed all round with very high mountains, which in winter are covered with snow; and hence reckoned unhealthy, particularly to strangers not used to sudden changes. Here every day at noon is a whirlwind of an hour's continuance; so that they have no oranges, lemons, or grapes, but torn in abundance, and very cheap; also good pastures. To the jurisdiction of this city belongs seventy-five villages. It is large, but not close built, nor fortified. It is watered by a small rivulet called Baluchlu, which in April is very much swelled by the rains and the mountain snows, so as to endanger the town with an inundation, unless good care be taken against it, by making trenches to carry it off. This place, besides natural baths of warm water, is honoured with the sepulchre of twelve kings of Persia. The revenue arising from these sepulchres, is greater than that of the crown. It drives a considerable trade with Gilan, Georgia, and Curdistan. The King of Persia has a fine garden here; and, by reason of the tombs of his ancestors, is a sanctuary for offenders, much visited by pilgrims, and is accounted so holy, that the use of wine is forbidden in it; but to no purpose. It is the road for the caravans of silk that go to Smyrna and Constantinople, which have 900 camels at a time. The buildings are better than those of Shamaki; and the bazars are finer, and better covered; but they deal very little in gold stuffs and jewels to what they formerly did. They have a great number of mosques adorned with domes, the most considerable of which stands on the E. side of the town within the walls; and being on a small eminence, is conspicuous at a distance. It is divided into several parts, where they perform their service: the principal of these is tolerably large and round, under a dome raised on a circular wall somewhat low, and rises from the body of the building like a steeple. Before this mosque is a basin, supplied with water from the hills by pipes laid under-ground, and serves to refresh those who in great numbers resort thither to perform their devotions. There are also many bagnios in this town. In Ardebil are only three or four large streets, where the principal shops are. The houses are flat at top, and not very handsome to look at.

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Here are not so many caravanseras as at Shamaki : the Indians have three, though they are in no great numbers ; and the Chinese have none. This town in many parts abounds with alders and lindens. The meidan or great square is 300 paces long, and half as broad, having shops all round it. But the richest goods, when this place flourished, were kept in another exchange, which is a square building, arched over, and opening at three gates into three long streets. The sepulchre of the above-mentioned Scich Eidar is no small ornament to the city. The structures over it, and contiguous to it, compose a sort of castle, consisting of neat courts, cloister-walks, large rooms, and arched vaults, all richly adorned with gold, silver, tapestry, especially the tomb itself, and the chapels leading to it, where are gates plated with gold, rails of massy gold and silver, &c. for the particulars of which see Olearius. But what is most remarkable is Sephi's kitchen, which he himself endowed with a revenue of fifty crowns a-day, to provide food for the poor ; which endowment has been so increased by succeeding kings, that in Olearius's time, 1000 persons were at least fed three times a-day out of it. Most of the houses which are not in the bazars, have the convenience of gardens full of fruit-trees ; and there are some large spots in the out-parts of the town, where the houses stand at a distance, and the intervals are planted with trees. Hence the city is of a large extent, with many salient angles. It lies 30 miles E. of Tauris, in Lat. 36, 5, N. Long. 47, 6. E.

ARDFERT, or **ARDFREAT**, a borough town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in the S. W. parts of Ireland. It is the see of a bishop, lies on the coast, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. See **ARDRET**.

ARDGLASS, one mile from Killogh, and fix from Down-Patrick, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, Ireland, was, next to Carrickfergus, the principal town of trade in Ulster before the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; formerly a parliamentary borough, but is now a heap of noble ruins, consisting of several castles. It was situated upon a rocky creek, fit only for small vessels or fishing-boats ; but its trade was carried on in Killogh harbour, thence called the haven of Ardglass.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suffex, five miles N. W. of East Grinstead, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

ARDMEANACH, a large territory of Ross-shire in Scotland. It is a peninsula lying E. and W. betwixt the bay or firth of Cromartie, and the Murray and Beaulay firths. It is called by the natives Elland Dow, i. e. the black island ; for the rivers and fresh streams to the N. W. form it in a manner into an isle, and it formerly belonged to the royal family of Scotland, Charles I. having borne

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the title of Baron or Lord of Ardmeanach, when but two years old. The principal places on it are the royal boroughs of Fortrose and Rosemarky, with the villages of Cromartie, Kilboky, &c. At the first of these was anciently the famous canonry of Ross, as it is commonly pronounced Chennerly, with a bishop's seat, (which, and Fortrose, see).

It is for the most part a fertile tract, abounding in corn and cattle, with numerous seats of gentlemen, particularly of the name of Mackenzie. In it is a famous waste or common, called the Muhlbuy, extending for some miles, and in parts of it almost from one side of the firth to the other, and particularly along the Cromarty-firth. Yet this heath is not utterly barren, but makes a very good walk for cattle, particularly sheep ; and the mosses in it furnish the inhabitants with plenty of firing, called peat and turf, the only fuel they use ; together with large roots and trunks of fir-trees, dug many fathoms out of the ground, so rich and resinous as to serve the middling sort instead of candles in winter. But a stranger, who travels this way, particularly to or from Ferrintosh, had need to be very wary of the many deep pits in the way, from the digging of the above-mentioned peat and firs, and not venture without a guide ; since the road is very far from being well marked, and as even some of the inhabitants have been known at times to have lost their lives there, and tumbled in horse and all irrecoverably. See **FERRINTOSH**.

In this peninsula are several kains, as they are called, particularly of Drumferkit, where a battle is said to have been fought ; and a remarkable large one to the westward, not far from Kinkell. See **SCOTLAND**.

In Ardmeanach, a very pompous house, like a palace, called New-hall, was begun by Colonel Urquhart, of the Squad faction for Sunderland ; but misfortunes, and his death soon after, prevented its being finished. The shell still remains standing.

ARDMACH. See **ARMAGH**.

ARDOCH, a place in Strathern, which is a subdivision of Perthshire, in Scotland, where are the remains of a Roman camp (if indeed the Roman eagle penetrated so far) ; and here several medals, sepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity are said to be found.

ARDRA, or **ARDRES**, a kingdom, with a capital of the same name, on the Slave coast of Guinea, in Africa.

The city is situated near the river Lagos, about twelve leagues from a little bay called La Praye, where the ships ride. Its walls are only of earth, but so firm, that no mortar is comparable to it, and the ditches are within the wall. No body, it is said, enters the king's apartment, unless expressly sent for, except the grand Marabout, who enters

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at all hours, and none but he appears in the king's presence, otherwise than prostrate. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worship. However, they are very courageous; and their king was absolute till lately, that the king of Dahomy made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under subjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans, yet the natives live to a very great age, but the small-pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt.

The palace is large and well built, with charming gardens about it. The great Marabout's decisions are authentic, and without appeal in all matters, as well of religion as state. In the year 1670 this prince sent an ambassador to the king of France, to offer him an assurance of commerce, a particular protection for his ships, and an abatement of customs in favour of the French nation. This emperor's ambassador, called Mattheo Lopez, was accompanied by three of his children, three of his wives, and several slaves. Ardra lies in Lat. 5, 5. N. Long. 4, 10, E.

ARDRACH, a town of Longford, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. See ADRACH.

ARDRATHEN, or ARDRAT, in Latin Ardratum, a town with the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Armagh, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland.

ARDRES, in Latin Ardra, Arda, or Ardea, a strong town, belonging to the county of Guines, a subdivision of what is called the re-conquered country of the Boulognois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, stands on a hill in the midst of morasses, has the title of a principality, and was formerly subject to its own lords; but has long since been united to the crown of France. Here also is the seat of a royal provostship, consisting of a lieutenant-general, an attorney of the king and recorder, which likewise serves for the county of Guines, and is under the bailiwick of Montreuil; and it is also a royal mayor or mayoralty. Near this town, in June 1520, was a famous interview betwixt Henry VIII. king of England, and Francis I. king of France, for the rectifying of a treaty of peace: at this time they appointed also a tournament, at which the attendants of both princes were very richly clothed; and the appearance was so splendid, that the place where they met was called *Le champs de drap d'or*, i. e. the field of cloth of gold. In 1596, Cardinal Albert of Austria took Ardres for the Spaniards, but soon after was obliged to resign it to the French. Since that time the Spaniards have often

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attempted to take it, but in vain. The government of Ardres is under that of Picardy, and comprehends 19 parishes, and is free from taile or imposts. It lies about two leagues from Guines, and ten S. of Calais. Lat. 50, 45. N. Long 2, 3. E.

ARDROSS, i. e. in Erse, the heights or high parts of Ross-shire in Scotland. These are the middle, hilly, and most uninhabited districts of that county, being chiefly for pasture: though a gentleman of the name of Mackenzie has a mansion here, which bears the name of Ardross; and there appears to be a good deal of arable land round it.

ARDS, a pretty large district in the shire of Inverness, to the north-west of the town of that name, inhabited mostly by the clan of Frasers, where stood Castle-downy, (now demolished) the seat of the unfortunate Simon, lord Lovat. In this country, the name of which signifies high, great part of the family estate lay, as did another part of it in Stratherrie, on the south-side of Lochness. This too is inhabited principally by the Frasers; and both are vassals to the family of Lovat, who are chieftains of the clan. The Ards abound with rich corn-fields, and has also wide pastures and high hills for feeding of cattle. Along it runs up north-west Beaulieu frith, an arm of that of Murray; and at the entrance into it from Inverness is Bunchrow, a seat of the late president Forbes. At the battle of Culloden fire and sword were carried into the Ards, under the command of one Lockhart. It consists of two parishes, Kirkhill and Kiltarilly. Of this country was the reverend Mr. James Frazer, minister of Kirkhill, a paper of whose, concerning Beaulieu-frith and Lochness, we find among the earliest of our Philosophical Transactions. And the late Mr. James Frazer, of Relick, was also a native of Ards, and well known for his skill in the Arabic, from which language he gave the world the life of the late Shach Nadir of Persia: he was also noted for his collection of Arabic and other oriental manuscripts, which were purchased by the university of Oxford. From the same hands were obtained, by a gentleman of Scotland, a set of eastern heads, curiously painted in miniature, who gave them to the late Mr. Pope; which last virtuoso presented them to the university above-mentioned; and, if our information be right, this successive conveyance is recorded in their public acts.

ARDS, one of the baronies of the county of Down, belonging to the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. It is situated between the lake of Strangford and the sea; its south part lying opposite to Lecale. Ards is a narrow strip of land, in some places three, and in none above six miles broad. The soil is for the most part tolerably good. Sir Thomas Smith obtained a patent for the barony of Ards from queen Elizabeth, and sent his natural son with a colony to possess it; but was intercepted, and

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and slain by some Irishman, probably its natural proprietor. This attempt cost Sir Thomas 10000*l*. Yet after his death it was neglected, and king James I. granted Ards to some of the Scottish nobility.

ARE, one of the principal rivers in the West-riding or west part of Yorkshire. It rises at the foot of Pennigent, the highest hill on this side of the country, in that rough and rocky tract called Craven, from the British word crage or craig, i. e. a rock. This river is so winding and crooked towards its source, that people pass over it seven or eight times in half an hour, by walking in a straight road; and its course is so smooth and gentle, that it hardly appears to move; whence it has its name, the British ara signifying slow and easy. It runs south-eastwards a long way, and almost across this riding, before it falls into the Don near Snath; and so passes into the Ouse, between six and seven miles below York city. On the river of Are stand the towns of Otley and Wetherby.

AREBALILLO, one of the rivers of Old Castile in Spain. It rises also in that province, and falls into the Douro.

AREBON, **AREBO**, or **AREBA**, a fine, large, and oblong town; situated on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, and at the mouth of the river Formosa, though Mr. Bosman says 50 miles higher, and ships may go farther on its numerous branches. It is indifferently furnished with houses and inhabitants; the former are built of reeds and leaves. This place, and the country round it, is governed by a viceroy. Here were formerly two factories, the one belonging to the English, and the other to the Dutch. But the English not having traded hither for many years past, their house is fallen down, and the factors and brokers of that nation, who remained here, were incorporated with those of the Dutch. If a woman has twins in this place, she and they are sacrificed; unless the mother is bought off by a woman slave; but the children are sure to become victims to a demon, supposed to be hovering in a wood near the town. Arebon lies in lat. 5, 7, N. Long. 5, 9, W.

AREDEM, a town on the coast of Malabar, near the island of Goa, in the East-Indies; with a good harbour, defended by a fort, named Tiracol, which the Portuguese took sword in hand from the natives in 1747. They then seized upon the arsenal of the town, where they found above 200 cannon; and in the harbour they also attacked and seized 32 vessels, ten of which were twenty-gun ships, called pallasés.

AREGA, a small place belonging to the district of Thomar, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

AREGNO, one of the small districts comprehended under that of Balagna, in the country on

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this side the mountains, or north-east part of the island of Corsica, in the upper division of Italy.

AREKEA, a sea-port town of the Red-sea, 55 miles from Suaquem. It is large and well-fortified, and at the entrance of the port is an island of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a principality lying in the Eyfell, between the archbishopric of Cologne, the duchy of Juliers, and the county of Blankenheim, being but small in circuit. The dukes of Aremberg and Arschat are a line of the princely house of Ligne. Aremberg was only a county, till Margaret, heiress and daughter of Robert, count of Aremberg, carried it to her consort, John of Barbançon. The emperor, Maximilian II. raised this John, or his son Charles, in 1576, to be a prince of the empire, and the county to be a principality; and, in 1644, the emperor, Ferdinand III. conferred on this house the ducal dignity. The chief place of this principality is a small town of the same name, containing a citadel. There are also the villages of Reetz and Hylingen.

ARENA, a little place belonging to the Farther Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

ARENBOUT-CAPEL, (chapel of) belonging to the jurisdiction of Dunkirk, in the government of this last name, in France. See **DUNKIRK**.

ARENDONK, a borough or village called a liberty, within the jurisdiction and territory of Antwerp, belonging to the marquisate of the Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands: though not walled, it is not inferior to many cities, on account of the great number of houses, inhabitants, and churches contained in it.

ARENDSEE, a district containing a lake of the same name, about a German mile in circuit; in the Old Mark, electorate of Mark, Germany. The chief town is of the same name, situated on the lake, which is from 20 to 30 fathoms deep. The town is divided into the old and new town, and has a noble Protestant cloister, in which reside an abbeys and six ladies.

ARENS, or **ARENSHARDE**, i. e. the district of Arens, belonging to the bailiwick of Gottorf, a subdivision of the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is almost 2 short miles in length, and very nearly of the same breadth. Its soil is generally but poor and indifferent. In Arens lies the most part of the famous Dannewerk, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Danish king, Gotric, about the beginning of the 9th century, caused to be built across the country from Hollingsted, as far as the Sley, which is a length of between 8 and 9 German miles, or upwards of 46 English, in order to be a defence against the incursions of the Saxons and Slavi. It was at first 60 feet high, and of the same breadth: some centuries after it was improved and raised with

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with 18 feet of stone-wall, being provided with several towers; and in succeeding ages it had farther additions made to it and better fortified. A great part of it still remains. In this district are the parishes of Hollingsted, and Haddeby or Haddebue. The church of the latter, built in the year 826, is the first and oldest in the duchy of Sleswick, and even in all Denmark; but it has been several times demolished by those people, who returned again to idolatry. It lies opposite to the town of Sleswick towards the south, and on the farther side of the Sley; the people of this district were the first Christians that were baptised in this country. Its name is written 8 different ways; and some would explain it by *Hafenstadt*, but others by *Hauptstadt*; for in this place anciently stood a town, of which the church is the only remainder.

ARENSBERG, a district in the county of Schauenburg, Westphalia, which contains the parish of Steinbergen, 6 villages, and feignorial-farm, which probably was a predatory citadel. In it count Hermann of Holstein Schauenburg resided from 1582 to 1592, having resigned the bishopric of Minden.

ARENSBERG, the chief town of a county of the same name in the bishopric of Cologne; is the assembly of the provincial states; lying on the Ruhr, and the seat of the head free choir. The county is for the greatest part woody and mountainous; nevertheless it contains several gentlemen's seats, villages, and some small towns.

ARENSBURG, the principal place on the isle of Oesel, in the entrance of Riga-bay, which formerly belonged to Sweden, but is now a part of the general government of Riga, and under the dominion of Russia. It is situated near the southern coast, and fortified with a castle. Here resides the governor of the country.

ARENSWALD, a circle in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

ARENSWALD, a town belonging to the marquisate or electorate of Brandenburg, in Germany, in the circle of the same name, near the lake Slavin, upon the confines of Pomerania, about 4 leagues from Lansperg to the north, and 8 from Stetin to the north-east.

ARENTIM, a kind of district called Conto, belonging to the audience of Braga, a subdivision of the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It has only one parish.

AREQUIPA, a mountain in Peru, being one of the most considerable of the Andes, on account of its being a far more formidable Volcano than any in the known world.

AREQUIPPA, a city of Peru, in South-America; in the valley of Quilea, 20 leagues from the sea, one of the most considerable in this province, both for the goodness of its soil, which produces

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corn and wine, and likewise for the conveniency of carriage by the river Chila, which runs through the city, falls into the South-sea, and at its mouth forms the commodious harbour, Aranta, from which all sorts of merchandise are brought up to Arequipa: nor is this place less wealthy on account of the silver-mines, which are not above 14 leagues off. The country where it stands is liable to earthquakes, it having experienced 4 in a few years, which laid it in ruins; besides, there is in it a volcano, or burning mountain, which in the year 1600 threw out red hot stones and ashes with such a hideous noise as was heard as far as Lima, and spoiled the fruits of Peru. This city is subject to the Spaniards. The houses are handsomely built of stone, and vaulted; though not all of an equal height, they are generally lofty, commodious, finely decorated without, and elegantly furnished within. The temperature of the air here is so remarkably mild that there is never an excess of heat or cold, and the surrounding fields are perpetually covered with verdure and enamelled with flowers. What greatly contributes to the health of the inhabitants is their care in keeping the streets clean by means of canals, which extend to a river near the city, by which all the filth is swept away. It is very populous, and many noble families reside there. It is the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Lima, from whence it is situated 100 leagues. Lat. 17, 5. N. Long. 73, 5. W.

ARESGOL, or **HARESGOL**, a province of Africa. It is so called from its capital, where its governor resides. It is bounded by Oran on the east, by the Mediterranean on the north, by Humanbar on the west, and by Tremecen on the south, part of which kingdom it formerly was. The town is of such antiquity that its origin cannot be traced: but it has been often destroyed and rebuilt. It was taken and plundered, particularly in the year 1570, by Peter, count of Navarre; and since rebuilt by the Arabs, who are now in possession of it by consent of the Turks, paying them a small tribute as an acknowledgment: and the citadel, where their governor resides, is garrisoned by troops of the latter. This was anciently a considerable place, and is supposed to be Ptolemy's Siga Colonia, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the shore east of Oran. The present town, Marmol tells us, stands at the mouth of a river of the same name; but now called the Tefenez or Tefene, which washes it all round, except on the south side, where is a narrow passage among the rocks. It was once the capital of the kingdom of Tremecen, then but an inconsiderable place, but hath since raised itself on its ruins.

ARETHUSA, a city of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey, with the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Apamea. Also another city of Macedonia, in European Turkey. And

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And likewise a lake of Armenia bears the same name.

ARETHUSA, a celebrated fountain near the city of Syracuse, in Sicily; famous for the quantity of its waters and the number of fishes it contained. Many fables were invented by the ancients concerning this fountain.

ARETIUM, the same with Arezzo; which see.

ARANALO, a town belonging to the province of Old Castile, in Spain; situated near the confluence of the rivers Andaja and Arebalillo. It is called the Noble, as many considerable families of that rank derive their origin from it.

AREZZO, a city belonging to the territory of Florence, in the middle division of Italy. It is the ancient Aretium of Pliny, or Arretium of Ptolemy; and is said to have been built by Areta, the son of Janus. It was one of the 12 Etrurian cities, or Tuscan colonies; and of such opulence that it assisted the Romans at one time with 30,000 pieces of gold. Yet it had fallen into decay, when Cosmo de Medicis, the first grand duke of Tuscany, took it under his protection; since which time it has successively recovered itself. It was famed in ancient times for a fine kind of earthen vessels which were made here, and much esteemed by the Romans, as appears from one of Martial's epigrams. Arezzo is situated on the declivity of a mountain, in the middle of a fruitful plain, about 3 miles from the fens of Chianus, which empty themselves into the Arno, a little below it. In it are fine old houses and churches; and it is a bishop's see, formerly under the jurisdiction of Florence, but now exempt from it. It was much depopulated and wasted by the Goths, Lombards, and many other tyrants, till it fell under the dominion of the Florentines. It has been often taken and retaken, particularly during the last wars of Florence, about two centuries ago. It hath given birth to several celebrated persons, as Mecænas, Augustus's favourite, the great patron of learned men; so that all future favourers of literature have been dignified with his name. Here also was born Guido Aretini, the inventor of the 6 notes of music, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; and likewise his infamous favourite, Peter Aretini, well known for his biting satires and shameful dialogues. He lies interred in St. Luke's church at Venice. Donatus, bishop of Arezzo suffered martyrdom here, and is buried in the cathedral built during the reign of the emperor Valentinian, by Zenobius, one of his tribunes. Pope Gregory X. is also interred in it. Arezzo lies 17 miles west of Civita or Citta de Castadella, and 40 south east from the city of Florence. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 13, 15, E.

ARFWIDSJERF, or **ARFWIDSJAUR**, one of the two pastorates or parishes, of which all Pitea-Lapmark consists, this last being one of the subdivisions of Lapland, the fourth great district of Swe-

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den. In it is a jurisdiction and judiciary court, house; and it has also a market-place, where the burghers of the town of Pitea, which lies 12 miles off, resort to carry on a trade at the fair. **Arwidjaur**, the only Lap-village in this parish, consists of 38 Laplander families, who pay tribute only to the crown of Sweden.

ARGA, one of the three principal rivers which water the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. It empties itself into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a city of New Castile, in the diocese of Toledo, and kingdom of Spain. It is noted, according to Collier, for a council which was held here in the year 1473, where it was enacted, "That all such clergymen as did not understand Latin were to be excluded from church-preferments; all bishops were obliged to say mass thrice, and every single, regular priest four times a year." But if this be the same place with what Busching calls Argenta, in the province of New Castile for (he mentions no other like it) he only says, that it is a small town, with a castle.

ARGANIL, a small town of Coimbra, one of the districts belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 1100 inhabitants, with only one parish; gives the title of count, and belongs to the bishop of Coimbra. Under its jurisdiction are placed 4 parishes.

ARGANTA. See **ARGAN**.

ARGENCES, a borough or large village and barony of Campagne de Caen, a territory of Lower Normandy, in the government of this last name, in France.

ARGENS, or **L'ARGENS**, in Latin Fluvius Argenteus, so called from the clearness of its waters; a river of Provence in France, which has three springs, one that issues from Seillous, or, as Busching has it, near St. Maximin; the second, in the district of St. Martin de Varages, and the third in that of Barjols. After receiving the Caulon, Caramie, Grannegonne, and Lendolle, it falls at length into the sea below Frejus.

This is the river which Marc Antony, in his expedition against Lepidus, flung himself into, to encourage his army in gaining the opposite side, and where he surprized Lepidus asleep in his tent, a-bed, &c. &c.

ARGENTA, or **ARGENTEA**, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of European Turkey.

ARGENTAC, a town of France on the Limosin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles S. E. of Tullies, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Long. 2, 3, E. Lat. 45, 5, N.

ARGENTAN, or **ARGENTON**, hence in Latin Argentamum, and Argentomum; the Argentomagus of the ancients, and by the Romans called Ara Genue. It is a town situated in Les Marches,

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a territory belonging to Lower Normandy, in the government of this last name in France, upon a rising ground, on the banks of the river Orne, in the middle of a very fruitful plain. It is well built, and its walls are flanked with towers and surrounded with ditches. Here are four suburbs. It is a viscounty and marquisate; is the seat of an election, bailiwick, forest-court, salt-house, or granary; has three parish churches, four convents, and two hospitals, with a town-house. It is governed by a mayor and three aldermen. The trade of this town and its neighbourhood consists in corn; several manufactories, in which are made fine linen, lawn, and gauze, with other thin cloths; likewise hats and tanned leather. It lies between Falaise and Sees, four leagues S. E. of the former, and five N. W. of the latter, and about 45 miles S. W. of Bourges, in Lat. 48, 46, N. Long. 0, 3, E. Of the same name is a town in Berry.

ARGENTARIA, a town of ancient Gaul, thought to stand in the place where the city Colmar now stands. It is remarkable for a great victory gained by the emperor Gratian over the Lentienses, in the month of May, A. D. 378. The Romans, being but few in number, were at first overpowered, and obliged to give ground; but soon returning to the charge, they gained in the end a complete victory. Thirty thousand of the barbarians, and among the rest their king Triarius, were killed on the spot; and all the rest, except 5000, taken prisoners.

ARGENTARO (Monte) in Latin Mons Argentarius, a cape and promontory of the state called Presidii, in the middle division of Italy, according to the author of the Geographical System, and on the Tuscan coast, about 12 miles south of Orbitello. It juts out into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, and is a serviceable land-mark on that coast. It has its name either from a silver-like whiteness, or on account of some mines of that metal formerly worked here; but which is the true origin has not been certainly determined. Busching says that it is a small fortified place.

ARGENTAT a little town belonging to the viscounty of Turenne, a subdivision of the government of Limosin, in France. It has an abbey.

ARGENTEA, or LA PLATA, a large city, one of the most remarkable of Peru, and the capital of Los Charcas, a province of South-America. It is situated near the river Picolmago, and extremely rich in silver-mines, 18 miles east of Potosi, and 180 south of Cusco. It is also the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Lima, and in possession of the Spaniards.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the isle of France; seated on the river Seine, 5 miles north-west of Paris, and 12 south-east of Pontoise. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the Bene-

dictine priory they pretend to have the seamless coat of Christ: in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Long. 2, 28, E. Lat. 48, 52, N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Armancon, 8 miles south of Tonnarre, 8 north-east of Noyers, and 5 north-west of Reviere.

ARGENTIERE, a little town of Lower Vivarais, in the diocese of Viviers, a subdivision of Lower Languedoc, belonging to the government of this last name, in France.

ARGENTIERE (Col de) in Latin Mons Argentarius, is, according to Collier one of the Alps, bordering on the marquisate of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, which opens a passage out of France into that country.

ARGENTIERE, or ARGENTIERA, is an island of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly known by the name of Cimolis, and which is still by the modern inhabitants called Kimoli. The French navigators have named it Argentiere, from the silver mines discovered in it; but these are now shut up, and the natives deny all knowledge of such metal being in the island, from an apprehension that the Turks might compel them to labour in the mines. It is a barren spot, destitute of all water but what can be saved in cisterns; and has but one village in it. Lat. 36, 50, N. Long. 23, 10, E.

There is not a more dismal place in all the Levant than this island, which is covered with rocks that scarcely suffer a few trees to grow; and in which the land exhibits no verdure. Some fields of barley and cotton are indeed to be found round the village, which is only an assemblage of miserable cottages, where the women, children, and cattle all croud promiscuously together. The dress of the women is inconceivably ridiculous, consisting of an enormous load of linen sufficiently dirty. Their under-petticoat is only their short shift embroidered with red, that leaves their legs exposed; the thickness of which is esteemed a principal article of female beauty; those to whom nature has denied this advantage endeavour to supply the deficiency by three or four pair of thick stockings. When the leg is so uniformly thick all the way as to be truly perfect according to their standard; the ladies add a pair of half boots of cut velvet, frequently decorated with small silver buttons. The pirates who infest the Archipelago pass their winter in Argentiera, and by spending their money among the natives, console them for all their inconveniences.

An usage is established in this island, well known to East-India sailors, of taking a wife for the term of a man's residence there. The issue of such occasional adventures are sufficiently handsome to be distinguished among the women, notwithstanding the

the dress by which they disfigure themselves. The number of inhabitants is much diminished of late years, and they now scarcely amount to 200. Those Catholic families that were here in the time of Tournesfort have since joined the Greek church.

This island is celebrated for the earth, known by the name of Cimolia terra; which, according to the ancients, was efficacious in St. Anthony's-fire, inflammations, and other external affections; being applied by way of cataplasm. They also used it for bleaching linen and cleaning of clothes. This earth, though long disregarded and supposed to be lost, is however still very plentiful in Argeptiera, Siphanto, Milo, and other of those islands; and is a marble of a lax and friable texture, of a pure bright white colour, and soft to the touch. It is evidently the same substance as that is found in the county of Cornwall, and which we call Stearites, or the Soap-rock.

ARGENTINE, a small town, or large village, in the county of Marienne, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

ARGENTON, in Latin Argentomagus, and according to some modern writers, Argentomum, a town of Lower Berry, belonging to the government of this last name, in France. It stands near the borders of the province of Poitou, on the banks of the river Creuse, which divides it into the Upper and Lower town: in the former is a chapel, dedicated to St. Benedict, and a college for polite literature; in the latter is a convent of Franciscan friars, and the church of St. Saviour, which is a chapel of ease to the parochial church of St. Stephen, standing without, but very near the city. It lies 18 leagues from Bourges, to the S. W. See **ARGENTAN**.

ARGIA, **ARGOLICA**, or **ARGOLIS**, a province of Peloponnesus, in European Turkey. It is bounded on the south by Laconia, and the Sinus Argolicus, now Golfo di Napoli; on the east by the Egean sea; on the north by Sinus Saronicus, now Golfo d'Engina, and by Corinthia; and on the west by Arcadia. Its ancient inhabitants were the Argivi, and the latter the Pelasgi. The soil is marshy, and abounding with vines. The beginning of the kingdom of the Argives was about the year of the world 2091, which was 300 years before the reign of Cecrops, the first king of the Athenians; 674 years before the destruction of Troy, in the time of Abraham, and the 44th year of the life of Isaac: and this Inachus was the progenitor of the most celebrated families in the Peloponnesus. The kingdom of the Argives ended with Acrisius, anno mundi 2742.

ARGILE (shire of). See **ARGYLE**.

ARGINUSÆ, a small island belonging to Greece, near which the Athenians under Conon gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians, who lost their general, Callicratides.

ARGLASS, or rather **ARDGLASS**, i. e. the Grey height, a small town belonging to the county of Down (perhaps in the barony of Ards, which see), and province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland: it has a haven, and formerly gave title of earl to Lord Cromwell of Oakham. Here are noble ruins of several castles, which seem to have been of vast extent. Next to Newry and Down, it was once the principal town for trade in all the province. It is situated on a rocky creek, fit only for small vessels or fishing-boats, but its trade was carried on at Killock harbour, thence called the haven of Ardglass. It hath several proprietors; but the greatest part of it, with a good estate about it, belongs to the earl of Kildare. It is about a mile from Killogh, and six miles from Down-Patrick.

ARGOB. We read, Deut. iii. 4. that the Israelites took all his (viz. Og's) cities, all the region of Argob, the kingdom of Og in Bashan. It is controverted among writers, whether Argob and Bashan were equivalent terms, or quite distinct, or whether the former denoted only some part of the country denoted by the latter. Now this matter may, I think, be cleared from verses 13, 14, 15, for here Moses saith, I gave unto the half tribe of Manasseh all the region of Argob, with all Bashan. Jair, the son of Manasseh took all the country of Argob. And I gave Gilead unto Machir. Here in verse 14 the region of Argob seems plainly to be spoken of as a part of Bashan; and verse 14, 15, the region of Argob is said to be given unto Jair, and Gilead unto Machir: So that these two together seem to have made up the country, or at least the kingdom, of Bashan. As to the particular situation of these two tracts, viz. Argob and Gilead, it is evident enough that Gilead, properly so called, was the tract wherein lies the mount or hills of Gilead; and consequently that the remaining part of the kingdom of Og was that called the region of Argob, lying N. of the other.

ARGONAUTS, in Latin Argonautæ, the name given to those valiant Greeks, who, in the infant state of Greece, and before the siege of Troy accompanied Jason to Colchis, the present Mingrelia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in order to take away the golden fleece. The number of those adventurous Argives and Thessalians is said to have been 52 or 54, the principal of whom were Jason, Orpheus, the two brothers Castor and Pollux, Telamon and Peleus, both sons of Æacus, and fathers of Ajax, and Achilles, Laertes the father of Ulysses, Amphiarus a famed soothsayer, Hercules, Hylas, Theseus, and Perithous, with others of less note. These, having agreed upon this Argonautic expedition, which is computed to have happened in the 11th year of Gideon, judge of Israel, and about the year of the world 2700, embarked in a ship called

Argo

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Argo, 50 cubits in length, the first long ship seen in Greece, whence they had the name of Argonauts; and having sailed through the Hellespont, Propontis, and Thracian Bosphorus, boldly launched into the Euxine sea, and at last arrived at the court of Oetes, king of Colchis, where they met with a kind reception. His great wealth, or golden mines, couched under the figure of the golden fleece, being kept under a strong guard, or, as the poets feign, by a watchful and furious dragon, there was no possibility of surprising, much less attempting it by force. But Medea, the king's daughter, being enamoured of Jason, agreed to come away with him after she had found means to circumvent the guards, and bring off all the wealth, with which they returned to Greece. Though this matter seems to be wrapt up in deep allegory, has all the marks of mere romance and fable; yet chronologers, particularly the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton, looked upon it as a real event; and has accordingly, in his chronology, endeavoured to fix the æra of this Argonautic expedition, nearly as above-mentioned. But thus much seemed necessary to be said of it here. See COLCHIS and MINGRELIA.

ARGONNE, one of the subdivisions of Lower Champagne, in the government of this last name, and of Brie, in France. It extends itself from Champagne into the duchy of Barr, and is a strip of land about 20 French leagues in length. Some reckon St. Menehould its capital, which Busching places in the territory of Chalons. In Argonne are the following places; namely, Clermont, Beaumont, Villefranche, Varennes, Grand Pre, and Montfaucou.

ARGOON, or ARGUN, a river on the confines of the Mongol desert and Siberia. It has its source in about 49 degrees N. Lat. and 135 Long. E. and falls into the Amoor.

ARGOS. This ancient kingdom, in Greece, was more anciently called Ægiala and Apia; but it changed such its name for that of Argolis, from Argos, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, who was sister to Apis, upon whom the kingdom devolved, because Apis died without issue. It was also sometimes stiled Hippim and Hippoboton (signifying in Greek breeding horses), from the neighbouring pastures, in which Neptune is said to have fed his horses, but rather in fact for an excellent breed of horses, which that country was famed for. This kingdom is situated on the north-east side of Peloponnesus, surrounded on the east by the two bays of Saron, (now Golfo de Neapoli) and of Argos, and has the kingdom of Sicyon, or Achaia Propria and Arcadia on north and west, and that of Laconia on the south. What its ancient limits were is hard to say: but it was very much enlarged by some of its monarchs, so that it extended itself from east to west from 38, 43, to 40, E. Long. (or about 70 miles),

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and north and south from 37 and a half to 38, 20, N. Lat. (or about 50 miles). Its chief river is the Inachus, so called from Inachus the founder of the kingdom, to whom Argos above-said was the third successor. It empties itself into the bay of Argos, now called Golfo de Engia, near the port Asine. On this river was situated the metropolis, called also Inachus, and famous (among other things) for the death of Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, who, having forced an entrance into it, was knocked on the head with a tile, flung by an old woman from the top of a house. Here was also the brazen tower, in which Danaë, being there confined by her father, was deflowered by Jupiter. It was much enriched by its trade, and particularly that of a fine breed of horses, as above observed. The government of Argos (and afterwards Mycena) continued altogether monarchical from its first foundation to its establishing itself into a downright democracy. Pausanias indeed observes, that the Argives were extremely jealous of their liberties, and were ever endeavouring to encroach upon the royal prerogative. However, they did not wholly clip it till after a long succession of princes. The Heraclidæ, who were of the family of Perseus, recovered the kingdom from that of Pelops, about 80 years after the taking of Troy, or about 40 years before its becoming a commonwealth; for it was during that space that the people gained so much ground upon their kings, that they left them little else but the bare name. But by what laws they were anciently governed, or by whom they were enacted, and how far these monarchs were tied by them, is what we will not pretend to say. This kingdom, Eusebius tells us out of Castor, was founded 1080 years before the first Olympiad, that is (according to Usher) in the year of the world 2148. So that Inachus, the founder of it, was cotemporary with Abraham, and with Thurimachus, the 7th king of Sicyon. It continued under the name of the Argolic kingdom till the reign of Acrisius, the 14th king of it, who transferred the seat of it to Mycena, a city of his own founding, about the year of the world 2700, and about the year 550 of its foundation; from which time that part of it continued to be called the kingdom of Mycena, till the dissolution, which happened about the year 2020, when the Heraclidæ made themselves masters again both of this and the whole Peninsula, after it had stood upwards of 77 years, and under the government of 21 monarchs. The Argolic kingdom, properly so called, retained likewise its own kings after this division, until the Heraclidæ, whose family had been set aside by that of Euristheus, the implacable enemy of Hercules and all his race, above an age before. These dividing the Peninsula into three kingdoms, that of Argos had not continued above 40 years before Melas, their last king, having made a push to recover

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cover the royal prerogative, which was dwindled by that time to its lowest pitch, lost the kingdom and his life, after which the Argovic government was changed into a democracy.

ARGOS, or **ARGO** (the city of) was anciently the metropolis of Agamemnon, king of the preceding. It is situated on the river Planizza, the antient Inachus above-mentioned, 14 miles from Napoli di Romania to the north, 24 from Corinth towards the south-east, and 43 from Leontari towards the east. It was anciently a very stately and magnificent city, and for several ages capital of a kingdom, afterwards a common-wealth as above-related. But it is now only a village, with a castle; yet it is the see of a Greek archbishop, who has a tolerable palace, though the rest of the houses are very indifferent. The town was sold to the Venetians in 1388, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in 1463, but recovered by General Morosini in 1686, and lost again to the Turks in the present century. Lat. 37, 30. Long. 23 E.

ARGOSTOLI, a sea-port town of the isle of Cephallonia, over-against Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is 5 miles distant.

ARGOW, a country of Switzerland, according to Collier, bordering on the lake of Constance; it is so called from the river Arg. Some modern authors, who divide Switzerland into four parts, make Argow one of them.

ARGUIN, or **ARGUIM**, an island on the coast of Africa, about 16 miles distant from Cape Blanco, situated in W. Long. 16, 30, N. Lat. 20, 20. It is scarce two miles in length; notwithstanding which, it was a bone of contention for 87 years between the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French; and, after a variety of fortune, has at last been totally abandoned.

This island was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1444, when a fleet bound to the east touched at Arguim, and from some little trade carried on with the natives it was imagined, that a settlement there might be of some advantage to Portugal. In consequence of this opinion, a fort was erected on the island, and the Portuguese enjoyed the peaceable possession of it till 1638. At this time the Dutch, having received a minute account of the condition of the island, resolved to attack it; and accordingly landed without molestation from the garrison, which was too weak to oppose them. The Portuguese, however, defended themselves with great intrepidity, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms. The Dutch immediately set about repairing the fortifications, and securing it in the best manner they could: however, in 1665, the fort was reduced almost to an heap of rubbish by an English squadron; but as the fortifications were totally destroyed, and only a small garrison left there, it was

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easily re-taken by the Dutch the next year. They now redoubled their diligence in strengthening the island; entering into alliance with Moorish chiefs, procuring a number of families to settle under protection of the fort, and giving extravagant prices for gums, in order to monopolize the gum-trade. By this means the gum-trade of the French Senegal company was almost entirely destroyed; upon which they fitted out a squadron, dispossessed the Dutch, and had the island finally ceded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen.

Though the Dutch now seemed to be finally expelled, they resolved not to part so easily with such a valuable settlement. Under pretence of being subjects of the elector of Brandenburg, therefore they erected one of the forts which had been demolished, and there maintained themselves in spite of the utmost endeavours of the French company to dispossess them. Numberless were the memorials, protests, rescripts, &c. which were published on this occasion, till a new war in 1701 put an end to them. In 1717, however, the French company having found all their remonstrances ineffectual, fitted out a new squadron; but this armament did not arrive at Arguim before Feb. 26, 1721. The Dutch defended themselves with such intrepidity and conduct as had almost baffled the utmost efforts of the French; but the latter having found means to draw off a Moorish chief from his allegiance, the Dutch were obliged to evacuate Arguim, and retire to Portendic, where they fortified themselves, determining to watch a favourable opportunity for recovering their settlement at Arguim. This was not long wanting by means of the weakness of the garrison, and the imprudence of Daval, the French director; who, having quarrelled with the Moors, was surprized, defeated, and killed by them: in consequence of which, the settlement fell again into the hands of the Dutch, on the 11th of January 1722. In 1723 the Dutch were attacked by another French squadron, under the command of the Sieur Riguadiere. This gentleman boasted, that the fort could not hold out one day; but though he prevailed so far as to get possession of the cisterns which contained the water of the besieged, he was at last shamefully repulsed, and forced to raise the siege with precipitation. The Dutch however did not long enjoy the possession which they had so bravely defended; for in 1725 their fort was entirely demolished by the French under Du Casse, and has never since been re-built by any European nation.

ARGUN, a river, which, together with Schilk, forms that of Amur, a famous and considerable stream in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, dividing it from China.

ARGUN, a city of Asiatic Tartary, on a river of the same name, in Lat. 51, 36, N. Long. 104, 5, E.

ARGUNSK,

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ARGUNSK, an ostrog, i. e. a kind of strong place, but surrounded only with palisadoes, and sometimes banks of earth with boards; situated in the circle of Nertschinskoi, a subdivision of the province of Jokutzkor, belonging to Siberia, in the Asiatic part of Russia. It was erected in the year 1682, on the western shore of Argun, in order to assist the levying of the tribute from the Tungusi, a people in this neighbourhood, who dwell on the eastern banks of that river: but in 1689 it was removed to its present site. It is the farthestmost frontier or fortress on the confines of the Mungals country towards the east, is provided with a stout garrison, and drives also a good trade with the Mungals. The land about this place is some of the most fruitful and healthy in all Siberia; but the cold here is uncommonly severe, so that in summer the thaw does not reach above an ell and a half into the ground. The territory of Argunsk is also for the most part subject in the spring to a slight earthquake; and in the beginning of winter it is said actually to experience a shock; the epilepsy or falling-sickness, and a sort of malady called wolloz are prevalent in these parts. Among the most common disorders is the venereal disease, with which old and young of both sexes are so dreadfully afflicted that hence nothing less than a total extirpation of the inhabitants must in time be expected to ensue from it. In the neighbourhood of Argun the Chinese set up annually new pales as a boundary-line on their side.

The silver-mine of Argunsk is also called that of Nertschinskoi: their small huts or workshops for smelting the ore stand on the rivulet of Tufatchi, about 14 wersts from the river Argun, and 6 and a half from the brook Serebrenka, in a valley between 2 mountains, extending from west to east. The ore does not lie very deep, and frequently large heaps or clumps of it are met with in one place. The profit arising from it is indeed not very considerable, though of some importance. A pound of fine silver contains 2 ducats and a half of fine gold, of a beautiful colour and fabric. In 1740 and 1741, from this mine were delivered at Petersburg, for the use of the crown, about 26 quintals and some odd pounds of fine silver, also upwards of 27 pounds of fine gold. Here also is found blue vitriol. About 2 hours distance from hence, towards the south-east, is a mountain which consists of fine green jasper, though very much mixed with common or rock-stone, so that seldom pieces weighing 3 pounds are to be met with, which are free from flaws or cracks, and clear. In the neighbouring steep cliffs, or crags, are some salt lakes; among which is particularly one, about 3 wersts in circuit, with a good culinary salt swimming like a skin or scurf on the surface of it.

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ARGYLESHIRE, or **ARGATHILIA**, in Scotland; which, together with Perthshire and the Western Islands, is said to have constituted the ancient kingdom of the Scots, while the rest of Caledonia was subject to the Picts and Romans, comprehends Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle Proper, Cowal, Lorn, with the islands of Bute and Arran. It is bounded on the south by the Irish sea, and the frith of Clyde; on the east by Perthshire; on the north-east by Lochaber; and on the north-west by several islands. The extent of it from south to north, between the Mull of Kintyre and Lochaber, amounts to 90 miles; and the breadth in some places, including the isles, to 70. This country, like all other parts of the Highlands, affords a very wild and horrid prospect of hills, rocks, and huge mountains, piled upon each other in a stupendous and dreadful disorder; bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or at best covered with shagged heath, which appears black and dismal to the eye, except in the summer, when it is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. The coast of Argyle is rocky; yet indented with bays and inlets, that afford good harbours for shipping. The country is well watered by rivers, brooks, and lakes, abounding with fish; the vales and flat parts of it are cultivated for corn; the mountains feed an innumerable quantity of black cattle, which run wild among the hills in winter as well as in summer; the heath and woods, of which there is a considerable number, afford shelter to deer, roebucks, and all sorts of game in great plenty: the circumference of the sea, with its locks, bays, and harbours, pours forth myriads of fish; but the innate wealth of the country is dug from the bowels of the mountains, in iron, copper, lead, and other metals and minerals.

Argyle is the seat of a provincial synod, consisting of 5 presbyteries and 49 parishes; and gives the titles of duke and earl to the noble family of Campbell, the most powerful of all the Scottish nobility. The duke of Argyle is, by hereditary right, great master of the king's household in Scotland, admiral of the Western isles, general of Dumbarton castle, and, before the jurisdictions were abolished, enjoyed other hereditary offices, which rendered him too powerful as the subject of a limited monarchy. He still possesses many royalties; his vassals, even of the name of Campbell, are so numerous, and his influence extends so far, that he could, on occasion, bring 3 or 4000 fighting men into the field. Argyleshire is in general peopled by this clan; and affords a great number of castles and seats belonging to gentlemen who hold of the duke, and boast themselves descended from his family. Argyle Proper is bounded by Knapdale and Cowal on the south; Lochaber on the north; Lennox and the

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Grampian hills on the east; and Lorne on the west. It lies between Lochfyn and Lochow; which last is a fresh-water lake, about a mile broad, but extending 24 in length, including 12 islands, on two of which there are the castles of Enconel and Glenurquhart. This lake, which gives the title of viscount to the duke of Argyle, issues in the river Aw, which after a course of 6 or 7 miles, enters Loch Ettiff, and this falls into the western sea, opposite to the isle of Mull: all these abound with excellent trout and salmon. For a description of the other divisions of Argyleshire, see KINTYRE, &c.

ARHUSSE. See AARHUSSE.

ARIA, a province of Old Persia, was bounded on the north by Margiana and Bactria; west by Parthia and Carmania the desert; south by Drangiana; east by Parapamisus, now comprehended under the province of Chorasan. It was anciently a very populous country, though much subject to heats, and intermixed with deserts, heaths, and forests. However, where the heat of the sun is a little rebated, they have very fruitful plains, which among other things produce grapes; the wine of which hath so strong a body as to keep 80 or 100 years without diminution of colour or flavour. The ancient city of Aria, now known by the name of Heri or Herat, is still large and populous. Sir Thomas Herbert, in his travels, tells us, that when he was there he found it under a governor of its own; and adds, that the adjacent country abounds with roses, of which they make a water much stronger in its smell than that made in Europe. There are likewise tapestries made in the neighbourhood of this place, such as transcend not only the tapestries of Europe, but even those that come from the best of the Persian looms. This city was rebuilt and splendidly adorned by the sultan Heussien Mirza.

ARIANO, in Latin Arianum, an ancient town of the Hirpini; now a small city of the Farther Principate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is situated on a steep hill, at the foot of the Appenine mountains. It gives the title of count to the duke of Bovino, to whom it is subject. It is also the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Benevento. It lies 15 miles east of the city of this last name, in Lat. 41, 16, N. Long. 15, 35, E.

ARIANO, a town or large village belonging to the duchy of Ferrara, in the Papal dominions, and middle division of Italy. It is situated on the Po, near the confines of the Venetian territories.

ARICA, a town of Los Charcas, in the kingdom of Peru, in South-America. It is a port to Potosi, though upwards of 270 miles to the north-west of it, and a very good one; situated on the Pacific-ocean, being the embarcadero or place for shipping the treasure from most of the mine-towns of Peru. It is a place of considerable trade and well-peopled.

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Here is a capacious haven; the shore is full of great stones, has but little water, and always rough; so that boats cannot come to set any thing on shore, but in three creeks or guts, the best of which is at the foot of the headland. To enter the harbour one must pass between two rocks, and the coast on the starboard-side among stones. It is quite bare at low water, and may be perceived at high water. When boats have passed it they turn short to the larboard-side, and, steering directly to the first houses, they enter the great creek, the bottom of which is always upon a level; and here is so little water at low ebb, that canoes are not afloat, and boats laden touch at high water: so that to prevent their being staved, their keels are strengthened with iron-bars.

In order to prevent the landing of an enemy at that place, the Spaniards made entrenchments of unburnt bricks, and a battery in the form of a small fort, which flanks the three creeks; but wretchedly built, and now quite falling to decay. It might have been a strong place, when Dampier was repulsed here in 1680; though decayed in 1712, when M. Frezier was there.

The earthquakes, frequent here, have at length ruined this town, which at present is no more than a village of about 150 families, mostly blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians, with but few whites. In November 1605, the sea, agitated by an earthquake, suddenly flooded; and bore down the greatest part of the town, the ruins of its streets being still to be seen, stretching out about a quarter of a league from its present site. What remains now of the town is not liable to the like accidents, as being situated on a small eminence, at the foot of the headland above-mentioned. Most of the houses here are built only of fascines or wattles, made of a sort of flag or sedge, which is called totora; these are bound together, standing endwise, with leather-thongs, and canes set across; or else they are made of canes set upright, and the intervals filled up with earth. The unburnt bricks are reserved for building the more stately houses, and for churches. No rain ever falling here, the roofs are nothing but mats, which give the houses, when viewed on the outside, the appearance of ruins. The parish-church is pretty handsome, and also that of the Invocation of St. Mark. Here is a monastery of the order of Mercy, containing only 7 or 8 monks, an hospital of the brethren of St. John of God; and a monastery of Franciscans, who came and settled in the town, after destroying the house they had half a quarter of a league from it, though situated in the most delightful part of the vale of Arica, and near the sea. This vale, otherwise called the jurisdiction of Arica, belonging to the diocese of Arequipa, in that of the audience of Lima, extends about a league along the coast of the South sea. Besides the heat and

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and inclemency of the air, the greatest part of the country is barren, except the site of the old town, which is divided into little meadows of clover-grass, some spots of sugar-cane, with olive and cotton trees intermixed, and marshes full of the sedge above-mentioned, with which the houses are constructed. The vale being contracted to the eastward, becomes more fertile that way. About a league up is the village of St. Michael de Sapa. The produce in several scattered farms here, and throughout all the rest of the vale, is only aji, or Guinea-pepper, with which alone the inhabitants drive a very profitable trade, as may be easily imagined from the vast consumption of it in all these parts of America: for the Spaniards of Peru are in general so much addicted to that sort of spice, that they can dress no meat without it, though so very hot and biting that there is no enduring of it, unless one be used to it. The dealers in this commodity resort hither from the provinces on the other side of the mountains: and the annual amount of these plantations is computed to be no less than 60,000 dollars. The pods of this pepper are about a quarter of a yard in length; and when gathered are dried in the sun, and packed up in bags of rushes, each containing an aroba, or quarter of a hundred weight; and thus they are exported to all parts of the kingdom. Some other parts of this jurisdiction are famous for producing vast quantities of large and excellent olives, far exceeding the finest produced in Europe, being almost as large as a hen's egg. They extract some oil from their olives, and find a good market for it in the provinces of Cordillera: others are pickled; and some, together with a small quantity of oil, exported to Callao.

Formerly, in March or April, the silver was brought by land from Potosi to the town of Arica, where it was shipped off in May for Lima; by which means Arica was much enriched. But since Sir Francis Drake, in the year 1578, took here 3 barks, in which not a soul was found, and in one of them was 1140lb. weight of silver, they would no longer expose such treasures to be plundered: but resolved to send their silver to Lima by land, though a very tedious and expensive journey. At that time the town consisted but of 20 houses; afterwards it rose to 100. Mr. Thomas Cavendish, who visited this place in 1517, says, this town was once very populous and rich: and, having but a few men, he durst not attempt it: yet he took 2 ships out of the port. In 1599 the Dutch found this to be rather a safe road than a harbour, it being well defended from the north, east, and south winds, but not from the west, nor of easy and safe approach. In the beginning of the preceding century the Spaniards first fortified this place, being obliged to it by the depredations of the English and Dutch. It is governed by a corregidor, nominated

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once in 6 years by the king of Spain. Lat. 18, 26, N. Long. 71, 6, W.

ARICA, supposed by Camden to be the island of Alderney, in the British channel, and on the coast of Normandy, in France.

ARICIA, now called LA RICCIA, was anciently a considerable town of Latium, and in the Campagna di Roma, in the middle division of Italy. It was situated on the Via Appia, about 3 miles from Alba Longa, and one mile from Albano. The brave and eloquent Turnus Hardonius, whom Tarquin the Proud put to death for hindering the Latins from uniting with him, was a native of this place. According to the historian Florus, it was made a Roman colony, together with Lanuvium, in the year of Rome 630. It must have been but inconsiderable in those days, as Horace, in sat. v. says, Aricia furnished him but with indifferent accommodation in his coming from Rome. Pliny commends its cabbages, and Martial its leeks. It lies 16 miles from Rome, and gives the title of duke, belonging to the noble family of Chigi. In this town is a handsome church, built by pope Alexander VII. The lake of Aricia is now dried up, and called Lago de Nemi. Martial gives the town the epithet of Nemoralis Aricia. See RICCIA.

ARIENZA, a small place and principality of the Terra di Lavoro, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

ARIEPATI, one of the most considerable towns of Marava, a large kingdom, tributary to that of Madura, in the peninsula of India within the Ganges.

ARJEPLÖG, a pastorate or parish of Pitea-Lapmark, a subdivision of Lapland, in Sweden. It lies 10 miles from that of Arfwidsjerf, more contiguous to the mountains, and close by the large lake of Hornawam. Ever since the year 1743 it has had a school for 6 Lapland children: there is a chapel of ease at Silbojock; and the whole community consists of 5 Lap villages; namely, Lurkt or Loctea, Mahas or the north-west village, Simesjaur or Simesjerf, Niarg or the south-west village, and that of Arjeplögs. These all pay tribute to Sweden.

ARIMA, a city and sea-port belonging to the kingdom of Ximo, in Japan. The inhabitants, according to Collier, have banished all Christians thence.

ARIMATHEA, the same which is called in the sacred Hebrew books Ramah and Ramathah, and signifies a high place. It is spoken of as the seat of Joseph, who begged the body of Jesus.

ARIMOA, an island of New Guinea, belonging to those called the Southern or Antarctic countries. It lies in lat. 3, S. and by the Amsterdam map seems to be above 100 leagues to the south-east of Schouten's island. Arimoa is the largest island hereabouts; but they all are well-peopled, abounding

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ing with cocoa-nuts, Indian figs, and various sorts of roots. The inhabitants have vast numbers of canoes: and they go all armed with bows and arrows, even the women and children. And it seems they are in a perpetual war with some neighbouring people, probably the people of one island against those of the other. But none are so populous as Arimoa, though equally pleasant and fertile.

ARIMASPI, a people of European Sarmatia, who dwell in those countries, which at this day are comprehended in Ingermanland, the duchy of Novogorod, and that of Pleskow, in Muscovy.

ARIOLA, a small place belonging to the Farther Principality, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy; it has the title of a duchy, which is in the house of Caraccioli. It is situated between St. Agatha and Monte Sarchio.

ARIPO, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch; and to the east of it is a bank, where they fish for pearls. Long. 80, 25. E. Lat. 8, 42, N.

ARIQUIPA, a city in the diocese of the audience of Lima, belonging to Peru, in South-America. It was founded in the year 1539, by order of Don Francisco Pizarro, in a place known by the same name. But this situation having been found inconvenient, the inhabitants obtained permission to remove it to the valley of Quilca, where it stands at present, about 20 leagues distant from the sea. The lands in its dependency having been united to the empire of the Incas by Maita Capac, the goodness of the soil and purity of the air induced that monarch, for the farther improvement of the country, to draw 3000 families from such neighbouring provinces as were less fertile, and with these to people four or five towns.

This is one of the largest cities in all Peru; delightfully situated in a plain, and the houses well built of stone, and vaulted. These are not all of an equal height, though mostly lofty; but commodious, finely decorated on the outside, and neatly furnished within. It has a pretty good harbour; but the entrance to it is narrow, having fine anchoring in 18 fathom water. The temperature of the air is remarkably wholesome: and though sometimes a little frost is seen here, yet the cold is never excessive, nor is the heat troublesome. So that the fields are always clothed with verdure, and enamelled with flowers, as in a perpetual spring. The inhabitants also enjoy an exemption from many diseases, common in other countries; and this is partly owing to their care in keeping the streets clean, by means of canals, which extend to a river running near the city; and by these all the filth of the city is washed away.

But these pleasures and advantages are much abated, by the dreadful shocks of earthquakes, to

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which in common, with all those parts of America, it is so subject, that it has been four times laid in ruins by these convulsions of nature; besides other small shocks, not attended with such terrible consequences. The first of these shocks was felt in the year 1582; the second on the 24th of February 1600, which was accompanied with an eruption of a volcano, called Guayna Patina in the neighbourhood of the city, which burning mountain may perhaps one time or other destroy the whole town; the third happened in 1604, and the last in 1725. And though the desolation attending the three last was not so universal, yet the public buildings, and the most stately ones, were laid in ruins.

The city is very populous, containing still between 4 and 500 houses; and among its inhabitants are many noble families, this being the place where most of the Spaniards settled, on account of the goodness of the air and fertility of the soil; as also for the conveniency of commerce at the port of Aranta, which is only 20 leagues distant.

The soil about the town is very fruitful, producing plenty of corn, of which they make excellent bread. The town is but badly fortified, considering its importance; the greatest part of the silver from Los Charcas, and from the mines of Potosi and Porco, being brought hither to be sent to Callao, and from thence to Panama. It contains about 600 Spanish families, who trade in wine and brandy. The civil, political, and military government of the city is executed by a corregidor, who is placed at the head of the regidores, from among which are annually chosen two ordinary alcaldes.

The city of Ariquipa did belong to the diocese of Cusco, till the year 1609, when it was erected into a particular bishopric on the 20th of July, under that of Lima.

Captain Rogers observes, that under the cape of Ariquipa is a bay, which makes a good harbour, and called Port Chala, which must be the same that is named Quilca by Frazier and others.

The chapter of Ariquipa, besides the bishop, consists of the five usual dignitaries; namely, the dean, archdeacon, chanter, rector, and treasurer, three canons, and two prebends. Besides the sacristy, which is served by two priests for the Spaniards, the parish of Santa Martha is appropriated to all the Indian inhabitants. Here are two Franciscan convents: one of Observants, and the other of Recollets, both belonging to the province of Cusco; also one of Dominicans, and another of Augustines, depending on Lima; and a monastery of the Fathers of Mercy, subordinate to that of Cusco. Under their respective fraternities of Lima, here are also a college of Jesuits, and a convent or hospital of St. Juan de Dios. Here is a seminary for the service of the cathedral, and two nunneries; namely, one of Carmelites, and the other of St. Catherine. A

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third was lately built, for those of the order of Santa Rosa. At Ariquipa is also an office of revenue, under the direction of an accomptant and treasurer, together with commissaries of the inquisition and croisades, with their subalterns, as in all the other cities. Lat. 17, 5, S. Long. 73, 5, W.

The jurisdictions in the diocese of Ariquipa are, Ariquipa properly so called, Camana, Condesuyos de Ariquipa, Caylloma, Monquegua, and Arica.

ARIQUIPA (jurisdiction of), comprehends the suburbs and towns in its neighbourhood, where the climate being the same as in the city, the country is perpetually covered with flowers, corn, and fruits, while the excellence of the pastures is sufficiently evident, from the numbers of fine cattle fed in them.

ARIS, a community or congregation belonging to the principal bailiwick of Rhein, in the anciently populous Sudavia, and circle of Scheft, a subdivision of the kingdom of Prussia. Here is a chancery-bailiwick, upon which king Frederic William bestowed the privileges of a town, by which its reputation and buildings have hitherto increased.

ARISSA, as Sandys calls it, or LARISSA, a town situated not far from the frontiers of Judæa, in Asiatic Turkey, and about two miles from the sea, on some part of the famed Mount Cassius. It is supposed to be the ancient Laris of Idumea, and 63 miles south of Gaza, where that unfortunate general, Pompey the Great, was murdered and buried; having received his death by the command of the treacherous Ptolemy, king of Egypt, to whom he had fled for succour, and his sepulchre, from a generous private soldier. The emperor Adrian afterwards erected a noble monument to his memory on that very spot. The town is now poor and inconsiderable, and is only defended by an old castle, and garrison of about 100 men.

ARIZA, a small fortified town of Arragon, a province of Spain, with a castle. It is situated on the river Xalon. It has the title of a marquissate. The neighbouring country abounds in fruit, corn, and wine: and here is produced also saffron.

ARK, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Swale, near Grinton.

ARKICO, ARQUICO, ERCOCO, or ERQUICAS, supposed to be the Adula of the ancients, a famous sea-port of Barnagass, or rather Bahr-Naghass, i. e. Lordship of the sea, belonging to the kingdom of Tigra, and on the coasts of Abex or Habash, in Africa. This is a town of no great extent or opulence, but is defended with a castle. Some place it within 2 leagues of the isle of Massua; whereas, by our latest maps, it appears to stand near 20 from it.

ARKLOW, a barony belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Of the same name is a pretty little town; with a harbour, near the sea. It has the privilege of hold-

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ing a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. Here was a castle of the earls of Ormond, who, in Camden's time, stiled themselves Lords of Arklow; and it anciently gave name also to a county. In it likewise are barracks for two companies of foot. It lies 13 miles S. of Wicklow in Lat. 52, 55, N. Long. 6, 20, W.

ARLBERG, in Latin Arula, or Adula, forms part of the anciently famous Mons-Rhætius, and dividing some seigniories from Tyrol, whence they are called the seigniories before the Arlberg, and which will be mentioned in their places.

ARLES (provincial bailiwick of), one of the subdivisions of Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It contains the vigueries of Arles and Tarascon; and in these the principal place is a large and well-built city, situated on the eastern bank of the Rhone. The Romans established their sixth colony in this city, and caused the general assemblies of the six neighbouring provinces to be holden annually here. Many marks of its ancient grandeur are to be seen. Among the most considerable Roman antiquities is, 1. A large collection of monumental inscriptions, urns, and the like, which are in the archbishop's palace; and particularly an extraordinary large sepulchral urn, that will very well hold between 80 and 90 measures, or quarts. 2. Here is also a large obelisk of porphyry, or oriental granate, very much admired by the curious, as one of the most noble remains of antiquity, and the only one of that kind which is to be seen in France. It is 52 feet high, and 7 feet diameter at the base; and yet but one entire stone. It had lain many ages in the ground, in a private garden near the Rhone. At last the magistrates of Arles had it dug up in the year 1675, and set up in 1676 in their city, where it makes a very agreeable appearance, having dedicated it to Lewis XIV. But the new pedestal being of a sorry sandstone, which has been made to it, little corresponds with the valuable pillar standing upon it. 3. A bust of Æsculapius, with a serpent twined round him. 4. The remains of an amphitheatre, which is 1280 feet in diameter, and contains in all 120 arches in two rows, 60 above, and as many below; which was a noble building: but on its inside and outside it is almost entirely filled up now with private houses, and it also seems as if it had never been finished. 5. A piece of a theatre, which consists of a door, with two large and curious marble pillars, of the Corinthian order. 6. The remains of the Roman capitol, which stood here. 7. The Elysian fields, as they are called, which are close to the city, and where the Romans used to bury the ashes of their dead bodies. In this last place is an incredible number of stone sarcophagi or coffins, also some of marble, some half out of the ground, and entirely above it, both with and without covers or lids,

tids, and inscriptions. Here, in after times, Christians were buried. These parts yield a perfect fund and mere mine of antiquities, where a lover of such things may spend his whole life in digging and searching; than which no employment is more highly beneficial, though it is certain at the same time that none is more laborious.

The marshes round this city, as hinted above, fill the air with noxious and unalutary exhalations. Arles is the see of an archbishop. It is a provincial bailiwick, viguerie, admiralty, and board of the five great tailles or imposts. Under the archbishop are the prelates of Marseilles, St. Paul trois Châteaux, Toulon, and Orange. He styles himself prince of Mondragon; he has a diocese of 51 parishes, a revenue of 33,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2008 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here is a collegiate church, with 7 parish-churches, an abbey, 14 convents, a Jesuits college, an hospital, and an academy of men of letters, which is known by the name of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Languages. It owes its first rise to some conferences of several gentlemen of this city, who were lovers of polite literature, and was raised to be an academy in the year 1668, by the king's letters patent; by which it was ordered, that the number of the members should not exceed 20, who must all be noble by birth. Since its first institution, 10 other members have been added to it by new letters-patent.

Arles was anciently the seat and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, first erected by Boson, and it was also called the kingdom of Arles. The emperors from time to time granted this city several privileges; which, though its princes have since deprived them of, yet it has still a large territory of about 10 leagues depending on it; particularly the following islands formed by the Rhone, dividing itself near Arles into two principal branches: namely, the Camarque and Crau, or Campi Lapidei of Strabo and Pliny; being a large country, covered with stones, and reaching from the Rhone to the sea of Martigne, a small bay between that and Marseilles.

Constantine the Great made Arles the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul; and here several councils were held. Among these the oldest and most considerable was that of the year 312 or 314, which was composed of African bishops assembled here by order of that emperor, who came thither in person, to take cognizance of the accusations against Cæcilian bishop of Carthage. The number of bishops was 200, who made 22 canons, in some of which they condemned the Donatists. This was 16 years before the general council of Nice: the same emperor held another council here in the year 354, where the Arians condemned St. Athanasius. In 449 Ravenius, archbishop of this place, held several

councils for the reformation of manners, and for the due executing of the discipline of the church. The first of those councils is learnedly treated of by bishop Stillington, and the fourth by archbishop Usher.

Arles was besieged by the Visigoths in 429; but Aetius relieved it. About the year 513 it was taken by the Franks, who made themselves masters of all the rest of the province. In 730 the Saracens took it; but it was soon recovered by Charles Martel; and so remained in the possession of the Franks till 879, when the above-mentioned Boson caused himself to be declared king of Arles, that is, of the province of Burgundy. And this was the origin of the kingdom of Arles. In the year 1213, Frederic II. granted such particular privileges to this city, that it declared itself a commonwealth, and was governed by a chief magistrate called a podestat, by consuls, and a judge. The people elected the podestat, the archbishop named the consuls, and the podestat appointed the judge. But this republic did not last above 37 years, being utterly dissolved by Charles I. count of Provence, in the year 1251. The fidelity of this city to Rudolphus gained it great advantages, and succeeding emperors enlarged its immunities, especially Conrad III. and Frederic I. who in the year 1167 constrained the dukes of Zuringen to quit all their claims to the kingdom of Arles, to William de Beaux prince of Orange. In 1214 Raymund the son of William surrendered all his title to Charles I. count of Provence; under which counts it continued, till at length it was reunited with the rest of the province to the crown of France.

Over the Rhone here is a wooden bridge. It lies 13 leagues W. of Aix, and almost the same E. of Montpellier, in the midway between Avignon to the S. and the Mediterranean to the N. being 35 miles N. W. of Marseilles, and 430 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 40. N. Long. 4. 43.

ARLES, a small town belonging to the viguerie of Perpignan, a subdivision of the county of Roussillon, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated at the foot of the Mount Canignon, near the river Tec, with two parish-churches, and a Benedictine abbey, the most considerable in all the country.

ARLESHEIM, or ALLESHEIM, a large open town belonging to the bishopric of Basil, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It was once the seat of the Protestant chapter, removed thither from Fribourg upon the taking of this last town by the French in the year 1677. The canons built a fine street of houses here, with a church. This is reckoned the principal place of the lordship of Birseck.

ARLEUF, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEFRID, a village in the district of the Imperial

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perial city of Memmingen, in Germany, remarkable only for its being inhabited chiefly by Protestants.

ARLEUX, a small town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It is situated about 6 miles S. of Douay, and a little more to the N. E. of Cambrai, in lat. 50, 26, N. Long. 3, 10, E.

ARLINGTON, a small village, in the midway between Harlington and Shepston, the birth-place of the famous Henry Bennet, son of John Bennet of Arlington. He was bred at Oxford, where, during the civil war, he became under-secretary to George Lord Digby, principal secretary of state; afterwards a volunteer in the army, signalizing himself at Andover. He followed king Charles II. beyond sea, who knighted him at Bruges, March 1658, and sent him lieger to the court of Spain. After king Charles's restoration, he was created baron of Arlington, March 4, 1664, and earl of the same, April 22, 1672. He was made privy-purse, principal secretary of state, knight of the garter, and one of the plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace between the French king and the states of Holland in 1672, and between the emperor and French king in 1674. He died July 28, 1685.

ARLON, marquisate of, belonging to the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Austrian or Roman Catholic Netherlands. It comprehends, besides the town of the same name, about 100 villages or hamlets; and within its district is an abbey of nuns of the Cistercian order, called Bardenburg, or Claire-fontaine, founded in the year 1212, by Ermenfonne countess of Luxemburg.

ARLON, or **ARLON**, in Latin Arolanum, Ardonum, or Ara Lunæ, from an altar consecrated here to the moon, which planet the ancient inhabitants worshipped. It belongs to the above-mentioned marquisate of the same name, and is situated near the source of the river Semoi, upon a hill. It stands in the earldom of Chiny, and was formerly one itself, but raised to a marquisate in the year 1102. It was yielded with its territory to the French in 1684, but restored to the Spaniards in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick. Its principal church is dedicated to St. Mark: besides which, here is a convent of Franciscans, and another of Carmelite friars. It was anciently a considerable place, and very well-peopled: but having suffered extremely by the wars, and dismantled in 1671, it is now reduced to a borough. It lies 76 miles W. of Luxemburg; Moll and Collier say only 12 to the N. W. and 27 from Montmed to the N. E. in lat. 49, 45, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

ARMA, Collier says, is both a city and province of Popayan, a kingdom belonging to South America. It lies 25 miles from St. Foy, and fifty from Popayan; but Ulloa says nothing of it, at least under that name.

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ARMADABAD, or **AMADABAD**, a large and rich city of Asia, near the Indian ocean, and is the metropolis of Guzurat, or kingdom of Cambaya, as the Portuguese now call it. It is one of the principal towns belonging to the Mogul, and thought to be the Barbary of the ancients. It lies 18 leagues from Cambaya, or Cambaut city, and 45 N. of Surat. It was taken by storm from the Mahrattas, Feb. 15, 1780, by the British East India Company's forces, from Bombay, commanded by Gen. Goddard, with the loss only of about 100 men, killed and wounded.

ARMAGH, or **ARDMAGH**, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, the most fruitful district in all the kingdom, as its name in Erse and Irish, probably Arar, or Aran-magh, i. e. from its producing good corn or bread, seems to denote; if the first part of the word, namely Ard, does not refer to the high ground in it; and it is accordingly well improved in all parts, except a ridge of rugged mountains, called the Fews. Armagh is sub-divided in the 5 following baronies, which are, Onealan, Towrany, Armagh properly so called, Fewes, and Orior. Armagh is separated in part from the county of Down to the northward, and on the east by the river Newry: it has the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan on the west; Lough-Neagh on the north, and the county of Louth on the south. It is 32 miles long and 17 broad; containing 170,620 acres, divided into the baronies above-mentioned. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament.

ARMAGH, belonging to the last mentioned county of the same name, is situated near the river Kalin. The Irish tradition is, that it was so called from queen Armachan. But it seems, according to Moll, to be the same with that which the venerable Bede calls Dearmach, i. e. in the Scottish, Erse, or Irish, a field of oaks; Darrach indeed the Highlanders call an oak, where the said Bede says, St. Patrick built a very fine city. But to this he subjoins a circumstance very romantic, namely, that the model of it was drawn for him by the angels. Whoever was the founder of it, it is said to have been built about the year 445, its ancient name being Druin Shilogh or Shelloch, i. e. a willow grove. However, it is certain, that in 1142 it was made an archbishop's see in honour of St. Patrick, when Cardinal Papirio was sent over as pope's legate from Rome, into this country, in order to revive the decaying discipline of the church. Collier adds, that the primate was subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury, till the period last mentioned; when that Cardinal exempted it. And here, if we may credit the life of St. Patrick, was erected the first public

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public school or academy in Ireland. Nor is Armagh only an archbishopric, but the metropolis of the whole kingdom, in Latin called Armacha or Ardinacha, the Archbishop hereof being stiled Primate of Ireland. This city was reduced under the power of the Irish by John de Curcy; but miserably defaced by fire, and entirely destroyed with its cathedral, in Tir-Owen's or O'Neal's rebellion, in Queen Elizabeth's reign: so that nothing remained but a few miserable thatched cottages, which hardly preserved the reputation of a market and borough town; with the ruins of the monastery, priory, and Archbishop's palace. Yet, in consequence of its ancient rights, Armagh has the privilege of holding a weekly market, and also sends two members to the Irish parliament. It was afterwards rebuilt, and garrisoned by the English; but it never recovered its ancient lustre. This place was taken by Oliver Cromwell in 1650. The late primate, Dr. Boulter, was a prelate of a very amiable character, and universally beloved, for whom an elegant marble bust has been erected in Westminster-abbey, with a monumental inscription. It lies about 30 miles south of Londonderry, in lat. 54, 30 N. Long. 5, 30 E.

ARMAGNAC, in Latin, *Aremorica*, or *Comitatus Armeniacensis*, a territory in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France, bounded by Languedoc on the east; by Agenois and Condomois on the north; by Gascony Proper on the west; and by Comenges on the south. Armagnac, with the neighbouring lordships, was anciently an earldom, which had its own counts, famous in the history of France. In it are reckoned above 1800 fiefs, subject to the ban and arriere ban. It is 22 French leagues in length, and about 16 in breadth. The country is fruitful in corn and wine. Here they make large quantities of brandy, which they send to Bayonne and Bourdeaux. They trade also in wool and flax. Here is a mine of chalk in the town of Laverdan; and at Auch and Mauvesin they make about 100 quintals of salt. Armagnac is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper Armagnac is very narrow, and situated among the Pyrenean mountains. It contains the 4 following valleys, namely, Magnoac, Nestez, Barousse, and Aure; and has but 2 cities belonging to it. Lower Armagnac is much larger, and more fruitful, than the other; comprehending the following districts: Armagnac Proper, the capital of which is Auch; the county of Fezenzac, the small territory of Eausan, the county of Gaure, the small district and viscounty of Brullos, the ancient viscounty of Lomagne, that of Fezenzaguel, the territory of Riviere, the county of Astarac, the ancient earldom of Comenges, both Upper and Lower, the territory and ancient viscounty of Conferans, and the ancient earldom of Bigorre; which last con-

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tains these three parts, namely, the Plains, the Mountains, and Roustan.

ARMAMAR, a small town belonging to the jurisdiction of Lamego, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has 2 parishes, containing 1300 souls.

ARMANCON, a river of France. It rises in the government of Burgundy; concerning which it is a proverbial saying among the people, "It is a bad river; but it has good fish."

ARMENIA. Whence the tract we commonly call Armenia borrowed its name is not determined. The Greeks will have it to be so called from one Armenus, who after attending Jason in his Argonautic expedition, settled in this country. Others, transforming Armenia into Aramia, derive its name from Aram, the son of Shem, or from one of the kings of Armenia bearing that name. Bochart takes Armenia to be a contraction or compound of Aar (signifying in Hebrew a mountain) and Mini or Minni, the name of a province in this country mentioned, Jer. li. 27, and placed by that prophet between Ararat and Ashchenaz. This opinion seems supported by the Chaldee interpreters, who, on this passage, instead of Mini read Armenia: so that Armenia signifies the mountain, or mountainous part, of Mini, or Nynias, as Nicolas of Damascus calls it. The name of Mini, Menni, and Mynias or Mylias, was at first peculiar to one province; but in process of time became common to the whole country. As to the word Mini or Menni, it is thought to be originally derived from an Hebrew word signifying metal, seeing Armenia abounded in mines, as is plain from Procopius. Armenia was anciently divided into the Greater and Lesser, or Armenia Major and Minor. In its largest sense, it was one of the greatest provinces of Asia Minor. Armenia the Greater was, according to Strabo, bounded on the south by mount Taurus, separating it from Mesopotamia; east by both Medias, (viz. the Great Media and Atropatia); north by Iberia and Albania, or rather that part of the Caucasus which surrounds them both; west by Armenia the Lesser, or the mountains Parydares, some Pontic nations, and the Euphrates. Ptolemy divides all Armenia into 3 districts; the 1st comprehending that part lying between the Cyrus and Araxes; 2d, those provinces which extend west to the bending of the Euphrates; 3d, all lying between the springs of the Tigris and that part of the Euphrates which separates Commagene from Armenia Major. But in truth there is so much difference between author and author as to these particulars, that the division, &c. is become pretty obsolete. As for the cities in this country, it is sufficient in this general article to enumerate some of the principal barely by name, they being more properly described under their own several articles.

Artaxata

Artaxata was the metropolis; Sebastia, Armesata, Tigranocerta, Artagora, Carcathiocerta, Colonia, Chorsia. As to the rivers, Strabo enumerates 6 of great note, the Lycus, Phasis, Cyrus, Araxes, Tigris, and Euphrates, besides several of less note. The most considerable mountains are, the Moschic mountains, Paryadra, Mafius, Niphates, Abus, the Gordyean, Ararat. As to the soil, we above observed the country is very hilly and mountainous; yet the hills are here and there interspersed with fruitful and most beautiful dales and vallies. All sorts of grain are very indifferent, in most places yielding but poor four-fold. If they had not the convenience of watering their lands they would be almost barren. What the country produces is almost entirely owing to painful labour, being either actually watered by hand or by dug trenches, &c. for the fecundation of the fields. The wine too is generally cried down. The cold is so extraordinary here, that all manner of fruits are more backward than in most of the northern countries. The hills (See ARARAT) are covered with snow the whole year round; and it sometimes falls even in the month of June. Lucullus, when appointed to command the Roman army in Armenia, was greatly surprised to find the whole country covered with snow at the autumnal equinox (Sept. 11) to see most of the rivers frozen up, and vast numbers of the horses of his army dying every day by the coldness of the waters. Alexander Severus was no better pleased with this country, having lost on his march through it great part of his army; the cold being then so excessive that many of the soldiers were frozen under their tents, and many lost their hands and feet, being obliged to encamp in the snow. Tournefort tells us, that even in the middle of July he often found ice about the springs before the rising of the sun, though exceeding hot in day-time. This cold keeps every thing so back, that the corn, as that modern traveller observed, was not at that time of the year a foot high, nor other fruits of the earth so forward as they are about Paris at the end of April. Their method of ploughing is very surprising; for they usually put to one plough 10 or 12 yoke of oxen, each yoke having a driver; and this to make deeper furrows, experience having taught them that it was necessary to go very deep, either to mix the upper soil, which is too dry, with that which lies beneath, and is less so, or to preserve the seed from the hard frosts. Notwithstanding all, the corn would be quite burnt up, were not the fields frequently watered as before said. Perhaps great plenty of water is necessary to dissolve the salt and nitre wherewithal the soil is here in most parts impregnated, and which would burn up the roots if the clods were not well moistened with a proportionable quantity of liquid. However, the earth of this country produces an excellent medicine, viz. that which from the name

of this territory receives its own surname, Bole Armenic, which was anciently as well as at present found in Armenia, and was by Galen first introduced into medicine, and used with success in the time of a terrible plague at Rome. It was of the yellow kind, and is confessedly a most valuable astringent, and also recommended as an alexipharmic and sudorific. This sort is perhaps the best medicine of all the earths, and, though seldom known or looked for amongst us, might easily be procured, great quantities of it being annually dug out of a pit in the mountains to the north-east of Erzerum. There is also a white sort, which is scarcer, and unknown in our shops, the reddish kind passing among us for the true Bole Armenic; and a good medicine it is if we had it genuine; but instead thereof we are too often imposed on by tobacco-pipe clay, and an other known by painters under the name of Spanish Brown. As to the origin of the Armenians, Herodotus, and after him Stephanus, derives them from the Scythians, by reason of many Phrygian words crept into the Armenian language; but this might have been by the communication they had with the Phrygians as merchants: and we are told that a colony of Ascanians, who were Phrygians, settled in Armenia; which Jeremiah seems to insinuate in joining Ararat (i. e. Armenia) with Aschenaz, (as above) who is generally believed to be the founder of the Phrygian nation, and therefore is taken for the Phrygians, seeing the name of the founder is commonly used in scripture for the nation he founded. Others suppose Hul or Chul, the son of Aram, (see ARAM) and Mesech the son of Japhet, to have been the progenitors of the ancient Armenians; which opinion has no better foundation than the small similitude we find between Mesech and Moschick, between Chul and Cholna, the name of a town in Armenia. Berosus, for his part, tells us, that the ark rested in Armenia, and that Noah (going from thence) left his mother, his wife, and several of his descendants, to people the country; supposing thereby Noah to have remained many years after the flood in Armenia.

Strabo again takes them to be originally Syrians, or rather considers the Syrians and Armenians as two tribes of one and the same nation. This Bochart looks upon as the most probable, finding a great agreement between these two nations both in manners and language. In time many foreigners settled among them, Phrygians, Greeks, and Persians. Armenia advanced very early to the honour of a kingdom; and in time it was divided into several petty kingdoms. The Armenians were at length subdued and made tributaries by the Medes, though they continued to be ruled by kings of their own country. But during their subjection to the Persians we find no mention but of prefects appointed by the kings of Persia. The

Macedonians succeeded the Persians in dominion over them; but they at length shook off the Macedonian yoke, and had kings of their own again. We have no system of their laws, and scarce wherewithal to form any particular idea of them. But as to their religion we are not so much at a loss, since Strabo assures they worshipped the same deities with the Medes and Persians. And as to that religion we refer to our article, PERSIA. However, the chief deity of the Armenians seems to have been the goddess Tanais, or Anaitis. To her many temples were erected, especially in the province Acilefina, where she was worshipped in a particular manner. Here she had a most rich and magnificent temple, with a statue of solid gold, of inestimable workmanship. This temple was plundered by the Romans in M. Antony's wars with the Persians, on which occasion it was reported, and universally believed, that the person who first laid sacrilegious hands on the treasure and sacred utensils was struck blind by the deity of the place, and was so terrified that he died soon after. But, many years after, Augustus being entertained at Bononia by an old commander who had served in the war, and inquiring about the truth of the said report, the old officer frankly owned that he was the man, and added that the only evil that happened to him on that occasion was a plentiful estate, which was altogether owing to that sacrilege. In honour of this goddess, and in her temple, the Armenians used to prostitute their daughters; it being a custom among the young women to consecrate their virginity to Tanais; that is, to her priests. Baris was another deity; but as to the manner of worshipping him we are ignorant. Juvenal (sat. 6.) charges them with foretelling future events, by examining the intrails of pigeons, dogs, and sometimes children. Others tell us they used human sacrifices. We can say nothing particular as to their learning and arts, but what we have from writers of no good credit. Berosus tells us, that Noah instructed here his posterity in all human and divine sciences, and committed to writing many natural secrets, which the priests alone were allowed to learn or even see. The Armenians tell us that Noah taught them husbandry and the planting of vines, and shew even now vines which they aver to be of Noah's own planting. These, and such-like fables, are looked on by them now as truths not to be called in question.

Their language was much the same with that of the Syrians; at least they used the Syriac characters. The modern Armenians use two languages, the vulgar and the learned; the latter, they say, having no affinity with any other oriental language. Though the modern Armenians are perhaps now the greatest traders on the earth, yet we find no mention of any commerce carried on by them in ancient times. Sha-Abbas the Great, king of Persia, is said to have been the first who, considering

the economy and indefatigable industry of this people, put them upon trade, and settled a colony of them at Julfa, the famous suburb of Ispahan. This place contains at present above 30,000 inhabitants, all Armenians and merchants. Sha-Abbas, by thus settling a numerous colony of Armenians at this place, and other colonies in divers other parts of the kingdom, had two things in view; namely, to secure his dominions from being attacked by the Turks, and to enrich them by trade and commerce. As Armenia was the chief place where the Turks used to make their attempts to penetrate into Persia, he unpeopled it so far as to make it impossible for them to maintain an army in that country. The inhabitants of Julfa, the most populous and greatest city then of Armenia, were ordered to retire with their effects to Ispahan, from whence they were soon after removed to the other side of the river Zenderou, to separate them from the Mohammedans, who despised them on account of their then religion. This new settlement they called Julfa, in memory of their ancient habitation, the ruins whereof are to be seen at this day on the banks of the Araxes, between Erivan and Tauris. The inhabitants of Nachivan were also dispersed into several parts of the kingdom, and above 20,000 Armenian families transplanted into the single province of Guilan. The king, having thus secured his frontiers, employed the Armenians in carrying on the silk trade, trusting them at first with a great many bales, to carry by caravans into foreign countries, on condition they should pay at their return for each bale a certain price settled by persons of judgment before their departure. For their greater encouragement he allowed them, by the way of reward for their pains and industry, whatever they could get above the price agreed on, which was very reasonable. The success answered the hopes both of the king and the merchants, and silver and gold (which to that time had been very scarce in Persia) began to appear in great plenty at the return of the caravans. To that expedient the wealth of Persia is owing even to this day. However, though none of the ancients have, as above observed, mentioned the trade of the Armenians in former ages, yet the easy and safe navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the example of their next and most industrious neighbours the Syrians, may perhaps have induced them to have carried on a trade as well for their own growth as for foreign productions; neither do we see by what other means they could acquire the great wealth they enjoyed under some of their kings. In the reign of Justinian II. the Saracens subdued Armenia, and held it till the irruptions of the Turks, who possessed themselves of this country, and called it Turcomania; but the eastern part is subject to the Persians. Neither was the extirpation of the royal race of Armenia completed; for Leo, king of

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of Armenia, came to England in the reign of Richard II. to sue for aid against the Turks.

ARMENIA MINOR, or the Less, one of the two provinces (Cappadocia being the other) which belongs to Aladulia, a subdivision of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is so called in contradistinction to Armenia Major, or the Greater; of which hereafter. These two are also distinguished into Higher and Lower, Eastern and Western; the former (of which Maraz, or Marasch, is the capital) belonging entirely to the Turks, and the latter to the Persians. The boundaries commonly assigned to Armenia Minor are, Armenia Major on the E. Syria on the S. the Euxine sea, on the W. and Cappadocia on the N. But this neither agrees with ancient geographers, who placed it between Cappadocia and the Euphrates; nor with some moderns, who place it more to the southward of the Euxine sea.

Ptolemy divided it into the five following countries, namely, Orbalizene on the N. Thence going southward, Cetulana, Eretiqua, Orzene: and the southernmost of all, Orbesina. The five following prefectures are reckoned in it; 1. Melitene, near the Euphrates; 2. Cataonia, placed by Strabo in Cappadocia; 3. Muriana; 4. Lavenianefina or Laviana; and, 5. Rhayena or Abarene. In general it is to be observed, that this province hath not always had the same limits; but often run into those of the neighbouring provinces.

At present its division, as a beglerbergate under its capital of Marasch, is as follows:

Sangiacs.	Ziamets.	Timars.
Marasch - - -	10 - -	118
Malathia - - -	8 - -	276
Afab - - -	9 - -	118
Total	27	512

The total amount for the entertainment of these is 9,420,317 aspers.

In the time of the Romans it was divided into four provinces, Laviana, Mariana, Aravena, and Melitene. As to the manners, &c. of the people, they were much the same with those of Armenia Major. Pompey bestowed the kingship on Dejotarus, adding thereto part of Pontus, and a large portion of Colchis, with some provinces of Galatia; which Dejotarus lived in intimacy and friendship with the Roman chiefs of his time; and his son, Dejotarus II. succeeded him. But he dying, and that family becoming thereby extinct, the kingdom of Armenia Minor was first given to Artualdes, king of Media; and afterwards by M. Antony to Ptolemy, king of Pontus. He was succeeded by Archelaus the Cappadocian, and he by Cotys of Bosphorus. Nero bestowed the kingdom on Aristobulus, great grandson to Herod the Great; upon whose death it fell to Tigranes, his near relation;

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who dying without issue, Armenia Minor was by Vespasian made a province of the Roman empire, and so continued till the division of the empire, when it was subjected to the emperors of the East; and, on the decline of their power, it was subdued first by the Persians, and afterwards by the Turks, who gave it the name of Genech, and have held it ever since.

ARMENTIERES, a small city in the quarter called La Wepe, belonging to the chatellany of Lille, in the government of French Flanders, in Latin Armentaria. It is situated on the Lys. In 1647 the archduke, governor of the Netherlands, took it from the French, who not long after became masters of it again, and are still in possession of it, by the first treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Its ancient fortifications Lewis XIV. caused to be demolished. It is considerable for its trade, particularly linen manufactures. It lies 7 miles W. of Lille city, in lat. 50, 42, N. Long. 2, 50, E.

ARMAUTKOY, one of the Grand Signior's country-houses, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

ARMIERS, a town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. It is situated on the Sambre, about 8 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, in lat. 50, 15, N. Long. 3, 40, E.

ARMIRA, or **ARMIRO**, a port-town of Thesaly, or Janua, one of the provinces of European Turkey, situated on the Golfo dell Amiro, and taken to be the Eretria of the ancients; it is mentioned by Strabo, Thucydides, Polybius, Stephanus, Livy, &c. and also supposed to be the port from which the Argonauts set sail. Here Xerxes' fleet was so shattered by a tempest that Greece was delivered from his intended invasion. It lies 30 miles N. W. of the island of Negropont, in lat. 39, 42, N. Long. 23, 50, E.

ARMORICA, Britany in France was anciently so called: but the word in the Gallic or Celtic language signifying Maritime, may include the provinces on the coast of Gaul, as Flanders, Picardy, Normandy, and Britany; the inhabitants of all which were stiled Amorigi.

ARMOUCHIQUOIS, a wild nation of Indians, in Canada.

ARMOZA, or **HARMOZIA**, a town in Carmania, at the mouth of the Anamis, which falls into the Persian Gulf. (Arrian;) Armuza, (Ptolemy;) and from this the neighbouring island, and a small kingdom, take the modern name of Ormus. E. long. 56, 17. N. lat. 27, 20.

ARMSTORF, a market-town, on the small river Kolbach, in lower Bavaria, having two castles, and belongs to the barons of Kloofz.

ARMUYDEN, or **ARNEMYDEN**, a town of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in Latin Armuydena or Arnemuda, so called from its being

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being situated at the mouth of the Arne, a small river or canal, which loses itself in the sea near Middleburg. Nothing of the old town now remains but the church and hall. The new town, above 180 years ago, exceeded Middleburg in wealth, having then a good harbour, capable to receive vessels of 300 tons. It was purchased of Philip of Burgundy by the Middleburghers: but the harbour being since choaked up with sand, their principal subsistence is now from refining of salt. It has walls, and is governed by its own magistrates, and lies 3 miles E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 3, 25, E.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands in the Archipelago, in European Turkey; has a harbour, is the seat of a *cadi* and *aga*, as also of a Latin and Greek bishop. At some distance from it are the ruins of a large and strong wall, several pillars and pedestals of broken statues, with a variety of inscriptions; some of which mention the senate and people of Andros, and the priests of Bacchus; from which it is concluded that this was the site of the ancient and considerable city of Andros.

ARNAU, a place in Neuhausen bailiwick, and circle of Schaak, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia; famous for a church, to which pilgrims anciently resorted.

ARNAUT, the same with ALBANIA (which see), a province of European Turkey.

ARNAY LE DUC, in Latin *Arnæum Ducum*, a town of Auxois, one of the districts of government of Burgundy in France. It is situated in the middle of the province, on the river *Arroux*; but Busching places the river in Nivernois. It is the seat of a collection, royal jurisdiction, bailiwick, and salt-magazine. Here is a parish-church, a priory with two convents, a Jesuits college, and an hospital. The counts of Armagnac are lords and barons of this place. It is pleasantly situated about 5 or 6 leagues from Autun, and 35 miles north west of Chalons. Lat. 47, 7, N. Long. 4, 3, E.

ARNDAL, a small town of Nidenas district, belonging to the diocese of Christianland, in Norway. It is a large lading-place or staple, situated on a rock in the middle of the stream *Nid*. The houses here are mostly built upon the rock, but some of them on piles driven into the water. The streets are bridges made of ships or boats, upon which the people go from one house to another, and even the largest vessels can lie close to these bridges opposite to the houses. The church of Arndal stands a little higher, almost in the middle of the rock, and to it they go from the houses by steps hewn along the rock. The place has a most commodious site for trade, which it drives very considerably in timber, and has several ships be-

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longing to it. It has a town-bailiff in common with Risoer, and the privileges of a borough, but not of an early date. About 2 miles from Arndal, is the iron-work or forge of Bareboe, or Baafelandf-werk, which is one of the oldest in this country, and in some tolerable condition. In the neighbourhood are also several iron-mines. It lies 4 miles from Risoer.

ARNEBURG, a small town on the Elbe, in the electoral Old Mark Brandenburg which in the tenth century was a noted place and a barrier citadel against the Wends. In 1005 the emperor Henry II. fortified it anew, and its agreeable situation invited several of the Saxon emperors to reside here, as well as divers of the Margraval line, both men and women. From the town of Arneburg are denominated a circle and provincial riding.

ARNEDE, a town of Peru, in South-America; situated on the Pacific ocean, or South-sea, and has a good harbour.

ARNES, a subdivision of the fourth-quarter of the isle of Iceland, belonging to Norway.

ARNHEIM, one of the quarters of Guelderland, belonging to the Seven United Provinces, otherwise called the Veluwe, or Velaw; is bounded on the west by the province of Utrecht; on the north by the Zuyder-sea; on the east it is divided from Over-Issel by the river of this last name, as also from the country of Zutphen; and on the south the Rhine parts it from the quarter of Nimeguen, or the Betwe. Its greatest extent from south to north is about 35 miles, and 25 from east to west.

ARNHEIM, or ARNEN, in Latin *Arnhemium*, or *Arenacum*, the capital of the above-mentioned quarter of the same name, in Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces. It is situated upon the north bank of the Rhine, in that part of Dutch Guelderland called Veluwe. Here the states of the province hold their assembly; also the court of Guelderland resides here, which judges of civil and criminal causes. It was taken from the Spaniards by count de Meurs, who joined with the Dutch in 1585. During the war in 1672, this city surrendered to the marshal Turenne, after one day's attack; though Blainville says, without the least resistance: but the French, upon leaving it, forced the city to pay them 170,000 guilders. This town was offered to the prince of Orange, by a deputation of the states and nobility of Guelderland, but for political reasons he wisely declined accepting it. It is a very ancient city, and was surrounded with a wall by Otho IV. count of Guelderland, who exempted it from toll through the duchy; and it has other considerable immunities. In 1443 it was made a Haps town. The church, dedicated to St. Eusebius, or St. Martin, was built by him; its fortifications are pretty good, though somewhat impaired by time, having a large ditch faced

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faced with free-stone, brick-walls, and ramparts. The inhabitants of this country were called *Meneſici*, in ancient times. *Alting*, in his *Germania Inferior*, proves, that there were at least ten miles between the *Arenacum* of *Tacitus*, and the present *Arnheim*. It is overlooked by a hill on the north-west side, from which flows a large stream of water, which turns their mills, and fills the city ditch. It has five gates, which anciently served as fortresses. They have an hospital for decayed citizens, nobly endowed, with two others of less note. The duke of *Guelderland's* palace here was mostly blown up by accident in 1589. Near the *Rhine-gate* is a bridge of boats into the *Betuwe*. The government of the city consists of a high-bailiff, who has also jurisdiction over a great part of the *Veluwe*, and of two burgomasters, chosen annually out of their 12 *ſcheepens*. They have likewise six masters of corporations, and 48 jurats to assist in the management of their public affairs. *Arnheim* is situated on the *Leach*, ten miles north of *Nimeguen*, in Lat. 52, N. Long. 5, 50, E.

ARNHEMII REGIO, t'land van *Armheimd*, a part of the *Terra Australis*, discovered not long ago by the Dutch, upon the coast of *Auchidol*, lying south of *New Guinea*, between *Carpentaria* and the region of *Concord*.

ARNHUSEN, in Latin *Arnhusia*, a small town of *Lower Pomerania*, in Germany, belonging to the elector of *Brandenburgh*, now king of *Prussia*. It is situated near the river *Riga*, four leagues from *Colberg*, and the *Baltic sea*.

ARNIS, an island belonging to the district of the cathedral of the *Sleswic*, in *Denmark*. It lies in the *Sley*. Only near its church the chapter of the said cathedral has a right of patronage. This island had formerly wood growing on it: but upon the proprietor of the noble domain or state of *Koſt* attempting to burthen the inhabitants of the village of *Cappel* with unusual taxes, and in the year 1667 driving out of it about 100 families, which consisted of above 600 souls, they came to this island, and settled themselves in it; upon which duke *Christian Albert* granted them privileges. There now are about 56 houses on the island, and most part of the inhabitants subsist by the sea-faring business.

ARNO, in Latin *Arnus*, one of the largest rivers of *Italy*, and the most considerable of the *Grand duchy of Tuscany*. It rises in the *Florentine territories* to the east, and among the *Appenine mountains*, near the sources of the *Tiber*: it runs west quite through that duchy, and having passed by *Florence*, after receiving in its course the *Sieva*, *Pesa*, and *Elſa*, it falls a little below *Pisa* into the *Tuscan sea*. The valley which it waters in its way is extremely delightful, abounding in all sorts of fruit.

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ARNO, *Val di*, is at present a very fruitful and pleasant valley, though formerly it was quite a barren and desolate spot of ground; it lies in the territory of *Florence*, belonging to the *Grand duchy of Tuscany*, in the middle division of *Italy*. The learned *Targioni* looked upon the upper part of it as the bed of a lake, which in ancient times was united with that of *Perugia*, and was caused by the river *Arno*, before it had broke through the rock at *Rignano*, made a way for itself, and forsaken the valley. Here the strata of the earth are commonly regular, and the water-course moderate. In these parts the bones of elephants are frequently to be met with.

ARNOGNES, *Les*, one of the eight districts into which the government of *Nivernois* in *France* is subdivided. It is extremely fertile in grain, wine, wood, and pasture: but has neither town nor village in it.

ARNON, a river which rises in the mountain of *Arabia*, and, passing through the whole desert, falls into the lake *Asphaltites*, dividing the country of the *Moabites* from that of the *Amorites*. It is very difficult to pass, as abounding with stones; though the Almighty made it easy to the *Israelites*, as may be gathered from *Numbers xxxi.* where it is mentioned what he did in the *Red-sea* and at the brooks of *Arnon*.

ARNOO, a considerable seat in the district of *Upland*, a subdivision of *Sweden Proper*, of which *Dahlberg* has a view in his *Suecia, antiq. et mod.*

ARNOTS, people of *Albania*, on the eastern coasts of the gulph of *Venice*. They are a kind of vagabonds, without any settled habitation. The *Albanois* of the isle of *Nio*, in the *Archipelago*, are called *Arnots*.

ARNOULD, (*St.*) a town of *France*, in *Beauce*, on the road from *Chartres* to *Paris*, and in the forest of *Iveline*.

ARNSBERG, a county of *Westphalia*, in *Germany*, with its capital of the same name. It has *Paderborn* on the east, *La Marche* on the north and west, and *Westerwald* on the south. It formerly was subject to its own counts, but now to the archbishop of *Cologne*.

ARNSBURG, a small city, and the capital of the isle of *Oesel*, in the *Baltic*. It is subject to *Sweden*, and defended by a strong castle.

ARNSHAUSEN, a town in *Hinder Pomeranea*, belonging to the family of *Zastrow*.

ARNSPERG, an old mountain-castle belonging to the bailiwick of *Niederbrun*, in the lordships of *Lichtenberg* and *Ochsenstein*, a subdivision of the government of *Alsace*, now a province of *France*.

ARNSTADT, a town in the principality of *Schwarzburg*, on the *Gera*, which above this place divides itself into two branches. At the *Langwitz gate* is a handsome stone bridge of six arches over it.

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The buildings here, both public and private, have been greatly improved. Here is a residentiary castle, with a church and a palace, for the prince's Dowager, built 1732, three churches, and a provincial school of eight classes, a regency, a consistory, and exchequer. The counts of Schwarzburg, in 1332, became sole Lords of Arnstadt by purchase, which they have since gradually enlarged. It suffered much by fire in the years 1581, 1670, and 1693. On the Gera are erected some iron works, besides several mills, and near the town is a house for making saltpetre.

ARNSTEIN, a small town on the Werén, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, in which is an hospital, built by bishop Maurice, of Hutten. In 1292 count Conrad, of Trimberg, conferred it on the bishopric.

AROER, one of the cities mentioned in scripture on the Arnon. It was called Rabbath Moab, being the capital of the nation; but losing it to Seon, king of the Amorites, before the children of Israel came to it, the place fell to the Gadites. Near it Jephtha overthrew the Amonites. Numbers xxxi.

AROESUNDSFEHRE, i. e. the Ferry of Aroe-fund, in the bailiwick of Hadersleben, and duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark. It is situated on the Little Belt.

AROK-SZALLAS, a well-peopled town in the territory of the Jazyges or Philistines, belonging to the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated in a level and fruitful country.

AROMAIA, a province of New Andalusia, in South-America. It lies, according to Collier, near the mouth of the river Orinoque, and is adjacent to the country of the Caribbees.

ARONA, a small city belonging to the county of Anghiera, which was formerly a part of the Milanese, in the Upper Division of Italy; but is now subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies on the left-side of the Lago Maggiore. It hath a castle belonging to the Boromeo family; but was much damaged by a fire in 1674. It has since recovered itself pretty well through the great concourse of devotees, who resort to the relics of two famed saints, Gratignano and Faliciano, brought from Brouse, and deposited in the Benedictine abbey here. St. Charles de Boromeo was abbot of it at 12 years of age, anno 1550: he afterwards gave it to the Jesuits. On an eminence contiguous to the above-mentioned lake the Boromeo family have erected a bronze-statue, 35 ells high, to the famous saint of their own name, who was a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, and also the principal saint in the Milanese. It stands on a pedestal 25 ells high; and among the many statues which have been erected to him, this is the best and most worthy of seeing. In 1706 Arona was taken from the Spa-

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niards by the Imperialists. It lies 35 miles west of the city of Milan. Lat. 45, 40, N. Long. 8, 15, E.

ARONCHES, or **ARRONCHES**, a fortified town belonging to Portalegre, a jurisdiction in the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It is situated on a somewhat rising ground, near the confluence of the little rivers, Alegrette and Caya. It contains upwards of 1200 inhabitants, has a church, a casa da misericordia, an hospital, and a convent. In 1672, king Peter II. raised it to a marquissate. To its district belong six parishes. Its judge is subject to the Comarca; and lies 13 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 39, 5, N. Long. 7, 30, W.

AROO, a town of the Russian empire, in the Ukrain; seated on the river Occa, 200 miles north of Moscow. Long. 38, 20, E. Lat. 51, 58, N.

AROSBAY, a town of the East-Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Java. Long. 114, 30, E. Lat. 9, 30, N.

ARSEN, or **WESTERAHNS**, in Latin Arosia or Westerasium, the capital of Westmannia, a subdivision of Sweden Proper. It is a very ancient island town; situated in the place where the Swart-a, which runs through the town, falls into the Maler-lake, on the northern bank of the latter. Its second name is compounded of Westra-aros. Here is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Upsal, a gymnasium, and castle, in which is a corn-magazine or granary; also a large steel-yard, from which is annually exported to Stockholm a large quantity of iron, with some copper and tin. Here the provincial governor or headman resides. The number of inhabitants is about 1300. In the large and stately cathedral here, which is particularly remarkable for its curious and beautiful tower, lies Eric XIV. In this church are several Gothic inscriptions. Here it was that duke Gustavus I. or Vasa, afterwards king of Sweden, with his Dalecarlians, defeated Christiern II. of Denmark, in the year 1521. Among the general diets holden here, those of 1527 and 1544 are the most remarkable; in the latter of which was concluded the hereditary union, that is, the agreement, by which the crown of Sweden, that before had been elective, was made hereditary in the family of the said Gustavus Vasa. The town carries on a considerable trade; but it has frequently suffered great damage by fire. The last misfortune of this kind happened in the year 1714. It holds the 25th place in the general diet, and is situated between Kopping and Enkopping, about 35 miles from Stockholm.

AROUCA, a small place of Lamego district, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has one parish, containing upwards of 1400 souls; and to its jurisdiction belong 5 parishes.

AROW. See **AARAW**.

ARPAD (mentioned II. Kings xviii. 34.) probably denotes the country lying above the land of Hamath

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Hamath (probably that by the Greeks called *Epiphania*), and over against which lies the small island called *Aradus* by the Greeks and Latins; which name (says Dr. Wells) contains in it apparent footsteps of the Hebrew name *Arpad* or *Arvad*.

ARPAIA, anciently *Caudium*. It is situated on the confines of Naples and the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy; near which are the famous *Furiae Caudinae*, now called *Stretto d'Arpaia*, being a narrow pass betwixt two mountains, where not above two persons can go a-breast. The Roman generals, *T. Veturius* and *S. P. Posthumius*, having imprudently brought their army into that pass, were invested by the *Samnites*, and obliged to surrender on the following ignominious terms, That they should pass by couples through a yoke composed of two pikes, and another crossing them a-top, without arms, their hands tied behind them, and bare-headed.

ARPAION, formerly *Chatres*, a small town belonging to *Hutepoix*, a subdivision of the government of the Isle of France, in that kingdom. In the years 1720 and 1723 it was raised to a dukedom. It is the seat of a bailiwick and prevote; which jurisdictions belong to the duke of *Arpaion*. Of the same name, according to *Collier*, is the eldest barony of *Rouergne*, a subdivision of *Guyenne* Proper; but neither *Busching*, nor *Moll* says any thing of it.

ARPENTRAS, formerly a city, now a village, called *Vidy*, on the *Leman* lake, below *Lausanne*, in Switzerland. From the effigies of a brass bull, with the sacrificer, ploughed up here in 1629, besides medals and several remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been a place of greater note than it is now.

ARPIGLIANO, a small place in the *Hither Calabria*, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

ARPINO, a castle, with a town called *Santo Dominico*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and bordering on *St. Peter's* patrimony, anciently called *Arpinum*, a city of the *Volsi*, and the birth-place of *Caius Marius*, 7 times consul of Rome; whence he was surnamed *Arpinas*. Long. 12, 50, E. Lat. 41, 45, N.

ARQUA, or **ARQUATO**, a village of the *Paduan*, in Upper Italy. It lies at the foot of mountains, separating between *Este* and *Monfalcone*, upon a small lake, which discharges its superfluous waters by the old and new canal of *Arqua* into the *Bacchiglione*. This place is noted, as the celebrated poet, *Francis Petrarch*, after the death of his beloved *Lauretta* or *Laura*, resided here; he died also at *Arqua*, where his tomb is, with a mean inscription. They shew likewise here the house of that ingenious author, who contributed so much to the polishing of the Italian language, and revival of the Latin poetry. *Arqua* is situated between *Este* and *Padua*, about 4

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miles from the former and 9 from the latter. Lat. 45, 43, N. Long. 11, 43, E.

ARQUA DEL POLESINO, in the *Ferrarese*, and Upper Italy; has a church, which is handsome enough, and the paintings in it are very good, particularly that of *St. Febuarius*, the patron of this place.

ARQUES, a small place, but a county of itself, in the bailiwick of *St. Omer*, one of the subdivisions of *Artois*, in the government of that name, and of *Picardy*, in France. For upwards of 1000 years it has belonged to the abbey of *St. Berthuin*, at *St. Omer's*.

ARQUES, a barony belonging to the states of Lower *Languedoc*, in France. It lies in the diocese of *Alet*.

ARQUES, a small town of *Ceaux*, one of the bailiwicks belonging to Upper *Normandy*, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river *Arques*; and has indeed only the appearance of a village, yet is the seat of a viscounty, admiralty, election, and forest-jurisdiction. Here also is an abbey. It is memorable for a victory obtained in its neighbourhood, Sept. 21, 1589, when *Henry IV.* of France routed the army of the League under the duke of *Maine*, which consisted of above 30,000 men, with only a body of 500 horse, 120 French foot, and 2000 Swiss.

ARQUES, or **ARC**, is a borough of France, near the *Meuse*, in the duchy of *Barr*; the place, as is supposed, where *Joan of Arc*, the maid of *Orleans*, was born, under the reign of *Charles VII.* of France. This seems to be *Busching's Arc en Barrois* (which see) and which he places in *Burgundy*, on the little river *Sangeon*.

ARRA, in Arabia. As the *Arraceni* and *Saraceni* of the ancients were, according to the greatest probability, one and the same people; so, from the situation assigned them by the old geographers, it can scarce be doubted but the *Arra* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* was the capital of the region they inhabited, and gave them the appellation they went under. *Strabo*, describing *Aelius Gallus's* expedition into Arabia, intimates that the province of *Ardena* was 30 days journey from *Petra*, and 50 from the city of the *Negrani*, or *Negara* metropolis of *Ptolemy*, i. e. the modern *Nag'ran*; that it was for the most part desert, and inhabited by the *Nomades* or *Arabes Scenitæ*; and that the interjacent tract betwixt it and the former city was a wild pathless region, interspersed in some parts with palm-trees. All which particulars, as well as the name itself, clearly evince this province to be the country of the *Arraceni* or *Saraceni*, which had this *Arra* for its capital. It farther appears from *Dio*, that *Arraceni* or *Saraceni* were sometimes in the east denominated *Agareni*, and their chief town *Arra*, *Atra*, or *Atræ*. It is therefore highly probable that the ancient *Saracens*

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racens were stiled Hagarenes, either from the disposition of the tract they inhabited, or from Hagar the mother of Ishmael.

ARRACAN. See ARACAN.

ARRACIF, i. e. in Portuguese, a ridge of rocks or sand-banks, a harbour belonging to the captainship of Pernambuco, in the Brasils, South-America. It is small; and shut up by those rocks and sands, which form a kind of bar: so that large vessels are forced to enter by a very narrow opening. After this they come into a small bay, into which a little river discharges itself. This port consists of a small suburb, in which are some large magazines for sugar and other merchandize, and is defended by a castle on a narrow passage opposite to it, from which the entrance of any ship may be easily obstructed. Yet James Lancaster got into it in the year 1595 with 7 or 8 English vessels, and made himself master of the castle and port; the Portuguese, upon sight of him, abandoning both. After a month's stay here he came away laden with rich plunder; and, after his departure, the Portuguese built a second castle on a rock in the sea, and opposite to the old one, with some other forts and outworks, which render the entrance of any strangers into it now impracticable. Arracif stands in Lat. 8, 20, S. and Long. 35, 10, W.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham. Lat. 54, 48. Long. 8, 59. — Arran, or properly Arr-inn, or the island of mountains, seems not to have been noticed by the ancients, notwithstanding it must have been known to the Romans, whose navy, from the time of Agricola, had its station in the Glota Æstuarium, or the frith of Clyde. Camden indeed makes this island the Glota of Antonine; but no such name occurs in his Itinerary: it therefore was bestowed on Arran by some of his commentators.

By the immense cairns, the vast monumental stones, and many reliques of druidism, this island must have been considerable in very ancient times. Here are still traditions of the hero Fingal, or Finma-coul, who is supposed here to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and many places retain his name: but I can discover nothing but oral history that relates to the island till the time of Magnus the Barefooted, the Norwegian victor, who probably included Arran in his conquests of Kintyre. If he did not conquer that island, it was certainly included among those that Donald-bane was to cede; for it appears that Acho, one of the successors of Magnus, in 1263, laid claim to Arran, Bute, and the Cumrays, in consequence of that promise; the two first he subdued but the defeat he met with at Largs soon obliged him to give up his conquests.

Arran was the property of the crown. Robert Bruce retired thither during his distresses, and met

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with protection from his faithful vassals: numbers of them followed his fortunes; and after the battle of Bannockburn he rewarded several, such as the Mac-cooks, Mac-kinnons, Mac-brides, and Mac-louis or Fullertons, with different charters of land in their native country. All these are now absorbed by this great family, except the Fullertons, and a Stewart, descended from a son of Robert III. who gave him a settlement here. In the time of the Dean of the Isles, his descendant possessed Castle-douand; and *he and his bluid, says the dean, are the best men in that countrey.*

About the year 1334, this island appears to have formed part of the estate of Robert Stewart, great steward of Scotland, afterwards Robert II. At that time they took arms to support the cause of their master; who afterwards, in reward, not only granted at their request an immunity from their annual tribute of corn, but added several new privileges, and a donative to all the inhabitants that were present.

In 1456, the whole island was ravaged by Donald, earl of Ross, and lord of the isles. At that period it was still the property of James II. but in the reign of his successor James III. when that monarch matched his sister to Thomas lord Boyd, he created him earl of Arran, and gave him the island as a portion: soon after, on the disgrace of that family, he caused the countess to be divorced from her unfortunate husband, and bestowed both the lady and the island on Sir James Hamilton, in whose family it continues to this time, a very few farms excepted.

Arran is of great extent, being 23 miles from Sgreadan point north, to Beinnean south; and the number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coasts; the far greater part of the country being uninhabited, by reason of the vast and barren mountains. Here are only two parishes, Kilbride and Kill-more; with a sort of chapel of ease to each, founded in the last century, in the golden age of this island, when it was blessed with Anne dutchess of Hamilton, whose amiable disposition and humane attention to the welfare of Arran, render at this distant time her memory dear to every inhabitant.

The principal mountains of Arran are, Goatfield, or Gaoilbheinn, or the mountain of the winds; of a height equal to most of the Scottish Alps, composed of immense piles of moor-stone, in form of wool-packs, clothed only with lichens and mosses, inhabited by eagles and ptarmigans; Bein-bharrain, or the sharp-pointed; Ceum-na-caillich, the step of the carline or old hag; and Grianan-Athol, that yields to none in ruggedness.

The lakes are, Loch-jorsa, where salmon come to spawn; Loch-tana; Loch-nah-jura, on the top of a high hill; Loch-mhachirai, and Loch-knoc-a-char-beil,

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bell, full of large eels. The chief rivers are, Abhan-mhor, Moirna-mhor, Slondrai-machrei, and Jorfa; the two last remarkable for the abundance of salmon.

The quadrupeds are very few; only otters, wild-cats, shrew-mice, rabbits, and bats: the stags, which used to abound, are now reduced to about a dozen. The birds are eagles, hooded crows, wild pigeons, storks, black game, grouse, ptarmigans, daws, green plovers, and curlews. Mr. Stuart, in ascending Goatfield, found the secondary feather of an eagle, white, with a brown spot at the base, which seemed to belong to some unknown species. It may be remarked, that the partridge at present inhabits this island; a proof of the advancement of agriculture.

The climate is very severe: for, besides the violence of wind, the cold is very rigorous; and snow lay here in the valleys for 13 weeks of the last winter. In summer the air is remarkably salubrious; and many invalids resort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goats milk.

The produce of the island is oats; of which about 5000 bolls, each equal to nine Winchester bushels, are sown: 500 of beans, a few peas, and above 1000 bolls of potatoes, are annually set: notwithstanding this, 500 bolls of oat-meal are annually imported, to subsist the natives.

The live stock in 1778 was 3183 milch-cows; 2000 cattle, from one to three years old; 1058 horses; 1500 sheep; and 500 goats: many of the two last are killed at Michaelmas, and dried for winter-provision, or sold at Greenock. The cattle are sold from 40 to 50s. per head, which brings into the island about 1200l. per annum: I think that the sale of horses also brings in about 300l. Hogs were introduced here only two years ago. The herring fishery round the island brings in 300l. the sale of herring nets 100l. and that of thread about 300l. for a good deal of flax is sown here. These are the exports of the island; but the money that goes out for mere necessities is a melancholy drawback.

The women manufacture the wool for the clothing of their families; they set the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use.

The inhabitants in general are sober, religious, and industrious: great part of the summer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in use here; or in building or repairing their houses, for the badness of their materials requires annual repairs: before and after harvest they are busied in the herring-fishery, and during winter the men make their herring-nets; while the women are employed in spinning their linen and woollen yarn. The light they often use is that of lamps. From the beginning of February to the end of May, if the weather permits, they are engaged in labouring their

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ground, and in autumn they burn a great quantity of fern to make kelp.

ARRAN, a mixture of green islands and rugged rocks, which border the west side of Gallway, a county of Connaught, in Ireland. This part, running out in form of a peninsula, is indented with several little bays or creeks, which the Arran isles cover. Among these four of them, called South Arran, form a barony, mentioned in romance as the islands of the living. The largest of them is called Kyleneoy, the next to that Kyltronon, and the third Shire. In 1661 these were first erected into an earldom, in favour of Richard, second son of James duke of Ormond; which title became lately extinct in Charles Butler, brother to the exiled duke, and who was chancellor of the university of Oxford.

ARRAN, the same with Arraw, (which see) a town of Bern, in Switzerland.

ARRAS, one of the twelve districts into which Artois, belonging to the government of this last name and Picardy, in France, is subdivided. Its capital is

ARRAS, by Ptolemy called Origiacum, and by Cæsar Atribatum, the principal city then of the Atrabatæ. It is situated on the river Scarpe. This ancient and large city is divided into the old and new. The latter is called the town; and both it and the old city are surrounded with ancient walls, where are still several round towers in the antique manner. In 1477 Lewis XI of France took it, and in 1493 the emperor Maximilian recovered it. Afterwards, in 1640, the French marshals, Caune, Chatillon, and Milleray, laid siege to and carried this place, after defeating the cardinal Infanta, who came to its relief. The Spaniards sat before it in 1654, but were beat off with considerable loss. Before Arras came into the hands of the French, over one of the gates of the city was this inscription, *Quand les Francois prendront Arras, les fous mangeront les chats*, i. e. When the French shall take Arras, the mice shall eat the cats. But when the French took it, a man of wit said, the inscription might stand, if, by erasing one letter, prendront were changed to renderont, which signifies, shall restore it.

Arras has since been very strongly and regularly fortified by the celebrated engineer M. Vauban, in which he has shewn some works of his own invention. It has walls, ditches, and a little valley, through which runs the small river Crinchon; and these divide it into two parts, as has been already mentioned. It is a considerable place, and has also a citadel, which, though not very large, is reckoned one of the strongest in the kingdom, being an oblong pentagon, which marshal de Vauban repaired. It is something higher towards the country, where

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the ditch is dry, than towards the town. And the greatest part of the ground about Arras is so low that it may be laid under water.

The bishop of Arras is suffragan to the archbishop of Cambray, and he is both spiritual and temporal lord of the city: he has a diocese of 400 parishes, an annual revenue of 22,000 livres, and he is taxed 4000 florins to the court of Rome. He is also president in the assembly of the provincial states, which is holden here; to which lies an appeal from all inferior courts. An appeal also lies from it to the parliament of Paris. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a fine structure, and in it they keep some famous reliques. The abbey of St. Vast has a very fine church belonging to it. Besides, here are 11 parish-churches, a seminary, a Jesuits college, and several convents. This town has fair and broad streets, and is inhabited by wealthy traders and artificers. They have manufactories of sail-cloth and tapestry-hangings, especially the latter, which, from that art being first invented in this city, take their name from it. Though they are indeed beautiful, they fall short of those made at Paris, Brussels, or Antwerp. Here the bailiwick or district and forest courts are kept. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Douay, in lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 2, 5, E.

ARRAS, anciently Araxes, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises in the province of Georgia; and, after running S. E. joins the Cur, or Cyrus, whose united stream discharges itself into the Caspian sea, between the provinces of Shirvan and Aderbeizian in Persia. Lat. 15, 17. Long. 2, 51.

ARRAYOLOS, a little town of Villa Viciosa, a subdivision of the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 200 inhabitants, and has a district of four parishes.

ARRE (le Mont), a chain of mountains so called, which extends itself quite through Upper Brittany, a subdivision of the government of this last name in France.

ARREIGADA, a small place belonging to the jurisdiction of Pinhel, a subdivision of Beira province, in Portugal. It contains 330 inhabitants, and has a district of one parish.

ARREU, a small town belonging to the valley of Aure, a subdivision of Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, and government of this last name, and of Guyenne, in France.

ARRO, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, near Lemster.

ARROE, in Latin Arroa, and Arria, an island belonging to the jurisdiction of Norburg, and duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is situated about half a mile from Funen, and two miles and a half from Aisen to the north-east. It is three miles long, and between half a mile and three quarters of a mile broad. Formerly much wood grew upon it;

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but it has been almost entirely destroyed, and the soil turned to arable land. Here is no large game, but hares and wild-fowl in abundance, particularly several sorts of peculiar birds. It has two pretty good roads or sea-havens, namely, in the large bay or belt, on both sides of which stood a castle before them, and close by the little town of Arroeskioping, where the harbour is covered by a small island called Deveroe, directly opposite to it. The inhabitants are partly peasants, and partly seafaring people and sailors. Herbs and garden vegetables are cultivated here in abundance, especially white cabbage, chives, and Danish kunimel, or cummin seed. Duke John the younger left this island to his son Christian; but upon his dying soon after without issue, it came to his brother Frederick, who sold the middle part of the island to his brother Philip of Glucksburg. The remainder devolved to the Plon branch of the same house, and from them it came to the king of Denmark, who in the year 1749 also bought the Glucksburg share of the island: and consequently he possesses now the whole of it. It contains the bailiwick of Grafenstein, as it is called, consisting of the two estates of Wuderup and Grafenstein. Lat. N. 55, 20. Long. E. 9, 40.

ARROESKIOPING, which though of no considerable extent, yet is a level place, with a parish-church, and a convenient haven, also five parishes; among which Marstal resembles a village. In ecclesiastical matters the island is subject to the diocese of Funen; but in temporals, to the duchy of Sleswick; and, by virtue of a royal ordinance made in 1730, is governed by the same laws with it.

ARROIS, the principal castle, says Collier, in the isle of Mull, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland.

ARROJO, DE ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. W. Long. 5, 20. N. Lat. 38, 40.

ARRON, and ARROU, two of the many rivers in the government of Nivernois, a province of France.

ARRONCHES. See ARONCHES.

ARROW, a river in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, which runs into the Avon, near Bilford Grange.

ARRUDA, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estramadura. It contains 920 inhabitants; and to its district belongs one parish.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mokeha reca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan. It was here general Doldiruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.

ARSCHOT, or ARSCOT, in Latin Ariscotium, or Arschotium, a fortified town of Mechlin, belonging to Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands.

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It is situated on the river Demer, and was an ancient lordship, which was erected into a duchy by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1583, in behalf of Philip duke of Croy. At present it is possessed by a branch of the house of Ligne, and belongs to the Duke of Aremberg. It has but one parish-church, which is also collegiate. Its chapter consists of a provost, a dean, who is rector of the parish, a chanter, and twelve canons. Here are three convents of monks, and a beguinage founded in the year 1259. The district of Arschot includes seven-teen villages, besides the baronies of Rotzelaer, Heverle and Bierbeeck. It lies 14 miles E. of Mechlin, and 8 miles N. of Lovain. Lat. 51, 20, N. Long. 5, 4, E.

ARSENARIA, an ancient town on the western banks of the Cartennus, in Numidia, where, according to Pliny, a Latin colony was planted, under some of the first Roman emperors. It is probable the modern Arzew.

ARSINOE, a city of old of Cyprus, situated on the N. side of that island, and was so called from Arsinoe, a queen of Egypt; Cyprus having been long subject to the kings of that country.

ARSINOE, a considerable city of Cyrenaica, took its name (after that kingdom was subjected to Egypt) from the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to whom the Egyptians, as Callimachus tells us, paid divine honours, equalling her to Venus. The ancient name of this city, according to Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus, &c. was Teuchira, or Tauchira. Ferrarius gives it the name of Sues, but the Turks call it Barraru.

ARSIPORE, in the province of Oriza, belonging to the southern part of Indostan or Mogul, in the East Indies, Asia. It is the residence of the Rajah of a little province bearing its name, to the N. of the dominions of Jagarynat. It has a fine river, which invites strangers to resort to it, for cotton-cloth and rice which this country yields very plentifully.

ARSKOG, a large forest of Medelpadia, one of the subdivisions of Nordland, a district of Sweden.

ARSTA, a considerable seat in Sudermanland, a subdivision of Sweden Proper; near which is a harbour on the Baltic, together with two mineral springs, which run into a pit lying below them, and are conveyed by a canal 100 paces long into a low place, where the water both winter and summer incessantly spouts aloft. Dahlberg's Suecia has a view of the castle.

ARTA, (see **LARTA**) a town of Epirus, in European Turkey, on a bay of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians. Lat. 39, 5, N. Long. 22, 5, E.

ARTABRUM CELTICUM, now Cape Finister (quasi Finis Terræ).

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ARTACENE, a province of Assyria. It is supposed to have derived its name from the city of Arec, or Erec, (Gen. x. 10.). This is the opinion both of Scaliger and Casaubon. But if so, from whence soever it hath had its name, it cannot be that identical Erec in the text, since it is evident that city was in Shinaar.

ARTAGERA, a city of Armenia, where the emperor Caius received the wound of which he died.

ARTAJONA, a small place of Estella, one of the jurisdictions belonging to the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. It stands on a hill, in a country abounding with wine.

ARTAXATA, the metropolis of all Armenia, and from its foundation the residence of all the Armenian kings. This city, as Strabo informs us, was built upon a plain which Hannibal gave to king Artaxas, or Artaxias, who made it the capital of Armenia. It was situated on an elbow of the Araxes, which forms a kind of a peninsula, and surrounds the town like a wall, except on the side of the isthmus; but the isthmus was secured by a rampart and a broad ditch. This is the account which Strabo gives of this strong town. But Cornelius Nepos, in his life of Hannibal, does not mention his journey into Armenia: he only says, that after the defeat of Antiochus he withdrew first to Crete, and from thence to Bithynia, where he died. Plutarch however seems to confirm what Strabo advances, saying, that Hannibal, after the overthrow of Antiochus by Scipio Asiaticus, fled into Armenia, where he assisted king Artaxas with his advice, and persuaded him to build the city of Artaxata in a very advantageous situation. Lucullus, after having defeated the Armenians under the command of their king Tigranes, in two battles, would not venture, notwithstanding the enemies were not able to keep the field, to lay siege to Artaxata, which he looked upon as impregnable. But Pompey, who succeeded him in the command of the army, pressed Tigranes so hard, that he was obliged to deliver up his capital without striking a blow. Pompey spared both the city and inhabitants; but, in Nero's reign, Corbulo, commander in chief of the Roman forces in the east having forced Tiridates to yield up Artaxata, levelled it with the ground. Tiridates having thus lost his metropolis, and with it his kingdom, went to Rome to throw himself at Nero's feet; who not only restored him the diadem, but also gave him leave to take workmen with him to assist in rebuilding Artaxata, which by way of acknowledgement he called Neronia from the name of his benefactor. The ruins of this city, according to the tradition of Armenians, are still to be seen at a place called Ardachat. The inhabitants of this place, says Char-

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din, call the town Ardachat from the name of Artaxias, whom in the east they call Ardechier. There are some remains of a stately palace, which the Armenians take to be the palace of Tiridates, who reigned in the time of Constantine the Great. One front of this building is but half ruined; a great many pillars of black marble, and of an extraordinary size, are still standing, and many other fine antiquities, which the inhabitants call Taet-Tardat, i. e. the throne of Tiridates. Tavernier also mentions the ruins of Artaxata, between Erivan and mount Ararat, but does not specify them. See NACKSIVAN. And for another Artaxata see ATROPATIA.

ARTEMUS, anciently Artemesium, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain. It is also called Cabo St. Martin, and likewise Punta del Emperador.

ARTERN, a small town in the county of Mansfield, Germany, having a castle, and some salt-works, and is the seat of a Déanry.

ARTH, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Channel at Aberwyth.

ARTHUR's Chair or Seat, a high and craggy rock in the royal park of Holy-rood-house, near Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is about half a mile to the top.

ARTHUR's Oven, as it is vulgarly called, and by some Julius's Host-court, is an ancient monument, at a place called Kipps, near the town of Linlithgow, in Scotland. It resembles an ancient altar, and consists of large unpolished stones, so placed that they seem to lean one upon another.

ARTHUR's Round Table, the name commonly given to a noted cave of Lhanfannan, in Denbighshire, in Wales, made in the side of a rock; where are 24 seats, much frequented, particularly by shepherds, who tend their flocks.

ARTOIS (county of), in Latin Artesia, or Adartesia, was anciently one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; but now belongs entirely to France, and accordingly is in the government of Picardy, and that bearing its own name. It is bounded to the S. and W. by Picardy, to the N. by Flanders, and to the E. by Hainault. It is 26 French leagues in length, and about half that number in breadth. It is one of the most pleasant, and best provinces in the whole kingdom, very fruitful in grain; besides which, it trades in flax, hops, wool, and oil pressed from cabbage and turnip seed; and has also linen manufactories at Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, La Gorgue, Bapaume, and their neighbourhood.

This country and its capital, Arras, derive their names from the ancient Atrebatas, a nation of Gallia Belgica, famous in Cæsar's time, but the limits now are very different from what they were then. Atrebatas was in time corrupted into Ardertes or Adratas, from which last were derived

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Artois and Arras. It was for a long time part of Western Flanders. In the year 1180 it came to king Philip Augustus, as a portion with his wife Isabel, of Hainault, cousin to Philip of Alsace, earl of Flanders. In 1236 Lewis VIII. made it an earldom in favour of his brother Robert. Margaret of Flanders brought it to her husband Philip the Bald of Burgundy, whose male-heirs possessed it till the time of duke Charles, after whose death king Lewis XI. made himself master of this country, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by Mary, Charles's daughter. But as she was married to the archduke Philip of Austria, king Charles VIII. was obliged to promise, by the treaty of Senlis, in 1493, to yield it as a French fief to the earldoms of Burgundy and Artois; which accordingly happened. The house of Austria, and afterwards that of Spain, continued in possession of it till the reign of Lewis XIII. of France, who took Arras in 1640. The Spaniards besieged it in the year 1654; but were obliged to raise the siege. By the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659, Philip IV. king of Spain yielded to the French the cities and bailiwicks of Arras, Hesden, Bapaume, Lillers, Lens, Teroune, Pas, and the county of St. Paul: and his son, Charles II. gave up the rest of Artois to the French, by the treaty of Nimeguen: all which cessions were afterwards confirmed by the treaties of Ryfwick and Utrecht.

At present this county, together with Picardy, is under a general-governor, and has a general-lieutenant and two deputy governors, one of which last is appointed for Arras and Baupame, and the other for Aire and St. Omer. But besides these, here are likewise seven particular governors. In 1530 the emperor Charles V. erected a provincial council, which in civil matters is subject to the parliament of Paris, and has 12 jurisdictions under it. The collecting of the royal revenues is granted to the states, which are called together by public summons, and particular lettres de cachet, directed to each member, without which none is admitted; and this is previously registered by the secretary of the states, before the assembly is opened. These states consist of the clergy, to which belong the bishops of Arras and St. Omer, a great number of abbots and deputies from each chapter; also of the nobility, who are about 70 in number; and lastly of the burghers, who are composed of the counsellors of Arras, and deputies of magistrates from the eight best towns in the country. The free gift, granted by this assembly, for which they principally meet, is settled, and it commonly amounts to 400,000 livres: but the charges of forage is more or less, according to the number of gentlemen or cavalry in the country. No toll is levied here.

The 12 jurisdictions of Artois, according to Busching are these; namely, the bailiwicks of Arras, Bapaume,

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Bapaume, Avesnes, and Hesden, the earldom of St. Paul, the bailiwick of Aubigny, the advocateship of Bethune, the bailiwicks of Lillers and Aire, the regalities of Terouenne or Terouane, with the bailiwick of St. Omer. The Geographical System adds Lens as a thirteenth.

Besides finding the money above-mentioned, which the province is obliged to pay, by virtue of the king's demands, all affairs of a public or private nature, are treated in these assemblies, which generally hold a fortnight or three weeks. Those who have suffered by fire, or other accident, come to petition the states for exemption from their taxes; and they that farm the revenue make remonstrances in order to be indemnified, when the income does not answer the sum they engaged to pay. The revenue of the states arises from the duty laid upon cattle, and all sorts of liquor, as beer, wine, and brandy. The extraordinary funds are levied by a general tax laid upon all real estates; namely, arable lands, pastures, woods, houses in town and country; and this is called the hundredth penny; which, when fully paid, amounts to 215,000 livres per annum. This tax increases according to the necessity the states are under of raising more money: so that the hundredth penny has been paid twice, thrice, and even six times in a year; with this difference, however, that the houses and lands which the clergy and nobility themselves occupy or cultivate, pay this hundredth penny only once a year; whereas they are obliged to pay it every time this tax is repeated, for all the lands which they farm out to others.

The principal rivers of Artois are the Scarpe, Aa, and Canche. See PICARDY.

ARTONNE, a small town of Lower Auvergne, a subdivision of the government bearing this last name, in France: it has a chapter. Not far from this place, near the village of St. Myon, are two mineral springs.

ARTRO, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Llabbeder, at Llanbeder.

ARTZ, a district of Kallundborg, one of the bailiwicks belonging to Seeland, in Denmark. It has nine churches under its jurisdiction.

ARU, a city and kingdom of Asia, according to Collier. It is situated in the island of Sumatra, and the town lies on the straits of Malacca, directly opposite to the city of this last name.

ARVA, in Latin Arvensis comitatus, in Hungarian Arva Varmegue, a country belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary, according to Busching: but the Geographical System, and our maps place it in Upper Hungary. It lies between the confines of Silesia and the Carpathian mountains, extending itself as far as Poland. It is inhabited by Bohemian Slavi and Poles. It has a castle of the same name, called also Orawa

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which is situated on a high hill; and is subject to several lords of the Erloich family, descended from count Thurzo. The country of Arva is about 24 miles from east to west, and 12, where broadest, from south to north. See ARVE.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an island, near the coast of Venezuela, a province of the Terra-Firma, in South-America. It belongs to the Dutch, and is situated about seven or eight leagues to the westward of Curacao. It is one of the Little Antilles, 14 leagues to the west of Curacao. It is uninhabited, and produces little besides corn and wood. From this island and Banaire the Dutch fetch provisions in sloops, for maintaining their garrisons and negroes at Curacao. Lat. 12, 30, N. Long. 69, 30, W.

ARVE, or ARVA, a river of Savoy, in Upper Italy; it rises in Faucigny, out of an inaccessible mountain, where rock-crystal is formed, and which is covered with perpetual snow. It is much more rapid than the Rhone, and loses itself in this last river, not far from the city of Geneva, at a place called La Queue d'Arva. Upon a thaw of the snow, or falling of great rains, it swells so of a sudden, according to Collier, that it makes the Rhone remount towards the lake, as may be seen from the mills turning that way. A little before the St. Bartholomew massacre at Paris, in 1572, such an inundation of the Arve happened, as never was known within the memory of man. Its sands yield some grains of gold; at gathering of which, some, who understand the picking of them, get above a crown a day.

ARVERT, a town of some note, in the territory of Brouageais, belonging to the government of Aunis, in France. It is situated on a peninsula.

ARUN, a river in Suffex, which runs into the British channel, at Hampton.

ARUNDEL, in Latin Aruntia, an old borough and market town in Suffex, 55 miles S. W. from London. It stands near the mouth of the river Arun, which is noted for its excellent mullets. It is governed by a mayor, chosen annually, a steward, twelve burgeses, and the other usual offices in corporations. It had once a good harbour, which admitted vessels of 100 tons; but it was choaked up and ruined by a sand beach thrown into it by the sea, though this misfortune has been in part repaired by a pier. It has four fairs, on May 14, August 21, September 25, December 17.

Arundel is a borough, mentioned so long ago as king Alfred's will: the manor of which has constantly gone with the castle; and, by act of parliament in the reign of king Henry VI. it was declared, that all who should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were, and should thereby be, earls of it, without any other creation, the only privilege of the kind in all England. The same king

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king, and his council afterwards, adjudged the precedence of the earl of Arundel to the earl of Devon. This castle, both from its structure and situation, has probably been one of the strongest in England. It stands on a hill, and commands an extensive prospect. Much of the ancient building is mouldered into ruins; but there are still the vestiges of a very large and elegant banquetting-hall, and the gateway is in tolerable preservation. The chapel within the castle is kept in good repair, and has service performed regularly in it; where is an elegant altar-piece.

Here is a manufacture of hop-bagging. The famous Arundelian marbles were purchased in Asia by Sir William Petty, for Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, and shew several particulars relating to the history and chronology of Greece. The town has sent members to parliament ever since 30 Edward I. and had anciently a collegiate church, and a priory of Benedictines. In the grand rebellion Arundel-castle being possessed by the Parliament's forces, was, after three days siege, taken for the king by lord Hopton, but retaken by Sir William Waller. The town is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, with a wooden-bridge over the Arun. The navigation of the river up to its bridge having been interrupted by the above-mentioned beach, an act of parliament passed in the year 1733 for repairing the harbour, by cutting a channel through the beach and old piers, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. One considerable advantage to the country from this river is the shipping off great quantities of large timber, which is carried up the Thames to Woolwich and Deptford, and up the Medway to Chatham; also westward to Portsmouth, and even to Plymouth; and indeed to all the king's yards. The timber shipped off here is reckoned the best and largest which is brought by sea from any part of England: also great quantities of knee-timber are had from hence. In the church, which is now parochial, are four old and stately monuments of the earls of Arundel. A court-leet of the lord of the manor is held here every three weeks, in which the mayor is judge, who appoints the officers for collecting the package, stallage, &c. also ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c. and no sheriff or bailiff can execute a writ within the borough without his leave, he having the authority of a justice of peace, though he seldom acts in that capacity. Arundel sends two members to parliament, and lies 10 miles east of Chichester. Lat. 50, 45. N. Long. 0, 30.

ARUNDEL, a township in the north division of New-England, called New-Hampshire; situated on the sea-coast, and having the point of land Cape Porpus within its district on the east, and Biddleford township on the north-east, with Wells-town township south-west.

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ARWIDSJAUR. See **ARWIDSJEAF**.

ARZBURG, a market-town in the principality of Culmbach-Bareith, having a prefecture.

ARZIGNAN, a well-inhabited place, in the delightful valley of Drestina, belonging to Il Vicentino, a territory in the republic of Venice, and Upper division of Italy.

ARZILLA, anciently Zilia, a port-town of Habat, belonging to Fez, in Africa, and 11 leagues from Gibraltar straits. It has had many masters, the last of which were the Portuguese, who abandoned it to the Infidels, in whose possession it still continues. It is situated 15 miles south of Tangier. Lat. 35, 40. N. Long. 5, 40. W.

ARZINA RECA, a river of Lapland, between Cola to the west, and the entrance of the White-sea to the east. The country about which being utterly desolate, Sir Hugh Willoughby and all his ship's company perished here through hunger and cold in the year 1553, after he had first passed the north cape. Next year his ship, says Hackluyt, was found, and a written relation of his voyage.

ARZOLI, a town in the Campania di Roma, and Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on an eminence, between the river Teverone and the confines of the Abruzzo, 6 miles east of Tivoli.

ARZANGARO, a jurisdiction belonging to the diocese of Cusco, in the audience of Lima, and viceroyalty of Peru, in South-America. It lies about 50 leagues south of Cusco, and is every where cold, and proper only for feeding of cattle, in which it carries on a profitable trade. In the north-east parts, bordering on Carabaya, are some silver mines, but a few of them only worked. Some of those lands produce plenty of such roots and grains as naturally grow in a cold air, as papas, quinoas, and canaguas; of the two last chicha is made in the same manner as from maize. At present this jurisdiction belongs to the audience of Charcas.

ASAPH, (St.) an episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales. It is called in British Lhan Elwy, as being situated at the confluence of the river Elwy with the Clwyd; and had its English name from Asaph, a very devout man, and favourite of one Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, who erected a bishop's see here about the year 560, and at the same time instituted a monastery composed of 663 friars; of which, on his return to Scotland, he left Asaph governor; he also resigned his cathedral to him, being conspicuous for piety and learning. The town, though in the pleasant and rich vale of Clwyd, is a poor ill-built place, whose bishop has under its jurisdiction only parts of the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop. It has but one archdeaconry, which is united

to the bishopric (the revenue of which last, Eton says, is only 741. sterling), for the better support of it. This town is not remarkable for its newness, nor the church for its elegant structure. Here is a bridge over each of the rivers, which meet here. It lies 20 miles north-west of Chester, and upwards of 200 in the same direction from London. Lat. 53. 11. N. Long. 5. 35. W.

ASARO, an earldom of Val di Noto, a subdivision of the island and kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy.

ASAY, or AZAY, with the addition of Rideau, a little town belonging to the government of Touraine, in France. It is situated on the Indre.

ASCALON, in Palestine (or the country of the Philistines) a great and noble sea-port, by ancient accounts 16, by modern 12 miles to the north of Gaza, and known to us all by the name it bears in scripture, and in the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans, by whom it was had in religious veneration. Nor do we find any considerable variation from this name, except that the Greeks sometimes lengthened it into Ascalonion. This city, (as also Gaza) is reckoned into the lot or tribe of Judah, and was taken by them, but not held. Its situation cannot be disputed, since it may be said to stand at this day, and has been often visited. From Josephus we understand this city to have stood in a spacious plain, and in his days extremely well fortified. Though we have placed this city on the brink of the sea, and made it a sea-port of itself, yet there is a majuma given to this as well as to Gaza (See GAZA); which, whence it was necessary, cannot be precisely said. It may, perhaps, have been a distinct part of the city next to the seaside; or perhaps Ascalon was not quite so close thereto but it might require the convenience of a more immediate port-town to intervene: or the harbour of Ascalon might have been rendered unfit for the reception of shipping, as was the case of Gaza; whence a necessity sprung up of seeking some place near, and of erecting a town there. But we pass these conjectures. Ascalon was famous among the ancients on many accounts. It was the birth-place of Sennacherib, the Assyrian empress; and is noted for the place which originally produced the kind of onion called shalot, which is supposed from thence to have derived its name. It may seem at first sight to be a very oblique derivation; but then the Latin of this plant is Ascalonia, whence the French have their echalote, which we have curtailed into shalot. It is famed also for its wines, and very remarkable for its great flight of pigeons, as it is for cypresses, and the extraordinary wells attributed to Abraham and Isaac. This city, besides the temple of Dereto, had a temple of Apollo, wherein Herod, the father of Antipater and grandfather of Herod the Great (who, from his being

born in this city, was called Herod the Ascalonite) served as priest. It had in the first times of Christianity an episcopal see; and, in the course of the holy wars, it was beautified with a new wall and many fair buildings by our king Richard I. But it is now dwindled to almost nothing. The Turks call it Scalano; and it is of no note, except for a Turkish garrison kept in it.

ASCANJA, ASCANIAN Lake, and ASCANIUS River. See PHRYGIA.

ASCANIA, a very ancient castle of Germany, which formerly gave title to the princes of Anhalt, and was the capital of the county; about half a league from Asbenseben, which rose out of its ruins.

ASCENSION, an island, according to Hackluyt, in the bay of St. Laurence, North-America, about 50 leagues from Cape Breton to the north-west, and 15 from the continent to the north-east. The middle of it lies in lat. 49. N. It is a goodly champain country, its bottom being white rocks and alabaster. On the coast abound all such trees as are in Nova Scotia, and it has many wild beasts. He takes this island to be the same with Nantifotec.

ASCENSION-ISLAND, a barren island on the coast of Africa; lying in W. Long. 17. 20. S. Lat. 7. 5. — The following account is given of it by Mr. Forster: "This island was first discovered in 1501 by Joao de Nova Galego, a Portuguese navigator, who named it Ilha de Nossa Senhora de Conceição. The same admiral, on his return to Portugal in 1502, discovered the island of St. Helena, which obtained that name from the day of discovery. Ascension was seen a second time by Alfonso d'Albuquerque, on his voyage to India in 1503, and and then received the name it now bears; but was even at that time in the same desolate condition as at present. We sent several parties on shore, who passed the night on the watch for turtles, which came to lay their eggs on the sandy shores. The dreariness of this island surpassed all the horrors of Easter-island and Terra del Fuego, even without the assistance of snow. It was a ruinous heap of rocks, many of which, as far as we could discern from the ship, seemed to be totally changed by the fire of a volcano. Nearly in the center of the island rises a broad white mountain of great height, on which we discerned some verdure by the help of our glasses, whence it has obtained the name of Green Mountain.

"We landed early in the morning among some rocks, the surf being always immensely high on the great beach, which consists of minute shell-sand, chiefly of a snowy white, very deep, dry, and intolerable to the eyes when the sun shines. We ascended among heaps of black cavernous stone, which perfectly resembles the most common lavas of Vesuvius and Iceland, and of which the broken pieces looked as if they had been accumulated by art. This

The lava currents cooling very suddenly, may easily be imagined to produce such an effect. Having ascended about 12 or 15 yards perpendicular, we found ourselves on a great level plain, of 6 or 8 miles in circuit; in the different corners of which we observed a large hill of an exact conical shape, and of a redish colour, standing perfectly insulated. Part of the plain between these conic hills was covered with great numbers of smaller hillocks, consisting of the same wild and ragged lava as that near the sea, and ringing like glass when two pieces are knocked together. The ground between the heaps of lava was covered with a black earth, on which we walked very firmly; but when these heaps did not appear, the whole was a red earth, which was so loose, and in such dry minute particles, that the wind raised clouds of dust upon it. The conic hills consisted of a very different sort of lava, which was red, soft, and crumbling into earth. One of these hills stands directly in front of the bay, and has a wooden cross on its summit, from whence the bay is said to take its name. Its sides are very steep; but a path near three quarters of a mile long winds round it to the summit. After examining this remarkable country a little longer, we concluded, with a great degree of probability on our side, that the plain on which we stood was once the crater or seat of a volcano, by the accumulation of whose cinders and pumice-stones the conic hills had been gradually formed: that the currents of lava which we now saw divided into many heaps, had perhaps been gradually buried in fresh cinders and ashes; and the waters coming down from the interior mountain in the rainy season had smoothened every thing in their way, and filled up by degrees the cavity of the crater. The rocky black lava was the residence of numberless men-of-war birds and boobies, which sat on their eggs, and suffered us to come close to them.

"About eight in the evening, it being then quite dark, a small vessel came into the bay, and anchored directly within us. Captain Cook having hailed her repeatedly, received in answer, that she was the *Lucretia*, a New-York sloop, which had been at Sierra Leon, and was now come to catch turtles, in order to sell them at the windward islands of the West Indies. A lieutenant was sent on board, who learned from the master, that he had taken our ship to be a French Indiaman, and was very desirous of trading with English India-ships, in which he was disappointed by the company's regulations, who gave orders that no more of their ships should touch here, on account of the contraband trade carried on with the Americans. He dined with our officers the next day, but on the 21st at day-break left the island. On the 30th in the morning, we landed a second time; and, crossing the plain, arrived at a prodigious lava-current, intersected by many chan-

nels from 6 to 8 yards deep, which bore strong marks of being worn by vast torrents of water, but were at present perfectly dry, the sun being in the northern hemisphere. In these gullies we found a small quantity of soil consisting of a black volcanic earth, mixed with some whitish particles gritty to the touch. Here we saw some small bunches of purslane, and a species of grass (*panicum sanguineum*) which found sufficient nutriment in the dry soil. Having at last, with great fatigue, climbed over this extensive and tremendous current of lava, which was much more solid than the heaps nearer to the sea, we came to the foot of the Green Mountain, which even from the ships place in the bay we had plainly distinguished to be of a different nature from all the rest of the country. Those parts of the lava which surrounded it were covered with a prodigious quantity of purslane, and a kind of new fern (*lonchites Adscensionis*), where several flocks of wild goats were feeding. The great mountain is divided in its extremities by various clefts, into several bodies; but in the centre they all run together, and form one broad mass of great height. The whole appears to consist of a gritty tophaceous lime-stone, which has never been attacked by the volcano, but probably existed prior to its eruption; its sides are covered with a kind of grass, peculiar to the island, which Linnæus has named *aristida Adscensionis*. We likewise observed several flocks of goats feeding on it; but they were all excessively shy, and ran with surprising velocity along tremendous precipices, where it was impossible to follow them. The master of the New-York sloop acquainted us, that there is a spring of water on one part of this mountain, which falls down a great precipice, and is afterwards absorbed in the land. I am almost persuaded, that, with a little trouble, Ascension might shortly be made fit for the residence of men. The introduction of furze (*ulex Europæus*), and of a few other plants which thrive best in a parched soil, and are not likely to be attacked by rats or goats, would soon have the same effect as at St. Helena. The moisture attracted from the atmosphere by the high mountains in the center of the island, would then no longer be evaporated by the violent action of the sun, but collect into rivulets, and gradually supply the whole island. A sod of grasses would every where cover the surface of the ground, and annually increase the stratum of mould, till it could be planted with more useful vegetables.

"We returned gradually to Cross-bay, in the heat of noon, over the plain; having a space of more than 5 miles to traverse, where the sun burnt and blistered our faces and necks, and heated the soil to such a degree, that our feet were likewise extremely sore. About 3 o'clock we arrived at the water's side; and after bathing in a small cove among

among a few rocks, we made the signal for a boat, and were taken on board. The next forenoon we made another small excursion, in company with captain Cook, towards the Green Mountain; but we were all of us so much fatigued, that we could not reach it. We made no new observations in the course of this day, the nature of the island being dreary beyond description in its outskirts."

ASCH, a lordship lying between the Capitanate of Hoff, in the principality of Culmbach, and the bailiwick of Wunfiedel and territory of Egar, in Bohemia, and the circle of Voigtland, in Saxony. It belongs to baron Zedwitz, and contains a market-town of the same name, and about 20 villages.

ASCHACH, a district of the bishopric of Wurzburg, in which is a market-town of the same name, having a citadel.

ASCHAFFENBURG, in Latin *Aschaffenburgum*, or *Aschiburgum*, a fortified town and castle in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, in Germany. It is situated on the east bank of the Mayne, and the Achaff, or little river which empties itself into the former. It is walled, and has nothing very remarkable in it, except its castle and pretty chapel belonging to it, and a fine bridge of nine arches. The castle is a square building, of red stone, flanked by 3 large towers, with a platform in the middle: its church, dedicated to St. Peter, is very large, and adorned with some excellent sculptures. In 1292 a council was held here, for regulating ecclesiastical discipline, and the reformation of the clergy. The town stands in a fine sporting country, about a league from the entrance into the black forest; and was once an imperial free city, though now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is divided into the upper and lower town. In that prince's palace here it was that his Britannic majesty took up his quarters, during the stay of his army in these parts the night before the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743; when, being attacked by the French next day, who crossed the Mayne, they were repulsed; and the king continued his march to Hanau. Near it is a pleasant vale, planted with vines and tobacco, besides some corn, the river Mayne running along one side of it. *Aschaffenburg* lies 18 miles E. from Frankfort, and 30 from Mentz, in lat. 30, 15, N. Long. 9, E.

ASCHE, or **ASSCHE**, a small, but free, town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated about 8 miles from Brussels towards the N. W. and 15 from Mechlin towards the S. W. In its district are 8 villages.

ASCHER, a jurisdiction belonging to Aggers district, a subdivision of the diocese of Christiana or Aggerhaus, in Norway.

ASCHERADE, a parish of Seelburg territory, a subdivision of Semigalia, in the duchy of Cour-

land. In it is an old castle of the same name, and situated on the river Duna.

ASCHERUDE, or **ASCHERODE**, a place of Livonia, in the general government of Riga, now subject to Russia, with a demolished castle of the same name. It was taken in 1577 by the czar Iwan Basilides, who committed the most unheard-of cruelties upon the inhabitants.

ASCHERLEBEN, a small city belonging to the principality of Anhalt and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the Wiper, between Halberstadt and Mansfield: but it has been almost ruined in the wars of Germany.

ASCOLI *fur Tronti*, to distinguish it from the following, anciently *Asculum Picenum*, as being the capital of Picenum, and a Roman colony (*nobilissima*), as Pliny calls it, a city in the marquisate of Ancona, and ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on an eminence between the rivers Tronto and Castellano, on the confines of the Further Abruzzo. At present it is divided into 4 parts; hath still two old castles, a vast many old towers, six bridges, and nine gates, besides other more modern fortifications; with 48 churches and convents. It is well inhabited, and the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. It was anciently the seat of the *Bellum Sociale* under Popedius, which shook the Roman republic. It lies 40 miles S. of Ancona, in lat. 42, 50, N. Long. 15, 5, E.

ASCOLI di Satriano, anciently *Asculum*, a small episcopal city of the Capitanate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and subject to the see of Benevento. It is an inland place, at the foot of the Appenine mountains. In 1399 the old town was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and in 1410 this new one built not far from its ruins. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of Leiva. It lies 30 miles W. of Manfredonia, in lat. 41, 15, N. Long. 16, 30, E.

ASELE, or **Angermanlands-Lapmark**, a subdivision of Lapland, in Sweden. It is situated on the Angermanland river, and is bounded on the E. by Angermanland; on the N. by Umea Lapmark; on the W. by the mountains; and on the S. by Jamtland; and is upwards of 30 miles long. In the reign of king Charles XI. namely, in 1673, a beginning was made towards the better peopling of this country. The considerable parish of the same name, which lies in it, is between 8 and 9 miles long. Its south part is not inhabited by Laps, but by peasants, who settled themselves there, and have been since annexed to the Wustney colonies, of which there are 25 in number; but Gassele and Hellan are the oldest. The least part of this country is profitable, but of the most valuable yet even the least part is cultivated. The largest

largest tax a peasant pays here is 21 dollars copper money; but very few of them pay so much: most of them give no more than 3 dollars, in consideration of which each possesses a district of between 1 mile and a half, and two miles, or he may even take as much land as he pleases. In this parish no other seed is sown than barley; and, by reason of the very frequent miscarriage of the crops, corn is very dear; wherefore the inhabitants mix their barley-meal with the dried and internal coloured rind of pine-trees, but for the most part with bran or chaff; and thus they make bread of it. Their principal income consists of the produce of their cattle and their fishery; which last article almost never fails them. It is worth observing that the seed sown near the colony of Hellan is at no time killed by the frost, though hereabouts are several morasses; but, on the other hand, this often happens at Gassele, and at Noren still oftener; though both these, and especially Gassele, are equally surrounded by the river as Hellan is. Among other inconveniencies with which the people in this country are infested in summer, is a sort of stinging fly, against which the inhabitants can no otherwise defend themselves in clear and calm weather, than by smearing their faces over with a salve or ointment made of tar, and a very fetid kind of grease. In their houses or huts they are pestered with smoke. By order of queen Christina the church of Asele was built of wood, in the year 1648; but so wretchedly, that it looks more like a barn than any thing else. With regard to the large extent of this parish, and the long way which the Laps have to the church, divine service is performed only every other Sunday; at which time the congregation assemble on Friday evening, the Laps continuing till Saturday evening in their huts near the church, and the peasants in the houses built by them at the end of it. The Laps, who inhabit the mountains come generally every high festival to church. In the year 1730 a school has been erected among them, in which are 6 Lap children, together with their school-master, who are annually maintained by the crown. At the yearly fair, which is kept every Christmas-eve near the church of Asele, the Laps sell live rein-deer, also rein-deer hides and flesh, birds, white fish, furs, &c. But the Lap-boors sell butter, cheese, dried fish, birds, and some furs.

ASGAR, a province of Fez, in Africa, towards its western coast, joining to the province of Hasbat. This is the richest part of all Africa for corn, cattle, wool, hay, and butter. Its principal cities are Arasch and Alcasar-quiver.

ASH, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury; with two fairs, on March 25 and September 29.

ASHBOURN, or ASBORN, in Wirksworth hundred, in the S. W. part of the Peak of Derby-

shire, a market-town of no great trade; but noted for the considerable quantities of cheese it sends up and down the Trent. It borders on Staffordshire, and lies east of the river Dove, 10 miles from Derby, 9 from Utoxeter, and 108 from London. Its market is on Saturday, and it has a fair on the 13th of February for horses of all sorts, horned cattle, and cheese: also April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool; October 20, November 29, for black, heavy, and other horses, with horned cattle.

ASHBRITTLE, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles W. of Willington; with a fair, on February 25, for cattle.

ASHBURN, a river in Suffex; wherein is both its fountain and its mouth. See SUSSEX.

ASHBURTON, a borough and market-town of Tinglebridge hundred, 10 miles N. of Totness, 22 S. W. from Exeter, and 196 W. from London. It is one of the 4 stanneries, and is noted for its excellent mines of copper and tin, also for a manufacture of serge. Its market is on Tuesday; and its fairs on the first Thursday in March, first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, for cattle. Ashburton, whose principal trade is in the woollen manufacture, is a great thoroughfare on the London road. It lies among hills, about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. The town is governed by a portreve, annually chosen at the court of the lord of the manor. It has only one good, but pretty long street, and a handsome church, in the form of a cathedral, with a tower 91 feet high, which has a leaden spire. In the church is a large chancel, with stalls, as in collegiate churches. It sends two members to Parliament. It lies but a little way in from the forest of Dartmore. Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 4, 15, W.

ASHBURY, a place to the westward of Whitehorse vale, in Berkshire; betwixt which and Wantage is a very large camp on the brow of a hill: it has a single ditch, and is of a quadrangular form, which shews it to be a Roman work. The rectory of Ashbury is in the gift of the bishop of Bath and Wells; others say in that of the king or the lord-keeper.

ASHBY de la Zouch, a very considerable market town in Leicestershire; so called from the Zouches, its lords, is situated between Preston park and the great park, on the skirts of Derbyshire; about 100 miles from London, and 15 N. W. from Leicester. It has a large handsome church, near which stand the ruins of the earl of Huntingdon's castle, destroyed in 1648. There is a free-school here, with a good stipend, endowed by the earl of Huntingdon, to whom the manor belongs. This town is noted for its large manufacture of hats, in which some hundreds are employed. The market is on Saturday; and there are held four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday

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Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; St. Bartholomew, on the 24th of August, and St. Simon and Jude, on the 28th of October, for fine young horses, of the largest and best breed in England, and cows. The ale here is excellent, and no ways inferior to that of Burton; and the fine coal-pits of Cole-Orton are within a mile of it; which, Mr. Burton says, burned for several years together in king Henry VIII.'s time, and could not be extinguished till the matter which fed the fire was quite consumed. By the ruins of the earl of Huntingdon's castle here, it seems to have been one of the principal in England; and king James I. with all his court, lodged with the then earl for several days together, and the dinner was all the time of his stay served up by 30 poor knights in gold chains and velvet gowns. It lies on the skirts of Derbyshire. Here the earl of Stamford has a good old hunting-seat, called Bradgate, and a fine park at Grooby. The vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch is in the gift of the earl of Huntingdon. Here also is a noted mineral spring, called Griffydham. Lat. 52, 40. N. Long. 1, 25. W.

ASHDOD, or Azotus, a city of the Philistines, lay about 12 miles north easterly of Ascalon. It was of extraordinary fame among the ancients. It had an inland situation, and is said to have been built by one who fled from the Red-sea, who called it after his wife, whose name was Aza. But this seems, at least, to be a mistake. We hear of none that fled from the Red-sea but the Edomites; and that they, under some chief, may have repaired and fortified this place is probable enough. But that they imposed this name [Azatus] on it, we (says a learned critic) cannot allow; it being very evidently a corruption of the Hebrew name Ashdod, which was in use long before the Edomites were driven out of their country. But, to continue what we find concerning this city, it stood in a champaign country which produced great plenty of corn. It held out the longest siege recorded in history, if it be true that Psammeticus laboured 29 years in the reduction of it. Here stood the temple of Dagon, and here was he peculiarly worshipped. He seems to have been the most grand, the most ancient, and most favourite god they had: to which may be added, that he subsisted, perhaps, the longest of any that did not straggle out of the country (as we are not sure he did); seeing that we read in I. Maccabees x. 14. that Jonathan burnt his temple, &c. To this god they attributed the invention of bread-corn, or of agriculture, as his very name imports, the word Dagon signifying bread-corn.

This Ashdod of the Old Testament is called Azotus in the New, as well as in the Maccabees, as above quoted. It lies (says Wells) near the shore between Gaza and Joppa. In the times that

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Christianity flourished in these parts it was made an episcopal see, and continued a fair village till the days of St. Jerom.

ASHFORD, or ESHTISFORD, i. e. a ford over a rivulet at the head of the Stour. It is a well-built and populous market-town of Chart hundred, in the south-east parts of Kent, 12 miles south-west from Canterbury, and 57 S. E. from London, on the road to Hithe. It lies on the river Esh, is governed by a mayor; has a large church, formerly collegiate: from it is a road to Canterbury, and is noted for a monument of a countess of Athol, erected there 400 years ago. Its market is on Saturday, and every Tuesday fortnight; and has two fairs, on May 6 and August 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlary-wares. They hold pleas for any thing not exceeding 20 marks, and have a free grammar-school. Its vicarage is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Lat. 51, 15. N. Long. 45. E.

ASHFORD, a town in the county of Windham, in Connecticut, New-England.

ASHGROVE, an island on the north-side of Cork harbour, Ireland; very fertile, and about 6 miles in circumference. The land is every where high and steep, and all round it a great depth of water. The principal place here is Cove, built on the side of a hill, which is only inhabited by fishermen and a few custom-house officers. There are however some good houses; and a decent parish-church.

ASHILL, a village of Somersetshire, 5 miles east of Taunton, with two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday and the first Wednesday after September 8.

ASHINGTON, a village of Suffex, 10 miles south of Horsham; with one fair on July 10.

ASHOVER, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles south of Chesterfield; with two fairs, on April 25 and October 15.

ASHTON UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancashire 6 miles E. of Manchester; with two fairs on August 5 and December 3.

ASHRIDGE, an ancient mansion-house, finely situated, with a fine park, in the parish of Gaden, Buckinghamshire; and not far from Aldbury, in Hertfordshire. It belongs to the Duke of Bridgewater. This was formerly a royal-house of pleasure, and where king Edward I. held a parliament in the 19th year of his reign.

ASHTAROTH-KERNAIN, Karnaim, or Carnaim, a city of the Rephaims (says Dr. Wells), was in all likelihood the same with Ashtaroth, mentioned Joshua xiii. 12. as one of the capital cities of Og, king of Bashan; and again, verse 31, as given by Moses to the half-tribe of Manasseh. The word Karnaim denotes in the Hebrew tongue two-horned, whence some suppose this city to have been so called, as standing upon two hills, or built so as to resemble

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resemble two horns: but it seems more probable, that as Ashtaroth [or Ashtaré] was an idol much worshipped in those times and parts, (as appears from Judges ii. 13, and I. Kings xi. 5,) and that by the said name was denoted the moon, so by Carnaim is denoted the usual way of picturing the moon with two horns. And it is very probable, that from the worship paid there to this idol the place came to be denoted by the name of Ashtaroth-Carnaim, or simply Carnaim, as I. Maccabees xii. 21, 26. And, agreeably hereto, Jerom tells us, it was called Carnea in his time, and was a considerable town, lying 6 miles from Adra or Edrew, and that there was shewn the house where Job dwelt. But as to the name of this city, Dr. Patrick observes, it may be as well supposed that it was thus denominated from its being built in the shape of a half-moon.

ASHWELL, a village of Hartfordshire, not far from Coldecot, on the head of the Rhee, and near the borders of Cambridgeshire; which breaks out of a rock from several springs, with such force as to form a stream, which is remarkably clear, but so cold as to gripe horses not used to drink of it. The water bubbles out here in such abundance, and in just such a bottom under a hill, as the Isis or Thames does in Gloucestershire. Doomsday-book mentions this village as a borough, having 14 burgesses and a market: and anciently it had also four fairs. At half a mile's distance S. of this source of the Rhee, is a spot of ground taken in by a vallum, and generally thought to be one of the Castra Exploratorum of the Romans. It is called Arbury-banks. But though Camden takes this to be a Roman village, and some of their coins have been found here, yet it wants several particulars to constitute it a Roman castrum. The vicarage of Ashwell is in the gift of the bishop of London. Ashwell-field, in the neighbourhood, affords a stone-quarry, out of which most of the churches on this side and the adjacent part of Bedfordshire have been built. The church of Ashwell has a handsome chancel, three large aisles, a lofty tower at its west end, with a ring of six bells, and a chapel on the N. side of the chancel.

ASIA, one of the four general quarters into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided; and as it exceeds Europe and Africa in the extent of its territories, it is also superior to them in the serenity of its air, the fertility of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrance and balsamic qualities of its plants, spices, and gums; the salubrity of its drugs; the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems; the richness of its metals, and the fineness of its silks and cottons. It was in Asia, according to the sacred records, that the All-wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman, from whom

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the race of mankind was to spring. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge; whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was in Asia that God placed his once-favourite people the Hebrews, whom he enlightened by revelations delivered by the prophets, and to whom he gave the oracles of truth. It was here that the great and merciful work of our redemption was accomplished by his divine son; and it was from hence that the light of his glorious Gospel was carried with amazing rapidity into all known nations by his disciples and followers. Here the first Christian churches were founded, and the Christian faith miraculously propagated and watered with the blood of innumerable martyrs. It was in Asia that the first edifices were reared, and the first empires founded, while the other parts of the globe were inhabited only by wild animals. On all these accounts, this quarter claims a superiority over the rest; but it must be owned that a great change hath happened in that part of it called Turkey, which hath lost much of its ancient splendour, and from the most populous and best cultivated spot in Asia is become a wild uncultivated desert. The other parts of Asia continue much in their former condition, the soil being as remarkable for its fertility as most of the inhabitants for their indolence, effeminacy, and luxury. This effeminacy is chiefly owing to the warmth of the climate, though in some measure heightened by custom and education; and the symptoms of it are more or less visible as the several nations are seated nearer to or farther from the north. Hence the Tartars, who live near the same latitude with us, are as brave, hardy, strong, and vigorous as any European nation. What is wanting in the robust frame of their bodies among the Chinese, Mogul-Indians, and all the inhabitants of the more southern regions, is in a great measure made up to them by the vivacity of their minds, and ingenuity in various kinds of workmanship, which our most skilful mechanics have in vain endeavoured to imitate.

This vast extent of territory was successively governed in ancient times by the Assyrians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks; but the immense regions of India and China were little known to Alexander or the conquerors of the ancient world. Upon the decline of these empires great part of Asia submitted to the Roman arms; and afterwards, in the middle ages, the successors of Mahomet, or, as they were usually called, Saracens, founded in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe, a more extensive empire than that of Cyrus, Alexander, or even the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle region of Asia, which they

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AN
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still enjoy. Besides the countries possessed by the Turks and Russians, Asia contains at present three powerful empires, the Chinese, the Mogul, and the Persian, upon which the lesser kingdoms and sovereignties of Asia generally depend. The prevailing form of government in this division of the globe is absolute monarchy. If any of them can be said to enjoy some share of liberty, it is the wandering tribes, as the Tartars and Arabs. Many of the Asiatic nations, when the Dutch first came among them, could not conceive how it was possible for any people to live under any other form of government than that of a despotic monarchy. Turkey, Arabia, Persia, part of Tartary, and part of India profess Mahometism. The Persian and Indian Mahometans are of the sect of Hali, and the others that of Omar; but both own Mahomet for their lawgiver, and the Koran for their rule of faith and life. In the other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan, and the Asiatic islands, they are generally heathens and idolators. Jews are to be found every where in Asia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the apostles and primitive fathers, suffered an almost total eclipse by the conquests of the Saracens, and afterwards of the Turks. Incredible indeed have been the hazards, perils, and sufferings of popish missionaries, to propagate their doctrines in the most distant regions, and among the grossest idolators; but their labours have hitherto failed of success, owing, in a great measure, to the avarice and profligacy of the Europeans, who resort thither in search of wealth and dominion.

The principal languages spoken in Asia are the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and China.

The continent of Asia is situated between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and between the equator and 80 degrees of north latitude. It is about 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanel on the west to the eastern shore of Tartary; and about 4380 miles in breadth, from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north; on the west it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea, and from Europe by the Levant or Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Hellespont, the sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Black Sea, the river Don, and a line drawn from it to the river Tobol, and from thence to the river Oby, which falls into the Frozen Ocean. On the east it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which separates it from America; and on the south by the Indian Ocean; so that it is almost surrounded by

the sea. The principal regions which divide this country are as follow.

	Nations.	Len.	Brea.	Chief Cities.	Dist. & Bear. from Lond.
Tartary.	Russian	The bounds of these parts are unlimited.		Tobolski - -	2160 N. E.
	Chinese			Chynian - -	4480 N. E.
	Mogulean			Tibet - -	3780 E.
	Independent			Samarcand - -	2800 E.
	China - -	1440	1260	Pekin - -	4320 S. E.
	Mogul Emp.	2000	1500	Delly - -	3720 S. E.
	India - -	2000	1000	Siam or Pera -	5040 S. E.
	Persia - -	1300	1100	Isfahan - -	2460 S. E.
Turkey in Asia.	Part of Arabia	1300	1200	Mecca - -	2640 S. E.
	Syria - -	270	160	Aleppo - -	1860 S. E.
	Holy Land -	210	90	Jerusalem - -	1920 S. E.
	Natolia - -	740	308	Bursa or Smyrna	1440 S. E.
	Diarbic or Mesopotamia	560	310	Bagdat - -	2160 S. E.
	Turcomania	360	300	Eraerum - -	1860 S. E.
	Georgia - -	* *	* *	Teflis - -	1920 E.

The Asiatic islands are, on the coasts of Asia and in the Mediterranean, Cyprus, Rhodes, Lesbos or Mytelene, Chios or Scio, Samos, Coos or Lango, and a few others of less note.

Those in the Indian ocean, and eastern ocean, are,

Islands.	Chief towns.
The Japanese isles	Jeddo
The Ladrones	Guam
Formosa	Tai-ouan-fou
The Philippines	Manilla
The Molucca, or Clove isles,	Victoria fort
The Banda, or Nutmeg isles,	Lantor
Amboyna	Amboyna
Celebes	Macassar
Gilolo, &c.	Gilolo
The Sunda isles	Borneo — Borneo, Caytongee
	Sumatra — Achen, Bencoolen
	Java, &c. — Batavia, Bantam
The Andaman and Nicobar isles	Andaman, Nicobar
Ceylon	Candy
The Maldives	Caridon
Bombay	Bombay
The Kurile isles, and those in the sea of Kamschatka, lately discovered by the Russians.	

The isles in the Pacific ocean, and South sea, either discovered or explored by the late circum-navigators, viz. New Zealand, New Holland, New Britain, The Friendly Isles, Society Isles, New Hebrides, &c. &c.

ASIA MINOR, corruptly Natolia, a province of Asiatic Turkey. See ANATOLIA, and ASIA, in the last article.

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ASITIO. See **ASSISIO**.

ASINARA, a small island, situated near, and to the W. of that of Sardinia, in the upper division of Italy. It is now called Zanara, and anciently Hercules's island. It stretches northward; and is 28 miles in circuit, belonging to the town of Saffari, from which it is 15 miles to the N. It has a good castle, and near this island the Genoese were defeated by the Aragonians, in a sea-fight, anno 1409.

ASINDUM, or **MEDINA SIDONIA**, a town of Andalusia, in Spain. It gives title of duke to the family of the Gufmans. It stands upon a hill between Cadiz and Munda, about 17 miles S. of Seville.

ASKEATON, or **ASKREATON**, a little town belonging to the county of Limerick and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on the Shannon, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

ASKERSUND, an inland-town of East Nerike, in the province of this last name, belonging to Sweden Proper. It is small, and situated on the most northern extremity of the Wetter-lake, near the mountains of Leerbeck and Snaflung. It has a haven, and drives a good trade in corn, nails, and tobacco. It holds the 60th place in the order of the general diet.

AS-KLOSTER, anciently a convent of North Holland, in the province of the latter name, belonging to South Gothland, in Sweden. It was founded in the year 1165. But at present it is a considerable seat belonging to a gentleman.

ASKREATON. See **ASKEATON**.

ASKRIG, an inconsiderable market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies about 175 miles from London, has a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, May 11, and first Thursday in June.

ASLING, or **JESSENIZE**, a market-town near the river Sau, in the duchy of Carniola, belonging to the feigniory of Weissenfels. Here is dug a fine marble, and in the neighbourhood are the batteries of Sava, or the Sau, with the lead furnaces, in which iron and steel are smelted and worked.

ASLO. See **OPSLO**.

ASMER, or **ADSMERE**, the principal town of a province of the same name in India, on this side of the Ganges, in Asia. Some make Bando the capital; but both seem to be different names for the same province and town. According to our maps it is situated at the source of the Padder. Thevenot says, that Asmer is now only of a moderate size; though by the ruins of several palaces, and 16 reservoirs of water, it appears to have been formerly much larger. Its gates are of a remarkable height and structure, and the houses are of stone. It has beautiful mosques, and a mausoleum, in which several of their kings are buried. Near this is a large tower 170 steps high, and decorated with

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fine gates and windows. The town, adds Thevenot, is situated at the foot of an inaccessible and high hill, on which stands a castle, like that of Dover in England. The town is fortified with towers, and surrounded with walls between 6 and 7 leagues in circuit, and a fosse. Up the hill to the castle is a winding road about a league in length. In Asmer, among others, is the tomb of a Mahometan saint, called Cogeamundi, richly adorned, illuminated with lamps, and resorted to by pilgrims from all parts, particularly by such as want children. King Eckbar made a pilgrimage to it on foot from Agra, which is a distance of about 200 miles. He, it is said, ordered a stone to be fixed at every mile's end to rest on; and that, having obtained children by means of this piece of devotion, he built a stately palace at Sicare, which he called Fettiopore.

On the road between Agra and Asmer, says Ogilby, are inns, at every 25 miles, kept by women, to whom travellers pay three-pence a meal both for man and horse; and that at every 10 miles are handsome houses built by Eckbar for his women, whilst he made the above-mentioned pilgrimage. In a spacious palace here, the mogul often resides, and near it is a curious grotto cut out of the rock. This town lies between the river Indus and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or rather **ASMIND**, an old and celebrated convent of Skivehuus district, belonging to the bishopric of Wiburg in North Jutland, Denmark. It is situated directly opposite to the town of Wiburg, on the further side of Asmind-lake. In the year 1164 it was founded for Augustine monks; but at present it is a royal fief.

ASOLA, or **AZOLA**, a town in the Bresciano, a territory belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Chiese, and was anciently a fortified place.

ASOLO, a castle or seat in the territory of Treviso, and marquise of Trevigiana, belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy.

AZOPH, **AZOF**, or **Asow**, with Woronez, is one of the governments in European Russia. Of the same name is its capital; or, as the Turks pronounce it, Azac or Adzack; which many soon after so corrupted, as to write it Osow, then Kafak and Kafawa. The name of Asow seems to have been given this town from the Polowtzi prince Asup, or Agjup, or some such word in that country language; for, in the 11th and 12th century, this town and country were in the possession of the Polowtzi; but about that period the place was destroyed by the Russians. However, from that time, these last retained the name of Azow.

About the beginning of the 13th century the Genoese became masters of this town, and called it Tana; from them it appears to have been taken afterwards

afterwards by the Tartars, who being a powerful people in these parts, an Afow coin is still extant, on which is to be seen the name of the chan Tactamys. From the Genoese the town came under the dominion of the Turks; when it lost its former profitable trade, which had been considerable, and was reduced to a village. In the year 1637 the Cossacs took it, and in 1641 they defended it against the Turks; but these blew it up and burnt it in the following year. Upon this the Turks rebuilt the place, and in 1672 they strongly fortified it; at which Russia took umbrage. The late czar Peter the Great marched, in the year 1695, with a great army to besiege Afoph; but having no fleet at that time to prevent the Turks from throwing fresh supplies continually into the town by sea, he was obliged to turn the siege into a blockade; yet he took the two strong towers before the town. But having employed Venetians and others to build him vessels at Veronis, and finding these in a condition to fall down the river Don, he went the next year a second time against Afoph, and behaved very bravely on board his own fleet: for having by stratagem drawn the Turks a little up the river, who came by the way of the Black Sea with supplies of men and provisions for the town, he fell upon them, took and sunk several of their vessels; and, upon their making a second attempt, he beat them back over the sand-bar, which lies near Afoph. So that the enemy being disappointed of the relief they expected, and every way distressed by the vigorous attacks of the Russians, were obliged to surrender, and march out of the place without their arms. The czar caused it to be better fortified after the modern taste, with counterscarps, covert-ways, half-moons, &c. But as his principal design in taking this place was to open a passage for trade into the Black sea, and thence to Constantinople and the Mediterranean, his next care was to make a convenient harbour. At the mouth of the river Miens (where the Turkish ships used to anchor) some leagues westward from Azoph, having 15 or 16 feet at low-water, and a cape with 12 feet water, also a hard gravelly bottom, he built a fortress with five bastions, and a city which he called Petrarchina Tuba. But in the year 1711 Afoph was ceded to the Turks by the peace of Prutsh. The Russians indeed took it again in the year 1736, and put it in a good condition of defence; but by the treaty of Belgrade in 1739 they were again obliged to demolish its fortifications entirely. Afoph is situated on the S. shore of the river Don, the ancient Tanais, near its mouth, and a little E. of the Paulus Mæotis, or sea of Afoph, on the frontiers of Russia, towards Turkey, the place being still subject to the former. Lat. 47, 15, N. Long. 44 E.

ASPA, a town of Parthia, (Ptolemy); now Isfahan, (Hollstenius). In Ptolemy the latitude

seems to agree, being 33; but whether the longitude does, is a question. E. Long. 51. Lat. 32, 30.

ASPE, a small place of Valencia, a province of Spain. Besides this, Busching has the valley of Aipe, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Oleron, belonging to the principality of Bearn, in the government of that name, and Navarre, in France. Its principal place is Acous. In this valley are several cold mineral-springs, among which is that of Escot.

ASPENAS, a considerable seat of Westmanland jurisdiction, belonging to Uplandia, a province of Sweden Proper.

ASPENDUS, an inland-town of Pamphylia, a subdivision of Caramania, in Asia Minor, belonging to Asiatic Turkey. It was the capital of the province under the Romans; being situated partly on a high rock, and partly at the foot of it, and crossed by the river Eurymedon, or, according to others, the Cataractus.

ASPEREN, a small walled-town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated two miles above Hoekelen. It belongs to the family of the Boetselaars, and is noted for giving birth to several eminent divines.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago. E. long. 25, 20. N. lat. 40, 58.

ASPEYTIA, a small town of Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain, situated on the river Viola, in a delightful valley; near which lie the districts Loyola and Onis, that belonged to St. Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 2, 22, W.

ASPHALTITES, or Dead Sea. See DEAD SEA.

ASPREMONT. See APRIMONT.

ASPRES LES VAYNES, a little town of Gapençois, a subdivision of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphine, in France. It is situated between high mountains.

ASPRONISI, anciently Therasia, an island in the harbour near Apanormia, or now Megali Cammini, on the island of Santorin, in the Mediterranean. It has the name of Aspronisi from the white colour of its earth: it rose out of the sea in the first century after the birth of Christ.

ASSANCALA, a strong town in Armenia, near the river Arras, in the road between Erzerum and Erivan, and noted for its hot baths. It stands on a high hill; the walls are built in a spiral line all round the rock, and strengthened with strong towers. The ditches are about two fathoms over, cut out of hard rock. Long. 41, 30, E. Lat. 39, 46, N.

ASSANCHIFF, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, on the Tigris. Long. 42, 30, E. Lat. 37, 20, N.

ASSASSINS, a tribe or clan in Syria, called also Ismaelians and Batanists. These people probably owed their origin to the Karmatians, a famous he-

recital

retical sect among the Mahometans, who settled in Persia about the year 1090, whence, in process of time, they sent a colony into Syria, where they became possessed of a considerable tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon, extending itself from the neighbourhood of Antioch to Damascus.

The first chief and legislator of this remarkable tribe, appears to have been Hassan Sabah, a subtle impostor, who, by his artifices, made fanatical and implicit slaves of his subjects. Their religion was compounded of that of the Magi, the Jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans: but the capital article of their creed was to believe that the Holy Ghost resided in their chief; that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his divine pleasure. To this monarch the orientals gave the name of Scheik: but he is better known in Europe by the name of the Old Man of the Mountain. His dignity, instead of being hereditary, was confirmed by election: where merit, that is, a superior multiplicity and enormity of crimes, was the most effectual recommendation to a majority of suffrages.

This chief, from his exalted residence on the summit of mount Lebanon, like a vindictive deity, with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters of the world; so that from one end of the earth to the other, Khalifs, Emperors, Sultans, Kings, Princes, Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, every nation and people, execrated and dreaded his sanguinary power, from the strokes of which there was no security. At the least suggestion or whisper that he had threatened the death of any potentate, all immediately doubled their guards, and took every other precaution in their power. It is known, that Philip Augustus, king of France, on a premature advice that the Scheik intended to have him assassinated, instituted a new body-guard of men, distinguished for their activity and courage, called *Sergens d'Armes*, with brass clubs, bows and arrows; and he himself never appeared without a club, fortified either with iron or gold. Most sovereigns paid secretly a pension to the Scheik, however scandalous and derogatory it might be to the luster of majesty, for the safety of their persons. The Knights-templars alone dared to defy his secret machinations and open force. Indeed they were a permanent dispersed body, not to be cut off by massacres or assassinations.

This barbarous prince was furnished with resources unknown to all other monarchs, even to the most absolute despotic tyrant. His subjects would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. On them if danger made any impression, it was an emulation to press forward; and if taken in any enterprise, they went to the place of execution with a

magnimity unknown to others. Henry, count of Champagne, who married Isabella, daughter of Amaury king of Jerusalem, passing over part of the territory of the Assassins in his way to Syria, and talking highly of his power, their chief came to meet him, "Are your subjects (said the old man of the mountain) as ready in their submission as mine?" and, without staying for an answer, made a sign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were standing on an adjacent tower, instantly threw themselves down. On another occasion, sultan Malek-Shah summoning the Scheik to submit himself to his government, and threatening him with the power of his arms, should he hesitate to comply; the latter, very composedly turning himself towards his guards, said to one of them, "Draw your dagger, and plunge it into your breast;" and to another, "Throw yourself headlong from yonder rock." His orders were no sooner uttered, than they were joyfully obeyed: and all the answer he deigned to give the sultan's envoy was, "Away to thy master, and let him know I have many thousand subjects of the same disposition." Men so ready to destroy themselves were equally alert and resolute in being the ministers of death to others. At the command of their sovereign they made no difficulty of stabbing any prince, even on his throne; and being well versed in the different dialects, they conformed to the dress and even the external religion of the country, that they might with less difficulty strike the fatal blow required by their chief. With the Saracens they were Mahometans; with the Franks, Christians; in one place they joined with the Mamaluks; in another, with the ecclesiastics or religious; and under this disguise seized the first opportunity of executing their sanguinary commission. Of this we meet with an instance in the history of Saladin, while he was besieging Mambidge, the celebrated hieropolis of antiquity. Being one day with a few attendants, and they at some distance, reconnoitring the place for the better disposition of the attack, a man rushed on him with a dagger in his hand, and wounded him in the head; but the sultan, as he was endeavouring to repeat his stroke, wrested the dagger from him, and, after receiving several wounds, laid him dead at his feet. Before the sultan had well recovered himself, a second encountered him to finish the treachery of the former; but he met with the same fate: he was succeeded with equal fury by a third, who also fell by the hand of that magnanimous prince, whom he was sent to assassinate. And it was observed, that these wretches dealt about their fruitless blows as they lay in the agonies of death. With such rapidity was this transacted, that it was over before Saladin's guards could come to his assistance. He retired to his tent, and in great perturbation throwing himself on his sofa, ordered his servants to take

take a strict view of his household, and to cashier all suspected persons; at the same time asking with great eagerness, "Of whom have I deserved such treacherous usage?" But it afterwards appeared, that these villains had been sent by the old man of the mountain; of whom the vizir Kamschlegin had purchased the murder of Saladin, to free himself from so great a warrior, whom he could not meet in the field. To animate them in their frantic obedience, the Scheik, before their departure on such attempts, used to give them a small foretaste of some of the delights which he assured them would be their recompence in paradise. Delicious soporific drinks were given them; and, while they lay asleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, where every allurement invited their senses to the most exquisite gratifications. From these seats of voluptuousness, inflamed with liquor and enthusiastic views of perpetual enjoyments, they sallied forth to perform assassinations of the blackest dye.

This people once had, or at least they feigned to have, an intention of embracing the Christian religion. They reigned a long time in Persia, and on mount Lebanon. Hulaku, a khan of the mogul Tartars, in the year 655 of the hegira, or 1254 of the Christian æra, entered their country and dispossessed them of several places; but it was not till the year 1272 that they were totally conquered. This achievement was owing to the conduct and intrepidity of the Egyptian forces, sent against them by the sultan Bibaris. It has, however, been thought that the Druses, who still reside among the eminences of mount Lebanon, and whose religion and customs are so little known, are a remnant of those barbarians.

ASSEBURG, (New) a bailiwick formed out of a manor in the county of Mansfield, belonging to the family of Busch, of whom king Frederick William bought it, and gave it to prince Augustus Ferdinand. The castle stands on a hill, not far from Mansfield, but is fallen to decay; for which reason the seat of the bailiwick has been removed to the village of Mollendorf, or Muhlendorf.

ASSEEN, a place 15 miles from the city of Gomrom, or Bender Abasi, in Faristan, a province of Persia, from which fresh water is fetched by land on camels' backs for people of quality; the water of Naban, which is three miles off, not being accounted wholesome.

ASSEM, an island near the Cape of Good Hope, five leagues S. by W. from Saldania-bay, and 11 leagues N. W. by N. from the entrance of the bay at the Cape. The isle of Assem is much lower land than isle Robben, which is near it; it shews breakers, which run out near half a league into the sea: the anchorage is on the side next the main land.

ASSEN, a small city belonging to the county of Drent, towards the north of the province of Over-

Issel, in the United Provinces. It has a court of judicature.

ASSENHEIM, a small town in the principality of Solms, having a castle situated at the conflux of the Nidda and Welter; which belongs to Solms Rondleheim, and was fitted up elegantly for a residence in 1696. Some parts of the town belong to Hanau and Isenburg-Wachtersbach.

ASSENS, a district belonging to the diocese of Funen, in Denmark. It contains Boog-territory, to which belong 21 country-parishes, and 10 gentlemen's seats. It takes its name from

ASSENS, or **ASSNES**, i. e. holy promontory; in Latin Assenum, or Asnesum, a town on the Little Belt, and south-west coast of Funen-island, opposite to Hadersleben, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was anciently a flourishing place. In the war of 1535 its walls were levelled, and the town plundered; but in 1628 it was surrounded a-new with a rampart and fosse, of which not a vestige is now to be seen. The houses here are for the most part mean buildings. The large church of Assens is said to have been erected in 1486, and the following years. Before the reformation here was a large Franciscan convent. The harbour indeed is but indifferent, yet from hence are exported great quantities of grain and other country commodities. The usual ferry over the Little Belt from this place towards Harøesundsforge, in the bailiwick of Hadersleben, is about two miles.

In 1535 king Christian III. or his army, commanded by John Rautzaw, says the Geographical System, defeated that commanded by Christopher, earl of Oldenburg, together with all his dependents, and killed Gustavus Troll, archbishop of Upsal. Afterwards Rautzaw levelled this town with the ground. It lies about 11 miles from Odensee to the south.

ASSEM. See **AZEM**.

ASSENIPOLIS, or **ASSIBOUERS**, a lake, from which the natives of Canada say the river of St. Lawrence rises.

ASSERIGE, a small place of the Further Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples and lower division of Italy.

ASSHAFFENBURG, (see **ASCHAFFENBURG**) anciently known by the name of Assiburgium, lies on the Mayne, and Aschaff, a little river which empties itself into the former, in the county of Hanau, in Germany.

ASSIENTO-LATACUNGA, the first jurisdiction to the southward of that of Quito. The word Assiento implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It is situated in a wide plain, having on the east-side the eastern cordillera of the Andes, and at a small distance from its foot stands Latacunga. On its west-side is a river, which, though sometimes fordable, upon any increase of

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the waters, must be passed over the bridge. This Affiento is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched, and well-contrived; but, on account of the dangerous consequences so often resulting from earthquakes, without any stories in them: this precaution was occasioned by a dreadful destruction of all the buildings, June 20, 1698. This shock was general over all Quito. Out of 600 stone-houses, the number of which Affiento then consisted, only a part of one, and the church of the Jesuits, were left standing; and even these were so much damaged that there was a necessity for pulling them down. But the greatest misfortune was, that most of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins, the earthquake beginning at one in the morning, the shocks of which continued at short intervals the greatest part of the day. The stone of which the houses and churches are built is a sort of pumice or spongy stone, ejected from volcanoes, inexhaustible quarries of it being found in the neighbourhood. This stone is so light that it will float in water, and, on account of their porosity, the lime cements the different pieces very closely: so that now the houses can support themselves much better than before the earthquake. Lat. 0, 55, 14, S. Long. 78, 15, W.

ASSINCEIRO, a mean place belonging to Thomar, a district of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 500 inhabitants.

ASSINIPOILS, a band of Indians, inhabiting the borders of Lake Winnepeek, N. America, and are a revolted tribe of the Naudowessies; having separated themselves from their countrymen, on account of some real or imaginary grievances, (the Indians in general being very tenacious of their liberty) and fought for freedom at the expence of their ease; as the land they now inhabit being farther north, and not so fertile as those they left. See **NAUDOWESSIES**.

ASSINOIS, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting the forests of Canada.

ASSIZE, **ASSISI**, or **ASSISIO**, anciently Affium, or town of Ombria, situated in the duchy of Spoleto, and middle division of Italy; it is the birth-place of St. Francis, and a bishopric under the holy see. This city is mentioned by Ptolemy and Procopius, &c. It has its name either from Mount Asius, now Asi, or from the river of the same Latin name, now Chiasco, near which it lies. This place has been so often ruined, that it is now in a mean condition, though it hath still a good citadel, and much resorted to by pilgrims. The cathedral consists of three churches, built one over another; in the lowermost of which the above-mentioned St. Francis, founder of the Franciscan order, is buried, as also St. Clara, a Franciscan nun, both which are said to be very prolific in

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miracles. The city is supplied with water by a noble fountain, which pours it out at 20 different pipes; a very beautiful piece of art in that kind. Affisio stands on a hill about 12 miles E. of Perugia, 24 N. W. of Spoleto, and 80 N. of Rome. Lat. 43, 10, N. Long. 13, 35, E.

ASSO, a fortress on the island of Cephalonia, in that anciently called the Ionian sea, in European Turkey. It belongs to the Venetians, and was erected in 1595 on a pretty high hill, surrounded with the sea and with steep rocks.

ASSOS, or **ASSUM**, mentioned also by St. Luke in Acts xx. a city on the S. coast of Phrygia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey, on a bay of the Aegean sea. It is a district of Troas. Formerly it was a good sea-port, strong by nature and art: and Pliny tells us, that in its neighbourhood was found the stone called Sarcophagus, which consumed the bodies buried in it; which notion might probably arise from its being used for coffins. It is situated 12 miles S. E. of Troas, or Alexandria. Lat. 38, 30, N. Long. 27, 30, E.

ASSOUAN, or **ASSOAN**, a poor little town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, with a barrack for some Janizaries who guard this country under a Turkish Aga. A little way from it are the ruins of the ancient Siene, directly under the tropic of Cancer. Its fortress is now surrounded with only two or three slight walls: the rest, which stretches westward, is a granite rock, covered with ruins of unburnt bricks, and supposed to be the Assonan of the middle ages. Between the hill and river is a building, which, from what is left of it, may be supposed to be the observatory mentioned by Pliny, and built over the wall, with two openings a-top, growing narrower upwards for making observations, especially on the vertical sun when in the summer tropic. All the neighbouring country eastward, and even the bed and islands of the Nile, are red granite, stiled anciently the Thebaic stone. Here are abundance of columns, &c. of the same stone lying about; the quarries of which are not deep below the surface, and they still shew the manner in which these huge stones were dug, by cutting channels round and under them with the chisel, and forcing them up by bearers.

ASSUMAR, a small place belonging to the district of Portalegre, a subdivision of the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 600 inhabitants.

ASSUMPTION, the metropolis of Paraguay, or La Plata, in South America. It is situated near the mouth of the river La Plata, and remarkable for its healthy and convenient situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants; having about 400, descended from some of the best families of Spain, and several thousand Mestizos and Mulattoes. The territory around it is extremely fertile, producing

producing great plenty and variety of fruits, both those natural to the country and such as have been transplanted from Spain. The air is so temperate, that the trees are clothed with perpetual verdure. Here also are very rich pastures, in which are bred vast herds of cattle. Assumption is situated on the shore of the river Paraguay, opposite to Buenos Ayres, which lies 170 miles S. of it, and subject to Spain. Lat. 25, 20, S. Long. 54, 20, W.

ASSYN, or ASSINT, a district in the shire of Ross, on the W. side of it, and N. of Lochbroom, a part of the northern highlands in Scotland. It is a mountainous tract, abounding with deer and cattle, but little or no corn. Here resides a laird of the name of Mackenzie, who takes the title of Assint, and to whom most of this tract belongs, being a descendant from the family of Seaforth. On the coast of the Deucalionian sea are promontories, in which are huge rocks of marble, particularly one running N. W. in our maps called Row Stour Assint. This country is contiguous to Strathnaver; in its mountains the river Ockell rises, which runs into the frith of Tayne, or Dornoch. Its ancient inhabitants were the Creones or Cerones. It has an inland lake called Loch-Assyn, or, as our maps have it, Loch-lambach.

ASSYRIA PROPRIA, the country now called Curdistan, in Asiatic Turkey. See BABYLONIA and DIARBEKER. It lies on the E. side of the river Tigris, between Armenia on the N. and Babylon on the S. It had its name from Ashur, the son of Shem, who first planted it, Gen. x. It was divided into ten provinces, the principal of which were, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, Arbela, and Larissa. Dio of Halicarnassus says, that the ancient empire of Assyria was at first but of a small extent. Its true limits, according to Ptolemy, were as follows. It was bounded by part of Armenia and the mountains of Niphas on the N. Mesopotamia, or the Tigris, which divided it from that, on the W. Susiana on the S. and part of Media, with the mountains Choatres and Zagrus on the E. He also divides this empire into six regions; namely, Arapachite, on the frontiers of Armenia; Adiabene, contiguous to Arapachite; Arbelide on the E. Chalachene or Calacine, above Adiabene; Apollionate below it; and Sitacene below Susiana; all which provinces, except the first, were sufficiently known to other ancient geographers, though that only is mentioned by Ptolemy.

Assyria, in its largest extent, anciently comprehended those provinces of Turkey, in Asia and Persia, which now bear the names of Curdistan, Diarbec, and Iracarabick. Its limits consequently were, Armenia to the N. Media and Persia towards the E. Arabia and the Euphrates to the S. which last divides it from Syria; and Asia Minor to the W. This is one of the empires we have the earliest

knowledge of, and lasted 1200 (some say 1600) years from Nimrod the first sovereign, to Sardanapalus the last, having had several other kingdoms and provinces under its dominion besides those already mentioned.

ASTA, which Pliny honours with the title of Regia, was about 16 miles distance from Cadiz in Spain, according to Antoninus's Itinerary, and situated on the ocean. This city is mentioned by Pomponius Mela, and also by Ptolemy. Martin de Roa is of opinion that it stood where the present city of Xeres della Frontera stands; but others pretend to discover its ruins between Xeres and Tribuxena.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, in Asia; situated near the river Arras, 12 miles south of Nakhivan. The land about it is excellent, and produces very good wine. There is a root peculiar to this country called ropas, which runs in the ground like liquorice, and serves for dying red. It is very much used all over the Indies, and for it they have a great trade. Long. 46, 30, E. Lat. 39, 0, N.

ASTACUS. See BITHYNIA.

ASTAPA, a city of Spain, in the time of Scipio and Aldrubal in subjection to or in alliance with the Carthaginians; the men of which city, when the Roman army appeared before it, proved themselves so obstinately devoted to the interest of Carthage, that they sallied out in good order to attack the Romans, and all died fighting, except the 50 who had been left in the city to guard their effects, their wives and children, whom they had brought into the market-place, designing to destroy them all with fire and sword in case the Romans should prevail. This trust they discharged upon the first news of the defeat of their countrymen, setting fire to a great pile, on the top of which they had placed the women, children, and most valuable moveables; this done, they threw themselves also, every man, into the flames, leaving the Romans masters of but an empty city.

ASRARA, a considerable town of Ghilan and Tabristan, provinces of Persia. It is situated on the banks of the Caspian sea, about 98 miles from Rescht, towards the north-west according to De L'Isle's map, and mentioned only by Martiniere.

ASTARAC (county of) a subdivision of Lower Armagnac, in the Government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It is a fruitful and well-inhabited country belonging to the ducal house of Roquelaure.

ASTCHIKOUNIPI, a vast lake in New Britain; abounding in whales, and supposed to communicate with the Northern sea.

ASTEPHAN, or VICUS STEPHANI, a village of Phrygia Major, in Asiatic Turkey, about 26 miles from Sinope.

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ASTERRACAT, ASTRABAD, or ESTARABAD, a province of Persia; situated in its north-west part, having Corasan on the east; part of Tartary on the north; the Caspian sea on the west, and also a little on the north; Tabristan on the west; and a branch of mount Taurus, with the desert of Segestan on the south. It is a mountainous country, and, except near the banks of the rivers Margab and Arias, which run through it, the soil is sandy and barren: but there it is a champaign land, pleasant and fruitful, producing grapes of an uncommon magnitude. The inhabitants are a mixture of Persians and Tartars. Its capital is the following, namely,

ASTRABAD, a large city in the bay of the same name, which lies on the S. E. and by E. corner of the Caspian sea. There is at the entrance into the city several pyramids of human heads, placed in the walls with cement, the faces forward, of thousands that have been executed for murder, treason, &c. Here are made a great many brown druggets, and other light stuffs. It lies 200 miles N. of Ispahan, the capital of Persia. Lat. 37, 36, N. Long. 54, 20, E.

ASTRABAD-BAY lies in the south-east corner of the Caspian sea, near the last-mentioned city.

ASTI (county or earldom of), a subdivision of Piemont, in the upper part of Italy: In Italian it is called Contado d'Asti, in Latin Comitatus Astensis. Ptolemy places it in the Liguria of Cisalpine Gaul. It was anciently a part of the duchy of Milan, and at present contains the county of Asti Proper, and the marquisate of Ceva. The emperor Charles V. having taken it from the French in 1529, gave it two years afterwards to the duke of Savoy, who is still in possession of it. Asti is bounded on the west by Piemont, and on all other sides by the duchy of Montferrat.

ASTI, ASTA, and by the French **ASTE**, the capital of the last-mentioned county, and of the same name. It was anciently a Roman colony, situated not far from the river Tanaro, in a pleasant fruitful valley, producing plenty of corn, vines, fruits, &c. particularly a fine sort of melon, highly valued. Asti is a large place, and in it are still some strong, but old works, with narrow streets, but several stately and genteel houses. It was once the seat of a considerable republic; but fell afterwards into the hands of the counts of Milan, and became part of that duchy, till, after various revolutions, it was given, as hinted above, with its territory, to Charles III. duke of Savoy. In 1746 it was taken from the French by the Sardinians. Asti consists of the city, the borough, the citadel, the fort and castle of St. Peter, which are all of considerable importance to its owner. Around it is a peculiar territory, to which belong the little places Camerano, Monvasio, and Bagnasco. Asti is the see of

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a bishop, under the metropolitan of Milan, and lies 15 miles south-west of Cassel. Lat. 44, 40, N. Long. 8, 15, E.

ASTON, a village of Berkshire, not far from Wallingford. It is famous for a great battle fought here in the year 871, between the Danes and Saxons, in which the latter were totally defeated by Ethelred and his brother Alfred.

ASTORGA, a city of Leon, a province of Spain. It was anciently called Colonia Asturica Augustana. It is situated in a delightful plain, on the little river Astura or Torto, is well fortified both by nature and art, but neither large nor populous. Its bishop is suffragan to the metropolitan of Santiago; his diocese contains 913 parishes, according to Moll, with an annual revenue of 10,000 ducats. The cathedral has 14 dignitaries, 50 canons, and 10 minors. It was anciently the capital of Asturias: at present it is the principal place of a marquisate: which title king Henry IV. conferred in 1465 on don Alvaro Pedro Osorio, earl of Trassamara and Villalobos. It was taken by the Moors, and mostly destroyed; but retaken and rebuilt by king Alphonso, who also built its cathedral, one of the most ancient in Spain. But it was again destroyed, and afterwards rebuilt by Ordonno I. king of Aragon, in the year 851. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Leon. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 6, 20, W.

ASTRACHAN, or ASTRACAN, a government of Asiatic Russia, called, according to Busching, in their language Astrachanskaja Gubernija. It comprehends the ancient Tartar kingdom of Astrachan, which was conquered by the czar Juan Basilowitz, in the year 1554, and includes the north and part of the west side of the Caspian sea. It is bounded on the north by Bulgaria and Baskiria; on the south by the Caspian sea; on the west by the Volga, which parts it from the Nagayan Tartars and Don Cossacks; and on the east by the chain of hills which divide it from Great Tartary: so that this is the most eastern province in Europe, being parted from Asia on the east by the mountains, and the south by the Caspian sea. It reaches from Lat. 46 deg. to 52 min. N. and from Long. 45 deg. to 55 min. E. and beyond. The heat of the sun here in summer is so great, that, according to Mr. Lerch's observation at Astrachan, the liquor in Fahrenheit's thermometer rises above the 100th degree, to the 130th and a half; though Boerhaave, in his *Elementa Chæmiæ*, thinks that a man cannot bear a heat which exceeds the 90th deg. of this thermometer; but all creatures that he knows of have soon died in it. Besides, the heat in September and October, says Olearius, exceeds that which is felt in Germany in the height of the harvest-season: the winter is only of two months continuance; but so very severe, that the Volga is all that time frozen over hard enough to bear sledges. The

The land here would be very fertile, were it well cultivated. But the Tartars are utter strangers to agriculture, and even averse to it; they living in tents, and shifting from place to place, as fancy or convenience leads them.

The vast desert, or waste wilderness, of this country is very much noted; and has neither water nor pasture in it. Towards the coasts of the Caspian sea the soil is sandy. According to Moll, there is a prodigious heath on the west side of the Volga, extending 70 German leagues; and another on the south, of about 80 more. In the parts adjacent to the town of Astracan are small lakes, or pits of water, in which salt is to be met with in such quantity that it partly settles and crystallizes like ice on the surface, so that one may without any danger travel upon it; but it partly gathers itself on the bottom of the pits like rock-crystal. This salt yields an agreeable perfume, not unlike that of a violet; and the Russians, who make a considerable traffic in this article, have it carried and laid in huge heaps on the banks of the Volga, where it lies ready for shipping off. See more concerning this under the city of

ASTRACAN, the metropolis of the kingdom of Astracan, in the island of Dongoli, or Dolgoi, near Tartary; which is formed by the Volga on its eastern shore. Lat. 47, N. within 20 leagues of the Caspian sea, and in Long. 52, E. It derives its names from Hahdgie Tarkin, a Tartar prince, by whom it was founded, and was for many ages subject to these people; but was in 1554 taken by Juan Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, as has been mentioned. About a century after it was wrested from the czars by the Tartars, and again rescued in 1668. The city contains about 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are many Armenians (Busching says only 40 families, who reside here for the sake of trade) and Tartars of various denominations, with some Persians and Indians. It is in circumference no more than 3 miles within the walls, but including the suburbs 5. It is surrounded by a brick-wall in a ruinous condition, being built about 200 years. In the citadel here is usually kept by the czar 6 regiments in garrison, making a body of 3000 men; and in the adjacent plain are erected several batteries to prevent the approach of an enemy, as Nadir Schah had given some alarms on this side. The houses are mostly of wood. The higher part of the city commands a prospect of the Volga, which spreads itself near 3 miles. The city is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and all kinds of vegetables abound here as in England, except potatoes, cauliflowers, and artichokes; and their orchards furnish them with plenty of apples, pears, &c. The water-melons are excellent, called by the Russians arboose, and reckoned the best in all the empire: but the wine is indifferent, though Busch-

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ing says, that the vine-stocks planted here thrive pretty well. They collect near Astracan annually some millions of pounds of salt, which is of great use to their fisheries, which are very extensive down the Volga to the sea. They sell the salt at 3 copecks a pound in Astracan; but in Russia from 15 to 18, about a farthing a pound. The principal fish are sturgeon, starlet, beluga, and assotra. The revenue of Astracan to the crown of Russia is computed at 160,000 rubles, or 33,500l. sterling, which principally arises from fish and salt. The first establisher of these fisheries was Tikon Demedeff, a carrier, who settled there about a century ago. His whole stock for some time consisted but of two horses; but, in a short time, through his industry, he became the greatest merchant in the city; but the crown has engrossed both the fisheries and salt-works. The country here, from July to October, is infested with locusts.

The Indian Pagans have a small temple here, and worship a wooden pagod; but the Tartars are so averse to idolatry that they will not carry what has the image of any thing on it into their churches. The Pagan priests use beads, incense, prostrations, and offerings.

For several miles round this city are settlements of a very civil and industrious people, of the race of Crime Tartars, who are tributary to the Russians. They have a singular custom: when a daughter grows marriageable, they cover her tent with white linen, and put a painted cloth on the top; they place a painted waggon near the tent, which is her wedding-portion; and they give her usually to the man who makes the father the greatest present.

Astracan is the residence of the governor, and the see of a bishop. Among the Russian churches the cathedral is the newest and most considerable. The Lutherans have also a church here, and the Armenians one. The trade in Astracan has always been very extensive, as the people from upwards of 30 different nations resort thither upon that account. It is a good sea-port, where the merchants embark for Persia; and it lies 80 miles N. of the Caspian sea, and 800 S. W. of Moscow.

ASTROP-WELLS, a place near Banbury, in Oxfordshire; famous for mineral waters.

ASTURA, an inconsiderable place of the Campania di Roma, a province belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It has a harbour and strong tower, situated on the sea. It is memorable for being the place where the celebrated Cicero lost his life by the hands of that miscreant soldier Popilius (whom the orator had before by his pleadings saved from the gallows) through the instigation of the more infamous Marc Antony. And in this place also the unfortunate prince Conradine, who was the last heir of the Hohenstauffen-house, was taken prisoner in the year 1268. Here

the Paludi Pontini, i. e. Pontine marshes, begin, extending themselves along the sea as far as Terracina, and run up in land a great way. This tract was anciently called Palus Pomptius, or Campus Pomptinus; and though at that time it was well known for its insalubrious air, yet it contained 23 cities and towns; whilst, on the contrary, it has at present only some little mean places.

ASTURIA, an ancient kingdom of Spain, subdued by Augustus, emperor of Rome. The inhabitants of this country, along with those of Cantabria, asserted their liberty long after the rest of Spain had received the Roman yoke. So great was their desire of liberty, that, after being closely shut up by the Roman army, they endured the most terrible calamities of famine, even to the devouring of one another, rather than submit to the enemy. At length, however, the Asturians were for surrendering; but the Cantabrians opposed this measure, maintaining that they ought all to die sword in hand like brave men. Upon this the two nations quarrelled, notwithstanding their desperate situation; and a battle ensuing, 10,000 of the Asturians were driven to the intrenchments of the Romans, whom they begged in the most moving manner to receive them on any terms they pleased. But Tiberius, the emperor's son-in-law, refusing to admit them into the camp, some of these unhappy people put an end to their lives, by falling upon their own swords; others lighting great fires threw themselves into them, while some poisoned themselves by drinking the juice of a venomous herb.

The campaign being put an end to by winter, the next year the Asturians summoned all their strength and resolution against the Romans; but, notwithstanding their utmost efforts of valour and despair, they were entirely defeated in a most bloody battle, which lasted two days, and for that time entirely subdued. A few years afterwards they rebelled, in conjunction with the Cantabrians, but were soon reduced by the Romans, who massacred most of the young men that were capable of bearing arms. This did not prevent them from revolting anew in a short time afterwards; but without success, being obliged to submit to the Roman power, till the subversion of that empire by the Goths.

ASTURIAS, anciently the kingdom of Asturia, but now a principality of modern Spain, is divided into two parts; namely, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana; and is bounded on the west by Galicia, on the north by the sea, on the east by Biscay, and on the south by Old Castile and Leon, which are separated from it by a ridge of mountains, called the Asturian mountains. Pelajo, or Pelagus, bravely repulsed here the general of the Saracens, with his Moorish forces, after they had over-run the rest of Spain, and obliged these invaders to let his Asturians enjoy their liberty unmolested; for

which the latter made him their prince; and that dignity descended to his successors. To the eldest son of Spain, ever since the year 1388, this principality has given title, when it was first conferred on Henry, son of king John I. upon his marrying Catherine, daughter to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; and, in imitation of the English monarchs, who give the title of prince of Wales to their eldest sons.

The greatest extent of Asturias, from south to north, is about 13 miles, and from west to east 27. The air is pretty good. The country is uneven, and hollow or cavernous. All the above-mentioned Asturian mountains are covered with forests, upon which account the province is but thinly peopled. However, the soil produces a pretty deal of grain, plenty of fruits, and excellent wines. The horses of this country have of old been very famous, and much prized for their goodness and speed. The nobility value themselves upon their descent from the old Goths, and the purity of their blood, from any admixture of the Jewish and Moorish with it. For, after the unfortunate battle which the Goths, under king Roderick, fought with the Moors near Xeres, the above-mentioned prince, Pelajo, attended by a number of Gothish gentry, withdrew into the Asturian mountains; but finding that he could not face the enemy in the open field, he betook himself with a thousand brave Goths into a large cavern of these mountains, called Aufena, from which he sallied out upon any incursion made by the Moors, and put them to flight. Afterwards there was built in this place a convent, called Santa Maria de Cuadonga; which name the cavern itself also bears. This retreat and gallant defence of the Goths is, to this very day, so famous in Spain that all the inhabitants of these mountains are looked upon as true Goths, and enjoy particular privileges; and though they be only peasants, who come in numbers out of Spain into other countries, and in the quality of servants, they take it as an affront to be called any other than Godes, both great and small giving themselves the title of illustrious Gode, or illustrious mountaineer; and, notwithstanding their poverty, they look upon it as a disgrace to mix with noble and rich families of any other pedigree. They are likewise so much respected, that other families give a great deal of money in order to have alliances by marriage with them.

ASTWICK, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles N. W. of Settle; with one fair on the Thursday before Whitsuntide for horned cattle.

ASUAY (Paramo of). See ANDES and COR-DILLERA.

ASZALO, an inconsiderable little town belonging to the county of Borsod, and circle on this side the

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the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. The inhabitants are entirely employed in husbandry.

ASZOD, the most remarkable of 53 bourgs or villages, belonging to Vatz district, and united counties of Pesth, Pilis, and Solth, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was anciently called Osthmach, and looks like a town. It belongs to a Podmanizky.

ATACAMA, in the province of Los Charcas, Peru; lies in S. Lat. 22, 30, forty leagues up the country. Its port is Cobija, known by this land-mark, that from Morro Moreno, or the brown head-land, which is 10 leagues to west, the mountain goes on rising till it comes directly over the creek where the port is, and from thence it begins to lower a little; so that the same is the highest part of the coast, though but little. The French, who have anchored in this port, say it is only a little creek, the third-part of a league in depth, where there is little shelter against the S. and S. W. winds. The village of Cobija consists of about 50 houses of Indians, which are made of seals-skins. The soil being barren, they generally live upon fish, and some Indian wheat and papas, brought from Atacama to exchange for fish. There is but one little rivulet of brackish water, and all the trees are, four palm and two fig; which may serve for a land-mark. There is no grass at all for cattle, so that they are obliged to send their few sheep to a break on top of the mountain, where they find some few sprigs to subsist on. This port, so destitute, has never been frequented by any but French; who, to draw the merchants to them, have sought the nearest places to the mines, the most remote from the king's officers, to facilitate the trade, and the transporting of plate and commodities. This port is the nearest to Lipas, where are silver mines, and to Potofi, which is nevertheless above 100 leagues distant, through a desert country. The desert of Atacama lies between that town and Capiapo, in Chili. The whole country is so hideous and desert, that mules starve for want of grass and water. In 80 leagues length is but one river, which runs but from sun-rising till it sets. The reason may be, that the sun melts the snow, but it freezes again at night. Here are the dreadful mountains that divide Chili from Peru, where the cold is sometimes so excessive that men are frozen to death, though beyond these mountains the country is very temperate.

ATACAMES, a government belonging to Quito, in South-America. It is situated west of the western cordillera of the Andes, and borders upon the corregimientos of Quito, and the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, northward on the department of Barbacoas, in Popayan. To the west it has the South-sea, and southward it joins the territory of Guayaquil. Thus it extends along the coast from the island of Tumaco and the house of Hufmal,

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which lie in Lat. one and a half N. to the bay of Caracas and the Balsamo mountains, in 34. S. It has a harbour of the same name.

The country of this jurisdiction lay a long time uncultivated; and if not wholly, at least the greatest part of it, unknown. The Indian inhabitants, though Christians by profession, remain in a savageness natural to men who are out of the way of intercourse with the rest of mankind to civilize them.

Though the country of Atacames lay thus neglected for some years, yet the importance of making settlements here, and cultivating the ground, for facilitating the commerce betwixt the provinces of Quito and Terra Firma, was not unknown, as by this means an end would be put to the inconveniences of carrying it on by the way of Guayaquil, which was a great circuit; and, by this settlement in Atacames, the way has been made much shorter for the commerce betwixt Terra Firma and Quito, which now conveniently supplies it with provisions of all kinds, and receives European goods in return.

The towns within the government of Atacames are at present but small and poor, amounting to the number of 20; of these five are on the coasts, and the rest inland. The inhabitants of the first five (among which the town bearing the same name is one) are Spaniards, Mestizos, Negroes, and Casts; which last are a species originated from the other three. Those of the other towns are in general Indians. The spiritual concerns are lodged in 11 priests, who continually reside in the great towns, and occasionally visit the others where there are chapels of ease.

The temperature of the air in Atacames is like that of Guayaquil, producing the same kinds of vegetables, grain, and fruit, though some of these to a much greater perfection; for, by lying higher, it is not subject to inundations: and thus the cocoa here having all the moisture that plant delights in, without being drowned; is much superior to any other in magnitude, oiliness, and delicacy of flavour. It produces also, in great abundance, vanillas, achote, sarsaparilla, and indigo; likewise a deal of wax; and the forests are so thick set with large and lofty tees, of an infinite variety of species, as to be impenetrable.

ATACHTAK, a great promontory, stretching from the continent of America, N. E. of Alakfu, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, in the Eastern Ocean. But there is no other proof of there being such a place as this, but the bare mention the natives of Alakfu made of it to the Russians in 1760; but it does not seem at all improbable, as the natives of Alakfu have several articles which are not found on the island, and which are found on the continent.

ATAD. See ABEL-MIZRAIM.

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ATAK, one of the Aleutian islands. See that article.

ATALAYA, a small mean place in the jurisdiction of Castello-Branco, a subdivision of the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 220 inhabitants.

ATALAVA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, 5 miles south of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Long. 7, 20, W. Lat. 39, 25, N.

ATARNEA, an ancient town of Mysia, situated between Adramytium and Pitane; remarkable for the marriage of Aristotle with the sister or concubine of the tyrant Hermias; also for the dotage of that philosopher.

ATAYADA, a river of secondary note in Old Castile, in Spain. It runs into the Duoro.

ATECA, or **TEXA**, a small place of Aragon, a province of Spain.

ATEHU, one of the Andreanofsky Ostrova, or the islands of St. Andrean. See **ANDREANOFFSKY ISLANDS**.

ATEGUA, a city situated about 16 miles from Corduba, in Spain; which, in the wars between Cæsar and Pompey in that country, being made a place of arms by the latter, Cæsar invested the said city. Dreadful as it is to any place to be made the seat of war! The besieged defended themselves with incredible bravery; but being at length reduced to the utmost extremity, the garrison, which consisted mostly of Romans, resolved to cut the throats of all the inhabitants, set fire to the city, and attempt, by a general sally, to force the enemy's lines, and retire to Cneius Pompey's camp, which was then in sight of the city. The cruel massacre, &c. was put in execution; but the bloody garrison, after having attempted in vain to make their way through Cæsar's camp, were driven back into the town with great slaughter. At length L. Minucius Flaccus, who commanded in the city, surrendered the place upon honourable terms, and put Cæsar in possession of the few magazines which the flames had spared.

ATENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles north of Policastro, and 12 miles north-west of Marisco. Long. 15, 38, E. Lat. 40, 28, N.

ATEY, a small place belonging to the district of Guimaraens, a subdivision of the province of Entre Duoro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains one parish.

ATH, or, as the Flemish spell it, **AETH**, in Latin Athum, a small, but fine, rich, and well-fortified town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, and is situated on the river Dender. It is a place of good trade for linen, which is manufactured here. It has a college of secular priests, who teach polite literature, and several convents of monks and

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nuns, with an abbey of the latter, who are of the Cistercian order.

In 1667 the place was taken by the French, and Vauban fortified it. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the following year, it was ceded to them; but, by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, it was restored to the Spaniards. Marshal de Catinat besieged it again in 1697, when count de Rœux capitulated upon honourable terms, after 13 days open trenches: but, by the treaty of Ryfwick, the same year, it was given again to the Spaniards. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, in 1700, the French seized it again; but the allies under field-marshal D'Owerkerke investing it in September 1706, count de St. Pierre, the governor, was obliged to surrender prisoner of war, with his whole garrison. The Dutch kept it till 1716, when it was given to the troops of the house of Austria, who are still in possession of it. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Mons, in Lat. 50, 45, N. Long. 3, 40, E.

ATHBOY, or **ABOY**, a populous borough-town of East-Meath, a county belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

ATHDORA, according to Busching, but the Geographical System calls it Adare, and our maps Adair, is a little town in the county of Limerick and province of Munster, in Ireland. Formerly it was fortified. It is situated on the river Mage, a little above its influx into the Shannon.

ATHELNEY, formerly **ÆTHELING**, i. e. an island of nobles. It is a river-isle, of Somersetshire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone. It is remarkable in antiquity as the hiding-place of the Saxon king Alfred, with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had over-run all the country to the forest of Sherwood. The neighbouring lakes and marshes indeed rendered it inaccessible, the firm ground there not exceeding two acres in breadth: and on this he afterwards built a monastery of Benedictines, in memory of his retirement; the foundations of which were discovered in 1674 by some labourers, who, among other remains, met with the bases of church-pillars, and one grave near 8 feet long, with human bones proportionable to that dimension. Alfred and his nobles having nothing to subsist on here, but what they took by fishing and fowling, discovered the lonely cottage of a poor swine-herd, by whom his majesty, then unknown, was entertained with such mean fare as he and his wife could procure him: for which hospitality the king procured him learning, and made him bishop of Winchester. Bishop Godwin, in his Lives of the Bishops, informs us, that the swine-herd and his wife began to be tired of Alfred, he not being handy enough; so that having been once set to watch some cakes, that were baking before the

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fire, he let them burn; for which negligence his dame sharply reproved him.

A few years ago was found near this place, a sort of picture or medal of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing, that it was made by king Alfred's order: and as its form shewed that it hung upon a string, it is conjectured, that he wore it as an amulet, or at least in veneration of that saint, who, it is reported, according to the superstition of those times, appeared to him in his troubles, assuring him of his future victories over the Danes: accordingly the first which he gained was at Edin-don, in Wilts, where he took their king, and made him a Christian.

ATHENE, a small place of the Hither Principate, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It has the title of a principality.

ATHENOPOLIS, a town of the Massilienses, an ancient nation of Gaul. It is conjectured by Harduin to be the same with Telo Martius, now Toulon; by others to be the same with Antipolis or Antibes.

ATHENREE, commonly so called for ATE-RITH, an ancient borough in the county of Gall-way, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It was once walled, but now decayed, and thinly peopled: and here the Pedicant Friars had a church, containing several monuments of the bishops of Kilmacough, and others. It gives the title of baron to the descendant from the Birminghams, and has barracks for three companies of foot. It sends two members to the Irish parliament, and lies 10 miles E. of Gallway, in lat. 53. 14, N. Long. 8. 50, W.

ATHENS, in Latin Athenæ, still retains its ancient name. It belongs to Achaia, now Livadia, one of the provinces of Turkey in Europe. By modern geographers it is most corruptly called in their maps Saithenes, Setines, or Satines. This city is situated almost in the middle of a large plain; the deficiency of which in fertility, is compensated by its salubrity and beauty. It is about 25 miles distant from Thebes to the S. E. 28 from Negropont to the S. 35 from the isthmus of Corinth to the E. and about as many S. W. from Cape Raphti, the most eastern land of Achaia. It is still the capital of Attica, and it has been from time immemorial; and it is so much celebrated in antiquity, that some account of the history of that city will here be no doubt acceptable. The fame of Athens is so great, that few cities in the world can pretend to equal her, much less dispute precedence with her. For whether you consider her antiquity, the valour, power, and learning of her inhabitants, or any other quality that may render any place more illustrious and renowned in the world, she still seems triumphant; neither has any city had a larger share in good and bad fortune than

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Athens. Her people owned no original but the earth they inhabited, and scarce allowed the sun to have an earlier date than they; nor would they acknowledge to have received their name from any but their principal goddess Minerva, whom they called Athæna. They planted several colonies, to which they gave names and laws; and Meursius reckons to the number of 40. But the less credulous among them, and the most judicious historians, agree, that Cecrops being the first who reduced the inhabitants of Attica, the offspring of the Carians and Aonians, under political government, did at the same time advance himself to be their king. His dominions comprehended all within the mountains of Gerania, Oenoe, Parnes, and Lycabætus; that is, from the isthmus of Corinth to Oropus, now Ropo, or Oropo, near the river Afopus, which falls into the straits of Negropont, about 10 miles S. from a city of that name. And he chose this rock which was situated in a large plain, and near the middle of the country, as the most convenient place for building the metropolis of this kingdom, calling it and the whole territory by his own name Cecropia; having been called before his time Attica, and also Ionia, from Ion, the son of Xanthus. This is supposed to have happened not long after Deucalion's flood, 830 years before the building of Rome, and about 1580 years before the Christian æra; to which the time since elapsed being added, viz. 1782, it will be 3362 years since Athens was first built.

Cecrops divided his kingdom into 12 principal cities; and was the author of many excellent laws and constitutions, especially with regard to marriage; for which reason they represented him like Janus with two faces, and but one head, denoting that the union between man and wife was such, that they constituted only one being with different aspects. Each of these 12 cities had courts of judicature and magistrates of their own; and were so little subject to their princes, that they seldom or never consulted them, except in cases of some imminent and public danger.

Athens continued a monarchy about 550 years, till the death of Codrus the 17th king, who, for the safety of his country, and in obedience to the oracle, devoted himself.

For 600 years after, the Athenians were governed by magistrates called Archoates: these were at first appointed for life, then changed every ten years, and afterwards annually. Under these they very valiantly defended their liberty and their borders for the space of 534 years, till the tyrant Pisistratus seized on the government. But after 40 years his family was banished by Calisthenes Alcmaeonides, who became Archon. After this they had war with the Persians; and routed the numerous armies of Darius and Xerxes, and that with inconsiderable numbers,

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numbers, under the conduct of Miltiades and Themistocles, at land, in their victory of Marathon, obtained against a million of men, of which not 50,000 escaped; and by sea in the fight at Salamis against Xerxes' fleet. But in their wars with the Lacedæmonians, these took Athens, and imposed 30 tyrants as governors over the people. Thrasybulus however soon delivered them from this disgraceful condition; and at last, by the help of the Thebans under Epaminondas, they so subdued the Lacedæmonians, at the battle of Leuctra, that they could never recover themselves again: so that the Athenians became masters of the Ægean sea, and the greatest part of the isles in it; going on conquerors even to the borders of Egypt, and had 1000 cities under them. They held the sovereignty of Greece for 70 years; but kept it no longer, because the Lacedæmonians and Thebans stirred up factions in Greece against them; at which time, however, the Eleutherians voluntarily joined themselves to the Athenians. But at length a general peace was concluded: after which the Athenians soon began to slight the virtue of their ancestors, and gave themselves over to luxury and idleness. This degenerate disposition soon gave the Macedonians an opportunity of advancing their monarchy over all Greece; a scheme projected by Philip of Macedon, and perfected by his son Alexander the Great. Philip broke their power at sea, and took from them the Ægean islands, as did Alexander what they still possessed on the continent, and even restrained them from speaking at their public meetings. After his death they in vain attempted to recover their liberty,

Of the history of Athens, from the reign of Philip of Macedon and his son Alexander to the present time, the following elegant abridgement is given from Dr. Chandler: "On the death of Alexander the Athenians revolted, but were defeated by Antipater, who garrisoned Munychia. They rebelled again, but the garrison and oligarchy were reinstated. Demetrius the Phalerean, who was made governor, beautified the city, and they erected to him 360 statues; which on his expulsion they demolished, except one in the Acropolis. Demetrius Poliorcetes withdrew the garrison and restored the democracy; when they deified him, and lodged him in the Opisthodomos, or back of the Parthenon, as a guest to be entertained by their goddess Minerva. Afterwards they decreed that the Piræus, with Munychia, should be at his disposal, and he took the museum. They expelled his garrison, and he was persuaded by Craterus a philosopher to leave them free. Antigonus Gonatas, the next king, maintained a garrison in Athens; but on the death of his son Demetrius the people, with the assistance of Aratus, regained their liberty, and

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the Piræus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium, on paying a sum of money.

"Philip, son of Demetrius, encamping near the city, destroying and burning the sepulchres and temples in the villages, and laying their territory waste, the Athenians were reduced to solicit protection from the Romans, and to receive a garrison, which remained until the war with Mithridates king of Pontus, when the tyrant Aristion made them revolt.

"Archelaus, the Athenian general, unable to withstand the Roman fury, relinquished the long walls, and retreated into the Piræus and Munychia. Sylla laid siege to the Piræus, and to the city, in which Aristion commanded. He was informed that some persons had been overheard talking in the Ceramicus, and blaming Aristion for his neglect of the avenues about the Heptachalcos, where the wall was accessible. Sylla resolved to storm there, and about midnight entered the town at the gate called Dipylon or the Piræan, having levelled all obstacles in the way between it and the gate of the Piræus. Aristion fled to the Acropolis, but was compelled to surrender by the want of water; when he was dragged from the temple of Minerva, and put to death. Sylla burned the Piræus and Munychia, and defaced the city and suburbs, not sparing even the sepulchres.

"In the civil war the Athenians took the side of Pompey. Cæsar generously refused to punish the city, which afterwards caressed his murderers. They next joined Antony, who gave them Ægina and Cea, with other islands. Augustus was unkind to them; and they revolted four years before he died. Under Tiberius the city was declining, but free, and regarded as an ally of the Romans. The high privilege of having a lictor to precede the magistrates was conferred on it by Germanicus; but he was censured as treating with too much condescension a mixture of nations, instead of genuine Athenians, which race was then considered as extinct. The emperor Vespasian reduced Achaia to a province, paying tribute and governed by a proconsul. Nerva was more propitious to the Athenians; and Pliny, under Trajan his successor, exhorts Maximus to be mindful whither he was sent, to rule genuine Greece, a state composed of free cities. 'You will revere the gods and heroes their founders; you will respect their pristine glory, and even their age; you will honour them for the famous deeds which are truly, nay, for those which are fabulously, recorded of them. Remember it is Athens you approach.' This city was now entirely dependent on Rome, and was reduced to sell Delos, and the islands in its possession.

"Hadrian, who was at once emperor and an archon of Athens, gave the city laws, compiled from Draco,

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Draco, Solon, and the codes of other legislators, and displayed his affection for it by unbounded liberality. Athens re-flourished, and its beauty was renewed. Antoninus Pius, who succeeded, and Antoninus the philosopher, were both benefactors. The barbarians, in the reign of Valerian, besieging Thessalonica, all Greece was terrified, and the Athenians restored their city-wall, which had been dismantled by Sylla, and afterwards neglected.

"Under the next emperor, who was the archon Gallienus, Athens was besieged; the archontic office ceased, and the strategus or general, who had before acted as overseer of the agora or market, then became the supreme magistrate. Under Claudius, his successor, the city was taken, but soon recovered. It is related that Constantine, when emperor, gloried in the title of general of Athens, and rejoiced exceedingly on obtaining from the people the honour of a statue with an inscription, which he acknowledged by a yearly gratuity of many bushels of grain. He conferred on the governor of Attica and Athens the title of grand duke. That office was at first annual, but afterwards hereditary. His son Constans bestowed several islands on the city, to supply it with corn.

"In the time of Theodosius the First, 380 years after Christ, the Goths laid waste to Thessaly and Epirus; but Theodore, general of the Achæans, by his prudent conduct preserved the cities of Greece from pillage, and the inhabitants from being led into captivity. A statue of marble was erected to him at Athens, by order of the city, and afterwards one of brass, by command of the emperor, as appears from an inscription in a church dedicated to a saint of the same name, not far from the French convent. It is on a round pedestal, which supports a flat stone, serving for the holy table. Eudocia, the wife of Theodosius the Second, was an Athenian.

"The fatal period now approached, and Athens was about to experience a conqueror more savage even than Sylla. This was Alaric king of the Goths, who, under the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, over-ran Greece and Italy, sacking, pillaging, and destroying. Then the Peloponnesian towns were overturned, Arcadia and Lacedæmon were laid waste, and two seas by the isthmus were burnished by the flames of Corinth, and the Athenian matrons were dragged in chains by barbarians. The invaluable treasures of antiquity, it is related, were removed; the stately and magnificent structures converted into piles of ruin; and Athens was stripped of every thing splendid or remarkable. Synesius, a writer of that age, compares the city to a victim, of which the body had been consumed, and the hide only remained.

"After this event, Athens became an unimportant place, and as obscure as it once had been fa-

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mous. We read that the cities of Hellas were put into a state of defence by Justinian, who repaired the walls, which at Corinth had been subverted by an earthquake, and at Athens and in Bœotia were impaired by age; and here we take a long farewell of this city. A chasm of near 700 years ensues in its history, except that, about the year 1130, it furnished Roger, the first king of Sicily, with a number of artificers, whom he settled at Palermo, where they introduced the culture of silk, which then passed into Italy. The worms had been brought from India to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian.

"Athens, as it were, re-emerges from oblivion in the 13th century, under Baldwin, but besieged by a general of Theodorus Lascaris, the Greek emperor. It was taken in 1427 by sultan Morat. Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, possessed it with a garrison; after whom it was governed by Delves, of the house of Arragon. On his death it was seized, with Macedonia, Thessaly, Bœotia, Phocis, and the Peloponnesus, by Bajazet: and then, with the island Zante, by the Spaniards of Catalonia, in the reign of the Greek emperor Andronicus Palæologus the elder. These were dispossessed by Reinecius Acciaioli, a Florentine; who, leaving no legitimate male issue, bequeathed it to the state of Venice. His natural son, Antony, to whom he had given Thebes with Bœotia, expelled the Venetians. He was succeeded in the dukedom by his kinsman Nerius, who was displaced by his own brother, named Antony, but recovered the government when he died. Nerius, leaving only an infant son, was succeeded by his wife. She was ejected by Mahomet on a complaint from Francus, son of the second Antony, who confined her at Megara and made away with her; but, her son accusing him to Mahomet the Second, the Turkish army under Omar advanced, and he surrendered the citadel in 1455; the Latins refusing to succour him unless the Athenians would embrace their religious tenets. Mahomet, it is related, when he had finished the war with the despot of the Morea, four years after, surveyed the city and Aeropolis with admiration. The janizaries informed him of a conspiracy; and Francus Acciaioli, who remained lord of Bœotia, was put to death. In 1464 the Venetians landed at the Piræus, surprised the city, and carried off their plunder and captives to Eubœa.

"It is remarkable, that after these events Athens was again in a manner forgotten. So lately as about the middle of the 16th century, the city was commonly believed to have been utterly destroyed, and not to exist, except a few huts of poor fishermen. Crusius, a learned and inquisitive German, procured more authentic information from his Greek correspondents residing in Turkey, which he published in 1584, to awaken curiosity.

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riosity and to promote farther discoveries. One of these letters is from a native of Nauplia, a town near Argos in the Morea. This writer says, that he had been often at Athens, and that it still contained many things worthy to be seen, some of which he enumerates, and then subjoins, "But why do I dwell on this place? It is as the skin of an animal, which has been long dead."

It now remains to give some idea of the character, government, and religion of this once so famous people.

The Athenians, says Plutarch, are very subject to violent anger; but they are soon pacified. They are likewise easily impressed with humanity and compassion. That this was their temper, is proved by many historical examples. We shall produce a few: the sentence of death pronounced against the inhabitants of Mytelene, and revoked the next day: the condemnation of Socrates, and that of the 10 chiefs, each followed by quick repentance and most pungent grief.

The minds of the same people, adds Plutarch, are not formed for laborious researches. They seize a subject, as it were by intuition; they have not patience and phlegm enough to examine it gradually and minutely. This part of their character may seem surprising and incredible. Artisans, and other people of their rank, are in general slow of comprehension. But the Athenians of every degree were endowed with an inconceivable vivacity, penetration, and delicacy of taste. Even the Athenian soldiers could repeat the fine passages of the tragedies of Euripides. Those artisans and those soldiers assisted at public debates, were bred to political affairs, and were equally acute in apprehension and in judgement. We may infer the understanding of the hearers of Demosthenes from the genius of his orations, which were laconic and poignant.

As their inclination, continues Plutarch, leads them to assist and support people of low condition, they like discourse seasoned with pleasantry, and productive of mirth. The Athenians patronize people of low degree; because from them their liberty is in no danger, and because such patronage tends to support a democratical constitution. They love pleasantry; which turn of mind proves that they are a humane social people, who have a taste for raillery and wit, and are not soured with that reserve which marks the despot and the slave.

They take pleasure in hearing themselves praised; but they can likewise patiently bear raillery and censure. We know with what art and success Aristophanes and Demosthenes applied their praise and their irony to the Athenian people. When the republic enjoyed peace, says the same Plutarch in another place, it encouraged the adulation of its orators: but when it had important affairs to discuss, when the state was in danger, it became

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serious; and preferred, to its eloquent sycophants, the honest orators who opposed its follies and its vices; such ingenious and bold patriots as a Pericles, a Phocian, and a Demosthenes.

The Athenians, continues Plutarch, often make their governors tremble, and shew great humanity to their enemies. They were very attentive to the information and instruction of those citizens who were most eminent for their policy and eloquence; but they were on their guard against the superiority of their talents, they often checked their boldness, and repressed their exuberant reputation and glory. That this was their temper, we are convinced by the ostracism; which was established to restrain the ambition of those who had great talents and influence, and which spared neither the greatest nor the best men. The detestation of tyranny and of tyrants, which was inherent in the Athenians, rendered them extremely jealous of their privileges, and made them zealous and active in defence of their liberty, whenever they thought it was violated by men in power.

As to their enemies, they did not treat them with rigour. They did not abuse victory by a brutal inhumanity to the vanquished. The act of amnesty, which they passed after the usurpation of the 30 tyrants, proves that they could easily forgive injuries. It was this mildness, this humanity of disposition, which made the Athenians so attentive to the rules of politeness and decorum. In their war with Philip, having seized one of his couriers, they read all the letters he bore, except one from Olympias to her husband, which they sent back unopened. Such was their veneration of love and conjugal secrecy; those sacred rights which no enmity, no hostility, warrants us to violate!

The taste of the Athenians for all the arts and sciences is too well known to need a particular relation. The views of conquest cherished by a small republic, were extensive and astonishing; but this people, so great, so ambitious in their projects, were, in other respects, of a different character. In the expences of the table, in dress, in furniture, in houses, in short, in private life, they were frugal, simple, modest, poor; but sumptuous and magnificent whenever the honour of the state was concerned. Their conquests, their victories, their riches, their connections with the inhabitants of Asia Minor, never reduced them to luxury, to riot, to pomp, to profusion. Xenophon remarks, that a citizen was not distinguished from a slave by his dress. The wealthiest citizen, the most renowned general, was not ashamed to go himself to market.

We shall finish this picture of the Athenians by the addition of one object more, to which every one will admit they have a right; an object which was prominent and striking in all their actions and in all their enterprizes: we mean their ardent love

of liberty. This was their predominant quality; the main spring of their government. From the beginning of the Persian war they sacrificed every thing to the liberty of Greece. They left, without hesitation, their cities, their houses, to fight at sea the common enemy, from whom they were in danger of servitude. What a glorious day was it for Athens, when all her allies, growing flexible to the advantageous offers which were made to them by the king of Persia, she replied by Aristides, to the ambassadors of that monarch, "That it was impossible for all the gold in the world to tempt the republic of Athens: to prevail with her to sell her liberty, and that of Greece." It was by these generous sentiments that the Athenians not only became the bulwark of Greece, but likewise guarded the rest of Europe from a Persian invasion. These great qualities were blended with great failings, seemingly incompatible with patriotism. For the Athenians, notwithstanding their tenacious jealousy of the rights of their country, were a volatile, inconsistent, capricious people.

There never was a people more attentive to the worship of the gods than the Athenians. The worship of their principal deities was diffused over all Greece, and even beyond its limits. Each temple had its particular religious rites: the pomp, the ceremonies, the duration, and the succession of the solemn feasts, were all appointed by fixed rules. The worship paid to each divinity, whether public or private, was founded on traditions, or on laws constantly obeyed. The feast of Bacchus, the Panathenæa, the feast of the mysteries of Eleusis, were celebrated according to established rules, most of which were as ancient as the feasts themselves. The old customs, of which the priests were the guardians, were observed in the temples. It is probable that the priests were consulted on affairs in which the worship of a deity was interested, and that their answer was decisive. We are certain that the Eumolpidæ had this authority. They were the interpreters of the ancient laws on which the worship of Ceres was founded, its magnificence, and its mode—laws which were not written, as Lycias informs us, but were perpetuated by a constant observation. The abuses which had gradually crept into the celebration of those feasts, had given rise to several new regulations; to that of the orator Lycurgus, for example, and to the law of Solon, which enjoined the senate to repair to Eleusis on the second day of the feast: but neither these nor the other particular regulations which we find in Samuel Petit's Collection of Attic Laws, could make a religious code. There was no general system which comprehended all the branches of their religion, which, by combining all its articles, might regulate their belief and conduct, and direct the judges in their decisions.

Crimes against religion were only punished as they affected the state; and consequently they were tried by the magistrates. Mere raillery, though somewhat profane, was thought productive of no worse consequence than offending the ministers of the gods. The Athenians acknowledged no other religion than the hereditary public worship; no other gods than those they had received from their ancestors; no other ceremonies than those which had been established by the laws of the state, and practised by their country from time immemorial. They were only solicitous to preserve this worship, which was closely interwoven with their government, and made a part of its policy. They were likewise attentive to the ceremonial pomp: because order, the regular vigour of legislation, depends greatly on the awe impressed by externals. But as to the inconsistent and monstrous romance of fables, foreign opinions, popular traditions, and poetical fictions, which formed a religion quite different from that of the state, in it they were very little interested, and allowed every one to think of it as he pleased. This explanation will reconcile a seeming contradiction in the conduct of the Athenians, who gave great licence to their poets, and severely punished the citizens who were guilty of impiety. Aristophanes, who made as free with the gods as with the great, was applauded by the Athenians. They condemned Socrates to death, who revered the deity, but disapproved the public manner of worshipping him. The life of Æschylus was in danger from a suspicion that he had revealed some of the secrets of Eleusis in one of his pieces. The wit of Aristophanes' drama was unpunished.

The priests were not confined to the care of the altars; they who were vested with the sacerdotal dignity, which was only incompatible with professions merely useful and lucrative, might likewise hold the most important offices of the commonwealth. This we could prove by a great number of examples; we shall cite that of Xenophon, the illustrious historian and philosopher: he was likewise a famous general, and he was a priest. He was performing the sacerdotal function when he received the news of his son's death, who was killed at the battle of Mantinea. The sacred ministry was not only compatible with civil offices, but likewise with the profession of arms. The priest and the soldier were often blended. Callias, the priest of Ceres, fought at Platæa. This custom was not peculiar to the Athenians. The Lacedæmonians, after the battle which we have just mentioned, made three graves for their slain; one for the priests, one for the other Spartans, and one for the Helots.

As every mean employment was incompatible with the sacerdotal dignity, the priests had a revenue fixed to their office. We know that a part of the victims was their right, and that apartments were

assigned them near the temples. But, beside these advantages, they had a salary proportioned to the dignity of their functions and to the rank of the deities whom they served. Their salary was probably paid from the revenue of the temples. Those revenues, which kept the temples in repair, and defrayed the sacrificial expences, were very considerable. They were of many different kinds. A great part of the sacred revenues arose from fines, which individuals were condemned to pay for various offences; fines, of which the tenth part was appropriated to Minerva Polias, and the sixth to the other gods and to the heroes whose names their tribes bore. Besides, if the Prytanes did not hold the assemblies conformably with the laws, they were obliged to pay a fine of 1000 drachms to the goddess. If the Proedri, i. e. the senators whose office it was to lay before the assembly the matters on which they were to deliberate, did not discharge that duty according to the rules prescribed to them, they were likewise condemned to pay a fine, which, as the former, was applied to the use of Minerva. By these fines her temple must have been greatly enriched.

Besides this revenue, which was the common property of the gods, and which varied according to the number and degrees of the misdemeanors, the temples had their permanent revenues: we mean the produce of the lands which were consecrated to the deities. We do not here allude to the lands consecrated to the gods, which were never to be cultivated; such as the territory of Cirrha, prescribed by a solemn decree of the Amphictyons; the land betwixt Megara and Attica, which was consecrated to the goddesses of Eleusis, and many others. We would speak only of those which were cultivated, the fruits of which enriched the temples. There were likewise lands belonging to the state, the produce of which was destined to defray the expence of the sacrifices which were offered in the name of the republic. There were likewise first-fruits which the public officers levied on all lands, for the use of the gods. All these emoluments made a part of the revenue of the temples. The gods, beside the revenues immediately appertaining to their temples, had certain rights which were granted them by particular compact. The Lepreatæ, for instance, were obliged to pay every year a talent to Olympian Jupiter, on account of a treaty of alliance which they made with the Eleans in one of their wars. The inhabitants of Epidaurus, to obtain leave from the Athenians to cut down olive-trees for statues, which the Pythian priestess had commanded them to make, engaged to send deputies every year to Athens, to offer sacrifices in their name to Minerva and to Neptune. But this prerogative was rather honorary than lucrative.

The 10th part of the spoils taken in war was likewise the property of Minerva. Sacred vessels were bought with the effects of the 30 tyrants. In short, the gods were profited by almost every public accident. But what contributed most to enrich the famous temples of Greece, was the money which was constantly brought to them by individuals, in consequence of vows they had made, or to pay for sacrifices which were offered in their names. The credulity of the people was an inexhaustible fund. That credulity enriched the temples of Delphi and Eleusis, and supported the magnificence of Delphi. And those immense treasures, which were the fruit of superstition, were often a prey to avarice. These revenues were not deposited with the priests; nor did they expend them. A moderate salary was all their gain; and to offer sacrifices to the deities whose ministers they were, was all their employment.

It is very probable that all the sacred revenues were paid into the hands of officers who were appointed to receive them, and who were to give an account of the discharge of their trust. Nay we cannot doubt of this, after reading a passage in Aristotle, who, speaking of the officers of the temples, expressly mentions those who were entrusted with the money appertaining to the gods. Citizens, without doubt, of approved integrity, were chosen to this office; and their duty must have been, to keep the temples in repair and order, and to disburse and keep an account of the ordinary sacred expences. As to the solemn feasts, which were incredibly magnificent, such as the feast of Bacchus, and the Panathenæa, they were celebrated at the expence of the Choregus; i. e. of the chief of the choir of each tribe: for each tribe had its poet and its musicians, who sung, emulating each other, hymns in honour of the deity. The richest citizens were appointed chiefs of the different choirs; and as their office was very expensive, to indemnify them in some degree, the Choregus of the victorious tribe had the privilege of engraving his name on the tripod which that tribe suspended to the roof of the temple. This office, though ruinous, was eagerly solicited; and naturally, in a republican state. It led to honours, like the Curule dignity at Rome; and it greatly tended to ingratiate its possessor with a people who were more affected with pleasures than with essential services, and who, consequently, would more highly esteem a profuse Choregus than a victorious general.

With regard to the fines, which were in the whole, or in part, the property of Minerva and of the other deities, there were at Athens public treasurers appointed to receive them. They were ten in number, and they were nominated by lot. They were called Treasurers of the Goddesses, or Receivers of the sacred money. That money they received

received in the presence of the senate; and they were empowered to diminish or to annihilate the fine, if they thought it unjust. The statue of Minerva, that of the victories, and the other invaluable pledges of duration of the state, were deposited with them.

The treasury, in which the money consecrated to the gods was kept, was in the citadel, behind the temple of Minerva Polias; and from its situation it was termed *Opistodomus*. It was surrounded with a double wall. It had but one door, the key of which was kept by the *epistates*, or chief of the *Prytanes*: his dignity was very considerable; but it lasted only one day. In this treasury a register was kept, in which were written the names of all those who were indebted to the state: he who owed the smallest fine was not omitted. If the debtors proved insolvent, they were prosecuted with extreme rigour, and often punished with a cruelty which religion could not excuse; though the interest of the gods was the motive, or rather the pretext. The sacred treasurers held a considerable rank among the magistrates, who received the public finances. Of these magistrates there were many kinds, as there were many sorts of revenues.

The Athenian priests did not compose an order distinct and separate from the other orders of the state. They did not form a body united by particular laws, under a chief, whose authority extended to all his inferiors. The dignity of sovereign pontiff was unknown at Athens; and each of the priests served his particular temple, unconnected with his brethren. The temples, indeed, of the principal deities; those of Minerva, for instance, of Neptune, of Ceres, and of Proserpine, had many ministers; and in each of them a chief presided, who had the title of High-priest. The number of subaltern ministers was in proportion to the rank of the deity; but the priests of one temple were altogether a separate society from those of another. Thus at Athens there was a great number of high-priests, because many deities were worshipped there, whose service required many ministers. The power of each priest was confined to his temple; and there was no sovereign pontiff, the minister-general of the gods, and the president at all the feasts.

It naturally follows from this account, that the ministers of the gods at Athens were not judges in matters of religion. They were neither authorised to take cognisance of crimes committed against the deity, nor to punish them. Their function was to offer sacrifices to the gods, and to intreat their acceptance of the adorations of the people. But the punishment of impiety, of sacrilege, of the profanation of mysteries, and of other irreligious crimes, was not entrusted to their zeal.

The priests were not only incapable of avenging crimes against religion by a temporal process; they even could not, without an express order either from

the senate or the people, exercise their right of devoting criminals to the infernal gods. It was in consequence of a civil sentence pronounced against Alcibiades, that the *Eumolpidae* launched their anathema against him. It was in virtue of another decree that they revoked their imprecations, when his countrymen wanted his service, and therefore restored him to their favour.

Religious causes, according to M. de Bougainville, fell under the jurisdiction of the *Heliastæ*. The government, though often altered, continued pretty much on the plan established by Solon.

The people of Athens were freemen, sojourners, or slaves. The citizens, called in Greek *Politai*, were very numerous; but, what may seem strange, were as many in the time of Cecrops as in the most flourishing state of the common-wealth, hardly ever exceeding 20,000. It was Solon who decreed that none should be accounted free, but such as were Athenians both by father and mother. After his time it fell into desuetude, till revived by Pericles, and again at his instance repealed. After the expulsion of the 30 tyrants, Solon's law was restored. A person born of a stranger was stiled *Nothos*, a bastard; whereas the son of a free woman was called *Cnesios*, i. e. legitimate. There was in Cynosarges a court of judicature, to which causes of illegitimacy properly belonged; and the utmost care was taken to prevent any from being inrolled Athenian citizens, who had not a clear title thereto. The citizens were divided by Cecrops into four tribes: the first called *Cecropes*, from Cecrops; the second, *Atochton*, from a king of that name; the third *Actai*, from *Acteus* another king of Athens, or rather from *Acte*, which signifies a shore; the fourth, *Puralia*: these names were altered by Cranaus, and again by Erichonius. In the reign of Erichonius they were again changed; the soldiers were called *Oplitai*, the craftsmen *Ergatai*, the farmers *Georgoi*, the graziers and shepherds *Aigicorai*: in this state they were when Solon settled the common-wealth, and appointed the senate to be composed of 400, one hundred out of each tribe. Clisthenes increased the number of the tribes to 10; and made the senate consist of 500, taking 50 out of each tribe. In succeeding times two other tribes were added: each tribe was subdivided into its *Demoi*, or wards; and with respect to these it was that Solon instituted the public feasts before-mentioned, at which sometimes the whole tribe assembled, sometimes several wards, and sometimes only the inhabitants of one ward.

The second sort of inhabitants we mentioned were called *Metoicoi*, i. e. sojourners; these were persons who lived always at Athens, yet were not admitted free denizens; as for such as did not constantly reside in Athens, they were stiled *Xenoi*, i. e. strangers. The sojourners were obliged to choose out of

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the citizens protectors, who were filed Patrons: they paid services to the state, and besides these an annual tribute of 12 drachms for every man and six for every woman; but such as had sons, and paid for them, were exempted. If people fell to poverty and were not able to pay the tribute, they were seized by the tax-masters, and actually sold for slaves; which, as Diogenes Laertius tells us, was the fate of Xenocrates the philosopher. The sojourners in Attica were under the same law as those in Athens. As to servants they were freemen, who through indigency were driven to receive wages, and while they were in this state had no vote in the assembly. As to slaves, they were absolutely the property of their masters, and as such were used as they thought fit: they were forbidden to wear clothes, or to cut their hair like their masters; and, which is indeed amazing, Solon prohibited them to love boys, as if that had been honourable: they were likewise debarred from anointing or perfuming themselves, and from worshipping certain deities: they were not allowed to be called by honourable names; and in most other respects were used like dogs. They stigmatized them at their pleasure; that is, branded them with letters in the forehead and elsewhere. However, Theseus's temple was allowed them as a sanctuary, whither, if they were exceedingly ill used, they might fly, and thereby oblige their owners to let them be transferred to another master. In this, and many other respects, the Athenian slaves were in a much better condition than those throughout the rest of Greece: they were permitted to get estates for themselves, giving a small premium to their masters, who were obliged to make them free, if they could pay their ransom; they likewise obtained the same favour from the kindness of their masters, or for having rendered military services to the state. When they were made free they were obliged to choose patrons; and had likewise the privilege of choosing a curator, who, in case their patrons injured them, was bound to defend them.

The general assembly of the people, which Solon made the dernier resort, was called the Ecclesia; and consisted of all the freemen of Athens, excepting such as were *atimoi*, or infamous. The meetings of these assemblies were either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary were such as were appointed by law, the extraordinary such as necessity required. Of the first there were four in 35 days. In the first assembly they approved or rejected magistrates, heard proposals for the public good, and certain causes. In the second they received petitions, and heard every man's judgment on the matters that were before them. In the third they gave audience to foreign ambassadors. The fourth was employed altogether in affairs relating to the gods and their worship. The extraordinary

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meetings were appointed by the magistrates when occasion required, whereas to the ordinary assemblies the people came of their own accord. The first were held either in the market-place, in the Pnyx, a place near the citadel, or in the theatre of Bacchus; as to the latter, the magistrates who appointed the extraordinary meetings appointed also the place where they should be held. If any sudden tempest arose, or any earthquake happened, or any sign notoriously inauspicious appeared, the assembly immediately adjourned, to prevent the people from apprehending unhappy consequences from their deliberations. But if the weather was fair and serene, and nothing happened out of the ordinary course of things, they proceeded to purify the place where the assembly was held, which was done by sprinkling it round with the blood of young pigs; then the crier made a solemn prayer for the prosperity of the republic, and that Heaven would bestow a happy issue on their counsels and undertakings; he then pronounced a bitter execration against any who should in that assembly propound what might be disadvantageous to the state. These ceremonies being over they proceeded to business.

There were several magistrates who had the overseeing and regulating these assemblies. These were, first, the Epistate, or president of the assembly, who was chosen by lot out of the *Proedri*: his office was to give the signal for the people's voting. Next to him were the *Prytanes*, i. e. a committee of the senate, who of course were present on this occasion; by their order a programme, or scheme of the business to be proposed at the assembly, was previously set up in some public place, that every man might know what business to apply his thoughts to. The *Proedri* were nine in number, appointed by lot out of all the tribes to which the *Prytanes* did not belong: They had the right of proposing to the people what they were to deliberate upon, and their office ended with the assembly; there sat with them assessors, who were to take care that nothing they proposed was detrimental to the commonwealth. The first step to business was the crier's reading the decree of the senate whereon the assembly was to deliberate: when he had finished this he made proclamation in these words; "Who of the men above fifty will make an oration?" When the old men had done speaking, the crier made proclamation again that any Athenian might then offer his sentiments whom the law allowed so to do; that is, all such as were above 30 years old, and were not infamous. If such a one rose up to speak, the *Prytanes* interposed, and bid him be silent; and if he did not obey them, the lictors pulled him down by force. When the debates were over, the president permitted the people to vote; which they did by casting first beans, but in after-times pebbles, into certain vessels: these

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were counted, and then it was declared that the decree of the senate was either rejected or approved; after which the Prytanes dismissed the assembly.

The senate was instituted by Solon to prevent the dangerous consequences of leaving the supreme power in the people. At the time of his institution it was to consist of 400, 100 out of each tribe; it was increased to 500 when the tribes were augmented to 10; and when they came to 12 it was also swelled to 600. They were elected by lots after this manner: at a day appointed, towards the close of the year, the president of each tribe gave in a list of such persons belonging thereto as were fit for and desired to appear for this dignity: these names were engraven on tablets of brass, and a number of beans equal to the number of the amount of them, among which were 100 white ones, put into a vessel; and then the names of the candidates and the beans were drawn one by one, and such as were drawn by the white beans were received into the senate. After the senate was elected they proceeded to appoint the officers who were to preside in the senate: these were the Prytanes before-mentioned, and they were elected thus: the names of the 10 tribes were thrown into one vessel, and 9 black beans and a white one into another vessel. Then the names of the tribes were drawn with the beans. The tribe to which the white bean answered presided first, and the rest according to the order in which they were drawn.

The Prytanes, while the senate consisted of 500, were 50 in number. For the farther avoiding of confusion therefore, 10 of these presided a week, during which space they were called Proedri, and out of these an Epistate or president was chosen, whose office lasted but one day, and by law no man could hold it more than once: the reason of this was, that he had in his custody the public seal, the keys of the citadel, and the charge of the exchequer. The reader must distinguish between the Epistates and Proedri last mentioned, and those spoken of in the former paragraph; because, though their titles were the same, their offices were perfectly distinct. The senate assembled by direction of the Prytanes once every day, excepting festivals, and sometimes oftener, in the senate-house, which was thence called Prytaneum.

When a member of the senate made a motion for a new law, it was immediately engraven on tablets, that the members when they came next might be prepared to speak to it. At the subsequent assembly the Epistates opened the matter, after which every senator that pleased delivered his sentiments; then any of the Prytanes drew up the decree and repeated it aloud: after which they proceeded to vote, and if there was a majority of white beans, then it became psephisma, and was afterwards propounded to the people: if they approved

it it became a law, otherwise it was of no force longer than the senate who decreed it subsisted. The power of the senate was very great; for they took the account of the magistrates at the expiration of their offices; they directed the provisions made for poor citizens out of the public treasure; they had the superintendancy of public prisons, and a power of punishing such as committed acts morally evil, though not prohibited by any law; they had the care likewise of the fleet; and besides all these they had many other branches of authority, which it is not necessary for us to mention. Before they took their seats they were constrained to undergo a very strict examination, wherein the whole course of their lives was inquired into; and if the least slur on their reputation appeared, they were set aside. When this examination was over they took an oath, whereby they bound themselves to promote in all their councils the public good, to advise nothing contrary to the laws, and to execute their functions exactly. The highest fine the senate could impose was 500 drachms: if they thought the offender deserved a heavier mulct, they then transmitted the cause to the Themothetæ, who punished them as they thought fit. The senators, when their year was out, gave an account of their management to the people: but that they might have the less to do, they always punished such of their number as they found had offended by expulsion; and in this they were mighty exact. Yet an expelled senator was notwithstanding eligible to any other office, the most trivial omission being sufficient to occasion a dismission from the senatorial dignity; and therefore, when the tribes chose their senators, they also chose a certain number of subsidiaries, out of which, when a senator was expelled, another was substituted in his place. Each senator was allowed a drachm every day: for it was a constant rule with the Athenians, that the public ought to pay for every man's time; and therefore such of the poor Athenians as thought fit to demand it had three oboli for going to the assembly. If during their administration any ships of war were built, the senators had crowns decreed them; but if not, they were forbid to sue for them.

Next to the senate was the court of Areopagus, for a description of which see the conclusion of this article.

The chief magistrates of Athens were Archons, and inferior to them there were many others; of whom it will be necessary to mention some. In the first place they had Nomophylaces, who were also styled the eleven, because they were so many in number, one chosen out of each tribe, and a clerk or secretary who made up the eleventh. Their duty it was to look to the execution of the laws; they had authority to seize robbers and other capital

pital offenders; and if they confessed to put them to death. Dr. Potter thinks they resembled our sheriffs. The Phylarchi were the presidents of the Athenian tribes; but in time this became a military title. The Philobasileus was an officer in each tribe, who did the same things within his jurisdiction as the Basileus did with respect to the state. The Demarchi were the principal magistrates in wards. The Lexarchi were six in number, and were bound to take care that the people came duly to the assemblies; in their custody was the public register of the citizens names. They had under them Toxotæ, who were lictors or bailiffs; they were sometimes 1000 in number: these men were necessary; but, like most of their sort, were in a manner infamous, as may be gathered from the comedies of Aristophanes; they were generally Scythians, raw-boned brawny fellows, ready to execute any thing they were commanded. The Nomothetæ were 1000 in number; their business was to watch over and inspect into the laws. There were two sorts of orators in the service of the state. Some were appointed to defend an old law when a motion was made to repeal it: these had their fee from the state; but the same man was incapable of being elected twice. Besides these, there were 10 settled orators, called Rhetores, elected by lot: their business was to plead public causes in the senate-house. For this they had their stated fees; and with respect to their qualifications the law runs thus: "Let no one be a public orator who hath struck his parents, denied them maintenance, or shut them out of his doors; who hath refused to serve in the army; who hath thrown away his shield: who hath been addicted to lewd women, notoriously effeminate, or has run out his patrimony. If any man who has been guilty of these crimes dare to deliver an oration, let him be brought to trial on the spot. Let an orator have children lawfully begotten, and an estate within Attica; if in his oration he talks impertinently, makes idle repetitions, affects an unbecoming raillery, digresses from the point in question, or, after the assembly is over, abuses the president, let the Proedri fine him 50 drachmæ; and if that is not thought enough, let him be brought before the next assembly and fined again."

We shall conclude this draught of the Athenian government with an account of their courts of justice, which, exclusive of the Areopagus, were 10 in number; 4 had cognizance of criminal, and 6 of civil causes. These 10 courts were numbered with the 10 first letters of the alphabet, and were thence stiled Alpha, Beta, Gamma, &c. When an Athenian was at leisure to hear causes, he wrote his own name, that of his father, and the ward to which he belonged, upon a tablet; this he presented to the Themiothetæ, who returned it again to him with another tablet, with the letter which fell to his lot;

then he went to the crier of the court, who presented him a sceptre and gave him admission. When the causes were over, every judge went and delivered his sceptre to the Prytanes, and received a stated fee for every cause that was tried. But as this was intended only to compensate their loss of time, so that there might be no appearance of covetousness, a man was forbid to sit in two courts on the same day. The first criminal court after the Areopagus was that of the Ephetæ. It consisted of 51 members, all upwards of 51 years old. Draco gave it a very extensive jurisdiction; but Solon took away from them the power of judging in any other causes than those of manslaughter, accidental killing, and lying in wait to destroy: the Basileus entered all causes in this court. The second criminal court was called Delphinium, because it was held in the temple of Apollo Delphinus; it had cognizance of such murders as were confessed by the criminal, but at the same time justified under some pretence or other. The Prytaneum was the third criminal court. It held plea of such cases where death ensued from inanimate things: causes were heard here with the same solemnity as in other courts; and, on judgment given, the thing, whatever it was, that had occasioned the death of a man, was thrown out of the territory of Athens. The last criminal court was stiled Phreatum. It sat in a place not far from the sea-shore; and such persons were brought before this court as had committed murders in their own country and fled to Attica: the proceedings of this court were so severe, that they did not permit the criminal to come on shore, but obliged him to plead his cause in his vessel; and if he was found guilty, he was committed to the mercy of the winds and seas.

Of the judicatures for hearing civil causes the first was the Parabaston; so called, as some think, because in it no matter could be heard if the cause of action was above one drachm. The Cainon, or new court, was the second tribunal. The third was stiled the court of Lycus, because it assembled in a temple dedicated to that hero, whose statue, represented with the face of a wolf, was set up in all courts of justice. The Trigonon was so called because it was triangular in its form. The court Metidius derived its appellation from the architect who built it. The sixth and last court was called Heliæa; it was by far the greatest, and is generally conceived to have derived its name from the judges sitting in the open air exposed to the sun. All the Athenians who were free citizens were allowed by law to sit in these courts as judges; but before they took their seats were sworn by Apollo Patrius, Ceres, and Jupiter the king, that they would decide all things righteously and according to law, where there was any law to guide them, and by the rules of natural equity where there was none. The Heliæstic

Helæstic court consisted at least of 50, but its usual number was 500 judges: when causes of very great consequence were to be tried, 1000 sat therein; and now and then the judges were increased to 1500 and even to 2000. There were many inferior courts in Athens for the decision of trivial causes; but of these there is no necessity of speaking, since we design no more than a succinct view of the Athenian republic, as it was settled by, and in consequence of, Solon's laws.

In the reign of Erichthonius it lost the name of Cecropia, and acquired that of Athens, on what account is not certain; the most probable is, that it was so named in respect of the goddess Minerva, whom the Greeks call Athene, who was also esteemed its protectress. This old city was seated on the top of a rock, in the midst of a large and pleasant plain, which, as the number of inhabitants increased, became full of buildings, which induced the distinction of Acro and Catapolis, i. e. of the upper and lower city. The extent of the citadel was 60 stadia; it was surrounded by olive trees, and fortified, as some say, with a strong pallisade; in succeeding times it was encompassed with a strong wall, in which there were nine gates, one very large one, and the rest small. The inside of the citadel was adorned with innumerable edifices: the most remarkable of which were, 1. The magnificent temple of Minerva, stiled Parthenion, because that goddess was a virgin. The Persians destroyed it; but it was re-built with still greater splendour by the famous Pericles, all of the finest marble, with such skill and strength that, in spite of the rage of time and barbarous nations, it remains perhaps the first antiquity in the world, and stands a witness to the truth of what ancient writers have recorded of the prodigious magnificence of Athens in her flourishing state. 2. The temple of Neptune and of Minerva; for it was divided into two parts: one sacred to the god, in which was the salt fountain, said to have sprung upon the stroke of his trident; the other to the goddess, protectress of Athens, wherein was the sacred olive which she produced, and her image which fell down from heaven in the reign of Erichthonius. At the back of Minerva's temple was the public treasury, which was burnt to the ground through the knavery of the treasurers, who, having misapplied the revenues of the state, took this short method of making up accounts. The lower city comprehended all the buildings surrounding the citadel, the fort Munychia, and the havens Phalerum and Piræus, the latter of which was joined to the city by walls five miles in length; that on the north was built by Pericles, but that on the south by Themistocles; but by degrees the turrets, which were at first erected on these walls, were turned into dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the Athenians, whose large city was now

become too small for them. The city, or rather the lower city, had 13 great gates, with the names of which it is not necessary to trouble the reader. Among the principal edifices which adorned it, we may reckon: 1. The temple of Theseus, erected by Conon, near its center. Adjacent thereto the young people performed their exercises. It was also a sanctuary for distressed persons, slaves or free. 2. The Olympian temple, erected in honour of Jupiter, the honour of Athens, and of all Greece. The foundation of it was laid by Pisistratus: it was carried on but slowly in succeeding times, 700 years elapsing before it was finished, which happened under the reign of Adrian, who was particularly kind to Athens: this was the first building in which the Athenians beheld pillars. 3. The pantheon, dedicated to all the gods; a most noble structure, supported by 120 marble pillars, and having over its great gate two horses, carved by Praxiteles: it is yet remaining, as we shall have occasion to shew hereafter when we come to speak of the present state of this famous city. In several parts of it were staoi or porticos, wherein people walked in rainy weather, and from whence a sect of philosophers were denominated Stoics, because their master, Zeno, taught in those porticos.

There were at Athens two places called Ceramicus, from Ceramus, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne; one, within the city, containing a multitude of buildings of all sorts; the other in the suburbs, in which was the academy, and other edifices. The Gymnasia of Athens were many; but the most remarkable were the Lyceum, Academia, and Cynosarges. The Lyceum stood on the banks of Ilissus; some say it was built by Pisistratus, others by Pericles, others by Lycurgus. Here Aristotle taught philosophy, instructing such as came to hear him as they walked; whence his disciples are generally thought to derive the name of Peripatetics. The Ceramicus without the city was the distance of six stadia from its walls. The Academy made part thereof; as to the name of which there is some dispute. Some affirm, that it was so called from Academus, an ancient hero, who, when Helen was stolen by Theseus, discovered the place where she lay hid to Castor and Pollux: for which reason the Lacedemonians, when they invaded Attica, always spared this place. Dicaearchus writes, that Castor and Pollux had two Arcadians in their army, the one named Echedemus, the other Marothus; from the former of these, he says, this place took its name, and that the borough of Marathon was so called from the other. It was a marshy unwholesome place, till Cimon was at great pains to have it drained; and then it became extremely pleasant and delightful, being adorned with shady walks, where Plato read his lectures, and from thence his scholars were stiled academics. The Cynosarges

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Cynofarges was a place in the suburbs, not far from the Lyceum: it was famous on many accounts; but particularly for a noble gymnasium erected there, appointed for the special use of such as were Athenians only by one side. In after times Themistocles derived to himself ill-will, by carrying many of the nobility to exercise with him here; because, being but of the half-blood, he could exercise no where else but in this gymnasium. Antisthenes instituted a sect of philosophers, who, from the name of this district, as many think, were stiled Cynics.

The havens of Athens were three. First, the Piræus, which was distant about 35 or 40 stadia from the city, till joined thereto by the long walls before-mentioned, after which it became the principal harbour of the city. It had three docks, Cantharos, Aphrodisium, and Zea: the first was so called from an ancient hero, the second from the goddess Venus, who had there two temples, and the third from bread-corn. There were in this port 5 porticos, which joining together formed one great one, called thence Macra Stoa, or the grand portico. There were likewise two great markets, or fora; one near the long portico, the other near the city. The second port was Munichia, a promontory not far distant from Piræus; a place very strong by nature, and afterwards rendered far stronger by art. It was of this that Epimenides said, if the Athenians foresaw what mischief it would one day produce to them, they would eat it away with their teeth. The third was Phalerum, distant from the city, according to Thucydides, 35 stadia, but, according to Pausanias, only 20. This was the most ancient harbour of Athens, as Piræus was the most capacious.

Of this city, as it stands at present, we have the following account. "It is now called Athini; and is not inconsiderable either in extent or the number of inhabitants. It enjoys a fine temperature, and a serene sky. The air is clear and wholesome, though not so delicately soft as in Ionia. The town stands beneath the Acropolis, or citadel; not encompassing the rock, as formerly, but spreading into the plain, chiefly on the west and north-west. Corsairs infesting it, the avenues were secured, and in 1676 the gates were regularly shut after sun-set. It is now open again; but several of the gateways remain, and a guard of Turks patrols at midnight. Some masses of brick-work, standing separate without the town, belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean, and straggling; many with large areas or courts before them. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white-washed, reflect strongly the heat of the sun. The streets are very irregular: and anciently were neither uniform nor handsome. They have water conveyed in channels from mount Hymettus, and

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in the bazar or market-place is a large fountain. The Turks have several mosques and public baths. The Greeks have convents for men and women; with many churches, in which service is regularly performed; and besides these, they have numerous oratories or chapels, some in ruins or consisting of bare walls, frequented only on the anniversaries of the saints to whom they are dedicated. A portrait of the owner on a board is placed in them on that occasion, and removed when the solemnity of the day is over.

"The city of Cecrops is now a fortress with a thick irregular wall, standing on the brink of precipices, and inclosing a large area about twice as long as broad. Some portions of the ancient wall may be discovered on the outside, particularly at the two extreme angles; and in many places it is patched with pieces of columns, and with marbles taken from the ruins. A considerable sum, had been recently expended on the side next Hymettus, which was finished before 1760. The scaffolding had been removed to the end toward Pentele; but money was wanting, and the workmen were withdrawn. The garrison consists of a few Turks, who reside there with their families, and are called by the Greeks Castriani, or the soldiers of the castle. The rock is lofty, abrupt, and inaccessible, except the front, which is toward the Piræus; and on that quarter is a mountainous ridge, within cannon-shot. It is destitute of water fit for drinking; and supplies are daily carried up in earthen jars, on horses and asses, from one of the conduits in the town.

"The Acropolis furnished a very ample field to the ancient virtuosi. It was filled with monuments of Athenian glory, and exhibited an amazing display of beauty, of opulence, and of art; each contending, as it were, for the superiority. It appeared as one entire offering to the deity, surpassing in excellence, and astonishing in richness. Heliodorus, named Periegetes the guide, had employed on it 15 books. The curiosities of various kinds, with the pictures, statues, and pieces of sculpture, were so many and so remarkable, as to supply Polemo Periegetes with matter for 4 volumes; and Strabo affirms, that as many would be required in treating of other portions of Athens and of Attica. In particular, the number of statues was prodigious. Tiberius Nero, who was fond of images, plundered the Acropolis, as well as Delphi and Olympia; yet Athens, and each of these places, had not fewer than 3000 remaining in the time of Pliny. Even Pausanias seems here to be distressed by the multiplicity of his subject. But this banquet, as it were, of the senses has long been withdrawn; and is now become like the tale of a vision. The spectator views with concern the marble ruins intermixed with mean flat-roofed cottages, and extant amid rubbish; the sad memorials of a nobler people;

people; which, however, as visible from the sea, should have introduced modern Athens to more early notice. They who reported it was only a small village, must, it has been surmised, have beheld the Acropolis through the wrong end of their telescopes.

"The Acropolis has now, as formerly, only one entrance, which fronts the Piræus. The ascent is by traverses and rude fortifications furnished with cannon, but without carriages, and neglected. By the second gate is the station of the guard, who sits cross-legged under cover, much at his ease, smoking his pipe, or drinking coffee, with his companions about him in like attitudes. Over this gateway is an inscription in large characters on a stone turned upside down, and black from the fires made below. It records a present of a pair of gates.

"Going farther up, you come to the ruins of the Propylea, an edifice which graced the entrance into the citadel. This was one of the structures of Pericles, who began it when Euthymenes was archon, 435 years before Christ. It was completed in 5 years, at the expence of 2012 talents. It was of marble, of the Doric order, and had five doors to afford an easy passage to the multitudes which resorted on business or devotion to the Acropolis. While this fabric was building, the architect Mnesicles, whose activity equalled his skill, was hurt by a fall, and the physicians despaired of his life; but Minerva, who was propitious to the undertaking, appeared, it was said, to Pericles, and prescribed a remedy, by which he was speedily and easily cured. It was a plant or herb growing round about the Acropolis, and called afterwards Parthenium. The right wing of the Propylea was a temple of Victory. They related that Ægeus had stood there viewing the sea, and anxious for the return of his son Theseus, who was gone to Crete with the tributary children to be delivered to the Minotaur. The vessel which carried them had black sails suiting the occasion of its voyage; and it was agreed, that, if Theseus overcame the enemy, their colour should be changed to white. The neglect of this signal was fatal to Ægeus, who, on seeing the sails unaltered, threw himself down headlong from the rock, and perished. The idol was named Victory without Wings; it was said, because the news of the success of Theseus did not arrive, but with the conqueror; it had a pomegranate in the right hand, and an helmet in the left. As the statue was without pinions, it was hoped the goddess would remain for ever on the spot.

On the left wing of the Propylea, and fronting the temple of Victory, was a building decorated with paintings by Polygnotus, of which an account is given by Pausanias. This edifice, as well as the temple, was of the Doric order, the columns fluted, and without bases. Both contributed alike to the

uniformity and grandeur of the design; and the whole fabric, when finished, was deemed equally magnificent and ornamental. The interval between Pericles and Pausanias consists of several centuries. The Propylea remained entire in the time of this topographer, and, as will be shewn, continued nearly so to a much later period. It had then a roof of white marble, which was unsurpassed either in the size of the stones, or in the beauty of their arrangement; and before each wing was an equestrian statue.

"The Propylea have ceased to be the entrance of the Acropolis. The passage, which was between the columns in the center, is walled up almost to their capitals, and above is a battery of cannon. The way now winds before the front of the ancient structure; and, turning to the left hand among rubbish and mean walls, you come to the back part, and to the five door-ways. The soil without is risen higher than the top of the two smaller. There, under the vault and cannon, lies an heap of large stones, the ruin of the roof.

"The temple of Victory, standing on an abrupt rock, has its back and one side unencumbered with the modern ramparts. The columns in the front being walled up, you enter it by a breach in the side, within the Propylea. It was used by the Turks as a magazine for powder, until about the year 1656: when a sudden explosion, occasioned by lightning, carried away the roof, with a house erected on it, belonging to the officer who commanded in the Acropolis, whose family, except a girl, perished. The women of the Aga continued to inhabit in this quarter, but it is now abandoned and in ruins.

"The cell of the temple of Victory, which is of white marble, very thick, and strongly cemented, sufficiently witnesses the great violence it has undergone; the stones in many places being disjointed, as it were, and forced from their original position. Two of these making an acute angle, the exterior edges touching without a crevice; and the light abroad being much stronger than in the room, which has a modern roof, and is dark; the portion in contact becoming pellucid, had illumined the vacant space with a dim colour resembling that of amber. We were desired to examine this extraordinary appearance, which the Greeks regarded as a standing miracle, and which the Turks who could not confute them, beheld with equal astonishment. We found in the gape some coals, which had been brought on a bit of earthen ware for the purpose of burning incense, as we supposed, and also a piece of wax-taper, which probably had been lighted in honour of the saint and author of the wonder; but our Swiss unfortunately carrying his own candle too far in, the smoke blackened the marble, and destroyed the phenomenon.

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" The building opposite to the temple has served as a foundation for a square lofty tower of ordinary masonry. The columns of the front are walled up, and the entrance is by a low iron-gate in the side. It is now used as a place of confinement for delinquents; but in 1676 was a powder-magazine. In the wall of a rampart near it are some fragments of exquisite sculpture, representing the Athenians fighting with the Amazons. These belong to the freeze, which was then standing. In the second century, when Pausanias lived, much of the painting was impaired by age, but some remained, and the subjects were chiefly taken from the Trojan story. The traces are since vanished.

" The pediment of the temple of Victory, with that of the opposite wing, is described as remaining in 1676; but on each building a square tower had been erected. One of the steps in the front of the Propylea was entire, with the four columns, their entablature and the pediment. The portico, to which the five door-ways belonged, consisted of a large square room, roofed with slabs of marble, which were laid on two great marble beams, and sustained by four beautiful columns. These were Ionic, the proportions of this order best suiting that purpose, as taller than the Doric; the reason it was likewise preferred in the pronaos of the temple of Victory. The roof of the Propylea, after standing above 2000 years, was probably destroyed, with all the pediments, by the Venetians, in 1687, when they battered the castle in front, firing red-hot bullets, and took it; but were compelled to resign it again to the Turks in the following year. The exterior walls, and in particular a side of the temple of Victory, retain many marks of their hostilities.

" The chief ornament of the Acropolis was the Parthenon or great temple of Minerva, a most superb and magnificent fabric. The Persians had burned the edifice which before occupied the site, and was called Hecatompedon, from its being 100 feet square. The zeal of Pericles and of all the Athenians was exerted in providing a far more ample and glorious residence for their favourite goddess. The architects were Callicrates and Ictinus; and a treatise on the building was written by the latter and Carpiion. It was of white marble, of the Doric order, the columns fluted and without bases, the number in front eight, and adorned with admirable sculpture. The story of the birth of Minerva was carved in the front pediment; and in the back her contest with Neptune for the country. The beasts of burden which had conveyed up the materials were regarded as sacred, and recompensed with pastures; and one, which had voluntarily headed the train, was maintained during life, without labour, at the public expence.

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" The statue of Minerva, made for this temple by Phidias, was of ivory, 26 cubits or 39 feet high. It was decked with pure gold to the amount of 44 talents, so disposed by the advice of Pericles as to be taken off and weighed, if required. The goddess was represented standing, with her vestment reaching to her feet. Her helmet had a sphinx for the crest, and on the sides were griffins. The head of Medusa was on her breast-plate. In one hand she held her spear, and in the other supported an image of Victory about 4 cubits high. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ was carved on her sandals; and on her shield, which lay at her feet, the war of the gods and giants, and the battle of the Athenians and Amazons. By her spear was a serpent, in allusion to the story of Erichthonius; and on the pedestal the birth of Pandora. The sphinx, the victory, and serpent, were accounted eminently wonderful. This image was placed in the temple the first year of the 87th Olympiad, in which the Peloponnesian war began. The gold was stripped off by the tyrant Lachares, when Demetrius Poliorcetes compelled him to fly. The same plunderer plucked down the golden shields in the Acropolis, and carried away the golden victories, with the precious vessels and ornaments provided for the Panathenæan festival.

" The Parthenon remained entire for many ages after it was deprived of the goddess. The Christians converted it into a church, and the Mahometans into a mosque. It is mentioned in the letters of Crusius, and misnamed the pantheon, and the temple of the unknown God. The Venetians under Koninfsmark, when they besieged the Acropolis in 1687, threw a bomb which demolished the roof, and, setting fire to some powder, did much damage to the fabric. The floor, which is indented, still witnesses the place of its fall. This was the sad forerunner of farther destruction; the Turks breaking the stones, and applying them to the building of a new mosque, which stands within the ruin, or to the repairing of their houses and the walls of the fortrefs. The vast pile of ponderous materials, which lay ready, is greatly diminished; and the whole structure will gradually be consumed and disappear.

The temple of Minerva in 1676 was, as Wheeler and Spon assert, the finest mosque in the world, without comparison. The Greeks had adapted the fabric to their ceremonial, by constructing at one end a semi-circular recess for the holy tables, with a window: for before it was enlightened only by the door, obscurity being preferred under the heathen ritual, except on festivals, when it yielded to splendid illuminations; the reason, it has been surmised, why temples are commonly found simple and unadorned on the insides. In the wall beneath the

the window were inserted two pieces of the stone called phengites, a species of marble discovered in Cappadocia in the time of Nero, and so transparent, that he erected with it a temple to Fortune, which was luminous within when the door was shut. These pieces were perforated, and the light which entered was tinged with a reddish or yellowish hue. The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the ceiling of the recess, remained; with two jasper columns belonging to the screen, which had separated that part from the nave; and within, a canopy supported by four pillars of porphyry, with Corinthian capitals of white marble, under which the table had been placed; and behind it, beneath the window, a marble chair for the archbishop; and also a pulpit, standing on four small pillars in the middle aisle. The Turks had white-washed the walls, to obliterate the portraits of saints, and the other paintings, with which the Greeks decorate their places of worship; and had erected a pulpit on the right hand for their imam or reader. The roof was disposed in square compartments, the stones massive, and some had fallen in. It had been sustained in the pronaos by six columns; but the place of one was then supplied by a large pile of rude masonry, the Turks not having been able to fill up the gap more worthily. The roof of the naos was supported by colonnades ranging with the door, and on each side; consisting of 22 pillars below, and of 23 above. The odd one was over the entrance, which by that disposition was left wide and unembarrassed. In the portico were suspended a few lamps, to be used in the mosque at the seasons when the Musselmans assemble before day-break, or to be lighted up round the minaret, as is the custom during their Ramazan or Lent.

"It is not easy to conceive a more striking object than the Parthenon, though now a mere ruin. The columns within the naos have all been removed: but on the floor may be seen the circles which directed the workmen in placing them; and at the farther end is a groove across it, as for one of the partitions of the cell. The recess erected by the Christians is demolished; and from the rubbish of the ceiling the Turkish boys collect bits of the Mosaic, of different colours, which composed the picture. We were told at Smyrna, that this substance had taken a polish, and been set in buckles. This cell is about half demolished; and in the columns which surrounded it is a large gap near the middle. On the walls are some traces of the paintings. Before the portico is a reservoir sunk in the rock, to supply the Turks with water for the purifications customary on entering their mosques. In it, on the left hand, is the rubbish of the pile erected to supply the place of a column; and on the right a stair-case, which leads out on the architrave, and

has a marble or two with inscriptions, but worn so as not to be legible. It belonged to the minaret, which has been destroyed.

"The travellers, to whom we are indebted for an account of the mosque, have likewise given a description of the sculpture then remaining in the front. In the middle of the pediment was seen a bearded Jupiter, with a majestic countenance, standing, and naked; the right arm broken. The thunder-bolt, it has been supposed, was placed in that hand, and the eagle between his feet. On his right was a figure, it is conjectured, of Victory, clothed to the mid-leg; the head and arms gone. This was leading on the horses of a car, in which Minerva sat, young and unarmed; her head-dress, instead of a helmet, resembling that of a Venus. The generous ardour and lively spirit visible in this pair of celestial steeds, was such as bespoke the hand of a master bold and delicate, of a Phidias or Praxiteles. Behind Minerva was a female figure, without a head, sitting, with an infant in her lap; and in this angle of the pediment was the emperor Hadrian, with his arm round Sabina, both reclining, and seeming to regard Minerva with pleasure. On the left side of Jupiter were five or six other trunks to complete the assembly of deities, into which he received her. These figures were all wonderfully carved, and appeared as big as life. Hadrian and his consort, it is likely, were complimented by the Athenians with places among the marble gods in the pediment, as benefactors. Both of them may be considered as intruders on the original company; and possibly their heads were placed on trunks, which before had other owners. They still possess their corner, and are easy to be recognized, though not unimpaired. The rest of the statues are defaced, removed, or fallen. Morosini was ambitious to enrich Venice with the spoils of Athens; and, by an attempt to take down the principal group, hastened their ruin. In the other pediment is a head or two of sea-horses, finely executed, with some mutilated figures; and on the architrave beneath them are marks of the fixtures of votive offerings, perhaps of the golden shields, or of festoons suspended on solemn occasions, when the temple was dressed out to receive the votaries of the goddesses.

"Neptune and Minerva, once rival deities, were joint and amicable tenants of the Erechtheum, in which was an altar of oblivion. The building was double, a partition-wall dividing it into two temples, which fronted different ways. One was the temple of Neptune Erechtheus, the other of Minerva Polias. The latter was entered by a square portico connected with a marble screen, which fronts towards the Propylea. The door of the cell was on the left-hand, and at the farther end of the passage was a door leading down into the Prandeseum, which was contiguous.

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"Before the temple of Neptune Erechtheus was an altar of Jupiter the Supreme, on which no living thing was sacrificed, but they offered cakes without wine. Within it was the altar of Neptune and Erechtheus; and two, belonging to Vulcan, and a hero named Butes, who had transmitted the priesthood to his posterity, which were called Butadæ. On the walls were paintings of the illustrious family, from which the priestesses of Minerva Polias was also taken. It was asserted, that Neptune had ordained the well of salt-water, and the figure of a trident in the rock, to be memorials of his contending for the country. The former, Pausanias remarks, was no great wonder, for other wells of a similar nature were found inland; but this, when the south wind blew, afforded the sound of waves.

"The temple of Minerva Polias was dedicated by all Attica, and possessed the most ancient statue of the goddess. The demi, or towns, had other deities, but their zeal for her suffered no diminution. The image, which they placed in the Acropolis, then the city, was in after ages not only reputed consummately holy, but believed to have fallen down from heaven in the reign of Erichthonius. It was guarded by a large serpent, which was regularly served with offerings of honied cakes for his food. This divine reptile was of great sagacity, and attained to an extraordinary age. He wisely withdrew from the temple, when in danger from the Medes; and it is said, was living in the second century. Before this statue was an owl, and a golden lamp: This continued burning day and night. It was contrived by a curious artist, named Callimachus, and did not require to be replenished with oil oftener than once a-year. A brazen palm-tree, reaching to the roof, received its smoke. Aristion had let the holy flame expire, while Sylla besieged him, and was abhorred for his impiety. The original olive-tree, said to have been produced by Minerva, was kept in this temple. When the Medes set fire to the Acropolis, it was consumed; but, they asserted, on the following day was found to have shot up again as much as a cubit. It grew low and crooked, but was esteemed very holy. The priestesses of Minerva was not allowed to eat of the new cheese of Attica; and, among her perquisites, was a measure of wheat, and one of barley, for every birth and burial. This temple was again burned when Callias was archon, 24 years after the death of Pericles. Near it was the tomb of Cecrops, and within it Erechtheus was buried.

"The ruin of the Erechtheum is of white marble; the architectural ornaments of very exquisite workmanship, and uncommonly curious. The columns of the front of the temple of Neptune are standing with the architrave; and also the screen and portico of Minerva Polias, with a portion of the cell retaining traces of the partition-wall. The order is

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Ionic. An edifice revered by ancient Attica, as holy in the highest degree, was, in 1676, the dwelling of a Turkish family, and is now deserted and neglected; but many ponderous stones and much rubbish must be removed before the well and trident would appear. The former, at least, might probably be discovered. The portico is used as a powder-magazine; but we obtained permission to dig and to examine the outside. The door-way of the vestibule is walled up, and the soil risen nearly to the top of the door-way of the Prandroseum. By the portico is a battery commanding the town, from which ascends an amusing hum. The Turks fire from it, to give notice of the commencement of Ramazan, or of their Lent, and of bairam or the holy-days, and on other public occasions.

"The Prandroseum is a small but very particular building, of which no satisfactory idea can be communicated by description. The entablature is supported by women called Caryatides. Their story is thus related: The Greeks, victorious in the Persian war, jointly destroyed Carya, a city of the Peloponnesus, which had favoured the common enemy. They cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their former-dress and ornaments, though in a state of servitude. The architects of those times, to perpetuate the memory of their punishment, represented them, as in this instance, each with a burden on her head, one hand uplifted to it, and the other hanging down by her side. The images were in number six, all looking toward the Parthenon. The four in front, with that next to the Propylea remain, but mutilated, and their faces besmeared with paint. The soil is risen almost to the top of the basement on which they are placed. This temple was open or latticed between the statues; and in it also was a stunted olive-tree, with an altar of Jupiter Herceus standing under it. The Propylea are nearly in a line with the space dividing it from the Parthenon; which disposition, besides its other effects, occasioned the front and flank of the latter edifice to be seen at once by those who approached it from the entrance of the Acropolis.

"The ruin of the temple of Jupiter Olympius consists of prodigious columns, tall and beautiful, of the Corinthian order, fluted; some single, some supporting their architraves; with a few massive marbles beneath; the remnant of a vast heap, which only many ages could have consumed and reduced into so scanty a compass. The columns are of very extraordinary dimensions, being about six feet in diameter, and near sixty in height. The number without the cell was 116 or 120. Seventeen were standing in 1676: but a few years before 1765 one was overturned with much difficulty, and applied to the building a new mosque in the bazar or market-

market-place. This violence was avenged by the bathaw of Negropont, who made it a pretext for extorting from the vauwode or governor 15 purses; the pillar being, he alledged, the property of their master, the Grand Signior. It was an angular column, and of consequence in determining the dimensions of the fabric. We regretted that the fall of this mighty mass had not been postponed until we came, as it would have afforded an opportunity of inspecting and measuring some members which we found far too lofty to be attempted. On a piece of the architrave, supported by a couple of columns, are two parallel walls, of modern masonry, arched about the middle, and again near the top. You are told it has been the habitation of a hermit, doubtless of a Strylites; but of whatever building it has been part, and for whatever purpose designed, it must have been erected thus high in air, while the immense ruin of this huge structure was yet scarcely diminished, and the heap inclined so as to render it accessible. It was remarked, that two stones of a step in the front had coalesced at the extremity, so that no juncture could be perceived; and the like was discovered also in a step of the parthenon. In both instances it may be attributed to a concretory fluid, which pervades the marble in the quarry. Some portion remaining in the pieces, when taken green as it were, and placed in mutual contact, it exsued and united them by a process similar to that in a bone of an animal when broken and properly set.

" Besides the more stable antiquities, many detached pieces are found in the town, by the fountains, in the streets, the walls, the houses, and churches. Among these are fragments of sculpture; a marble chair or two, which probably belonged to the Gymnasia or theatres; a sun-dial at the catholicon or cathedral, inscribed with the name of the maker, and, at the archiepiscopal house, close by, a very curious vessel of marble, used as a cistern to receive water, but once serving, it is likely, as a public standard or measure. Many columns occur, with some maimed statues; and pedestals, several with inscriptions, and almost buried in earth. A custom has prevailed, as at Chios, of fixing in the wall, over the gateways and doors of the houses, carved stones, most of which exhibit the funeral supper. In the courts of the houses lie many round stelæ, or pillars, once placed on the graves of the Athenians; and a great number are still to be seen applied to the same use in the Turkish burying-grounds before the Acropolis. These generally have concise inscriptions, containing the name of the person, and of the town and tribe to which the deceased belonged. Demetrius, the Phalerean, who endeavoured to restrain sepulchral luxury, enacted, that no person should have more than one, and that the height should not exceed three cubits.

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Another species, which resembles our modern head-stones, is sometimes adorned with sculpture, and has an epitaph in verse. We saw a few mutilated Hermæ. These were busts on long quadrangular bases, the heads frequently of brass, invented by the Athenians. At first they were made to represent only Hermes or Mercury, and designed as guardians of the sepulchres in which they were lodged; but afterwards the houses, streets, and porticos of Athens, were adorned with them, and rendered venerable by a multitude of portraits of illustrious men and women, of heroes and of gods: and, it is related, Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, erected them in the demi or borough-towns, and by the road side, inscribed with moral apothegms in elegiac verse; thus making them vehicles of instruction." Thus far is extracted from Mr. Chandler's Travels.

As the Areopagus has been so repeatedly mentioned, we cannot but presume to think a particular description of so considerable a court at Athens will be a necessary appendage to that article, and, notwithstanding its length, be acceptable.

Plutarch attributes the establishment of the Areopagus to Solon. Other authors think differently; and with good reason: for it appears undeniable, that this tribunal was instituted before Solon. But the best authorities allow him the honour of its restoration. The city of Athens, governed till this time by tribunals of a circumscribed jurisdiction, which were multiplied by the most trifling accidents and circumstances, took no fixed political or civil form, however closely united the members of those tribunals were by their general views towards the public good and by the common love of their country. As each of those tribunals could only act in proportion to the power delegated to it, it was impossible that so many different and unequal impressions should give to the great machine of the state that uniform and regular movement which, by an impulse always the same, would keep each part in the situation it should maintain with relation to the whole.

To effect this universal and harmonious power, it was necessary to unite the different channels of public authority, which, by being too much distributed, lost its force. This authority Solon collected, and placed it all in the court of Areopagus, which consequently became the main spring of the government. The judges of this court, who, under Draco, decided only in cases of murder, now took cognizance of crimes of every kind; and the same tribunal which inflicted capital punishment on murder, poisoning, burning of houses, theft, &c. struck at the roots of those crimes, by arraigning idleness, luxury, and debauchery.

The judges of the Areopagus, says that author, were more industrious to prevent crimes, by representing them in an odious light, than to establish

modes of punishment. It was their opinion, that the enemies of the state were the instruments destined by the gods to punish the wicked; but that it was their province to correct and reform public and private manners. They were vigilantly attentive to the conduct of all the citizens, but particularly to that of the youth. They well knew that the impetuosity of juvenile passion gave the most violent shocks to health and growing virtue; that it was the duty of inspectors of education to soften the austerity of moral discipline with innocent pleasure; and that no recreations were more eligible than bodily exercises, which enable a young man to give a good education its full play, which improve health, give a pleasurable and agreeable vivacity, and even fortify the mind. The fortunes of the Athenians were too unequal to admit the same mode of education; and therefore the youth were trained in a manner suitable to the rank and circumstances of their respective families. Those of the inferior classes were taught agriculture and commerce; from this principle, that idleness is followed by indigence, and that indigence excites to the most daring and atrocious crimes. Having thus endeavoured, by wise precautions, to preclude the entrance of moral evil, they thought they had little to fear.

Exercises of the body, such as horsemanship and hunting, were objects of education to the youth of liberal fortune. In this sage distribution, their great aim was to prevent the poor from committing crimes, and to facilitate to the rich the acquisition of virtue. Not satisfied with having established good laws, they were extremely careful to see that they were observed. With this view, they had divided the city into quarters and the country into cantons. Thus every thing passed under their eyes; nothing escaped them; they were acquainted with the private conduct of every citizen. Those who had been guilty of any irregularity were cited before the magistrates, and were reprehended, or punished in proportion to their misdemeanour.

These same Areopagites obliged the rich to relieve the poor. They repressed the intemperance of the youth by a severe discipline. Corruption in magistrates was suppressed by the punishments denounced against it; and the old men, at the sight of the employments of the young, felt themselves animated with a degree of juvenile vigour and activity.

Religion came likewise under the cognizance of the Areopagites. Plato durst never, as we are told by Justin Martyr, divulge his private opinion concerning the Deity. He had learned from the Egyptians the doctrine of Moses. It appeared to him the best, and he embraced it with ardour. But his dread of the Areopagites, who were attached to the

prevailing system, would not permit him even to name the author of sentiments which opposed the common tradition.

The public edifices, the cleanness of the streets, the pay of the soldiers, the distribution of the public money; in a word, whatever interested the republic, was under the direction of the Areopagus. The people themselves, jealous as they were of their power, did nothing without consulting this assembly, and suffered it without a murmur to amend their precipitate decrees. Yet this authority, however great it may seem, was subject to the laws; by them rewards and punishments were determined; and those respectable judges gave an account of their trust to public censors, who were placed betwixt them and the people, to prevent the aristocracy from growing too powerful.

The most important qualifications were required in those who entered into the Areopagus. Solon made a law, by which they who had not been archons for a year should not be admitted members of the Areopagus. To give more force to his law, he subjected himself to it, and was only admitted on that title; this was but the first step; those annual magistrates, after having given law to the republic, were interrogated on their administration. If their conduct was found irreproachable, they were admitted Areopagites with eulogium; but the smallest misconduct excluded them from that honour for ever. What administration was not to be expected from a tribunal so well composed! What veneration was not due to men of such rare talents and virtue! Such respect was paid them, that people presumed not to laugh in their presence; and so well-established was their reputation for equity, that those whom they condemned, or dismissed without granting their petition, never complained that they had been unjustly treated.

The edifice of the Areopagus was extremely simple; and its roof, which at first was of the most common materials, remained in that state till the time of Augustus. This we learn from Vitruvius. Orestes was the first who thought of embellishing it. He raised in it an altar to Minerva. He likewise adorned it with two seats of solid silver; on one of which the accuser sat, and the accused on the other. The one seat was consecrated to Injury, and the other to Impudence. This religious sketch was brought to perfection by Epimenides, who erected altars to these allegorical deities, and soon after a temple, which Cicero mentions in his second book of laws. This temple corresponded with that which Orestes had built to the Furies, who brought him to Athens, and procured him the protection of Minerva. Epimenides dedicated it a second time to the Furies, or severe Goddesses, as they were termed by the Athenians. A man was thought

thought lost without resource, and a victim to every human ill, if he enforced a perjury by invoking the sacred name of those tremendous divinities.

Those who employed their thoughts in solving the mysteries of Paganism imagined that the Eumenides had their temple so near the court Areopagus that they might enlighten the judges by their inspiration, and, by their continual assistance prevent them from committing those errors to which human weakness is liable. To propitiate those terrible deities, and to procure their favour for the Areopagus, they were worshipped with great punctuality and devotion, and the senate itself appointed their priests. Demosthenes had been nominated to preside over their sacrifices; and he thought it very extraordinary that he, to whom the republic had confided so important an office, should be publicly impeached.

It was natural to associate with the Eumenides the other deities who shared with them the sovereign empire over the dead. Epimenides placed in their temples the statues of Pluto, of Mercury, and of Tellus. They were all, according to Pausanias, of an agreeable form. Each of them was placed upon an altar, on which the citizens, or strangers, who had been acquitted by the Areopagus, made their grateful offerings.

But it was not to gratitude alone that these several deities owed all the incense that smoked upon their altars. They who had been accused before the senate, harrassed with superstition, and uncertain how these deities would be affected towards them, were lavish of sacrifices to obtain their clemency, by which they hoped their judges would likewise be influenced.

The tomb of *Cædipus* was another of the ornaments of the Areopagus. It was in the outward court of the Areopagus, where a barge was likewise placed, which made a part of the pomp at the public games.

Whatever homage and implicit obedience the court of Areopagus might derive from all this religious parade, the public good was always dearer to them than any lower advantages they might have drawn from the altars and temples with which they were surrounded.

The senate assembled in a hall built on the summit of a hill, which was ascended with difficulty by the old men bent with age. However, as for some time they only assembled on the three last days of each month, they bore with patience this inconvenient situation. But public affairs multiplied to such a degree that they were obliged to add to the three former sittings a fourth, which was held on the seventh day of the month, and which was soon succeeded by an assembly every day. Their meetings were so regular that they were not interrupted by the most solemn festivals, till

Cephisodorus was archon, who, in the third year of the 105th Olympiad, made a decree, which obliged the Areopagites to celebrate, after the example of the other courts, the Apaturian feasts, which lasted five days. This assiduous and painful exercise of their office made the Areopagites feel all the inconvenience of the situation of their tribunal, and determined them to remove it to a part of the city called the Royal Portico. It was a square, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. When the judges, who assembled there in profound silence, had taken their places, they were inclosed by a thread, or rather a cord, drawn around them.

They held their assemblies in the night, that their attention to public affairs might not be diverted by external objects; and (adds *Lucian*) that they might only be influenced by the arguments, and not by the presence and action, of the speakers. This circumstance explains a passage in *Athenæus*, who tells us, that none knew the numbers nor faces of the Areopagites. The custom of administering justice in the open air was not peculiar to them. It was followed by all the other tribunals, when they tried for murder; for two reasons: 1st, That the judges, the sworn protectors of innocence, might not be hurt by being under cover with criminals, whose hands were polluted with blood. 2dly, That the accuser and the accused might not be under the same roof.

When all the members of the senate were convened, a herald enjoined silence, and ordered the people to retire. As soon as they had departed, the assembly proceeded to business; and as they deemed the least preference a flagrant injustice, the causes which they were to determine were drawn by a kind of lottery; and the same chance which brought them up, distributed them to different numbers of judges, small or great, according to the importance of the several causes. In early times, the parties themselves stated their cause in a simple manner. The eloquence of advocates was thought a dangerous talent, fit only to varnish crimes. But afterwards the Areopagus, on this point, relaxed from their severity; at first the accused, and soon after the accusers, were permitted to engage those to make the attack and the defence whose profession it was to exert the art of speaking for others, with accuracy and elegance.

Sextus Empericus seems not to have sufficiently distinguished times, where he says, that the court of Areopagus did not suffer those who were to be tried at their bar to avail themselves of the abilities of others. What undoubtedly led him into that mistake, was, an inviolable custom of that tribunal, which prohibited, in pleadings, all that warm and picturesque oratory which seduces the judgement and inflames the passions. When the suffrages were collected,

collected, each person gave his in silence. They voted with a small flint, which they held betwixt the thumb and the two next fingers, and which they put into one of the two urns that stood in a corner of the hall. One stood before the other. The first was called the urn of death; the second, the urn of compassion. That of death was brass, and was termed proper; that of compassion was of wood, and was termed improper. The judges commonly brought their flint to the assembly, and put it into the urn; but, that all the suffrages might be collected, the herald took the two urns, and presented them, one after another, to every senator, commanding him, in the name of the republic, no longer to defer his acquittal, or condemnation.

For this method of giving sentence, the 30 tyrants, to make themselves masters of the decisions of the Areopagus, substituted another, by means of which they knew exactly the opinion of each of the judges; for they obliged them to bring their flints publicly, and lay them upon two tables placed before them, the situation of which was quite opposite to that of the urns; for the first of those tables was that of life, and the second that of death. The first substances with which they gave their suffrages were not small pieces of the bones of a hog, as some authors assert, but sea-shells, for which pieces of brass of the same form, termed *Spondyla*, were afterwards substituted. The substances with which they voted were distinguished by their form and colour. Those which condemned were black, and perforated in the middle; the others were white, and not perforated. The precaution of piercing the black ones tends to prove, what we have already observed, that the court of Areopagus sat in the night: for what end did it serve to pierce the black shells, or flints, if the judges could have seen them from the white ones, and consequently have distinguished their colours by the assistance of the light? But as they passed sentence in the dark, it is evident that a difference besides that of colour was necessary to know the black ones from the white. The judges were likewise permitted to multiply at pleasure the distinctions between signs, which essentially distinguished the fates of men.

After the suffrages were collected, they were taken out of the two urns, and put into a third vase of brass. They were then counted; and as the number of white or of black flints was higher or inferior, one of the judges drew with his nail a shorter or a longer line, on a tablet, with a waxen surface, on which the result of each cause was marked. The short line expressed acquittal; the long, condemnation.

With regard to the emoluments of the judges, they were as moderate as those of the advocates. The length of the process did not enhance its ex-

pence; and when the decision of a cause was postponed till the next day, the committee were only paid an obolus on that day. Hence Mercury, in Lucian, is surprised that such sensible old men as the senators of Areopagus were, should sell at so low a price the trouble of ascending so high. As to the number of the judges which composed the Areopagus, some authors, attentive only to a part of Solon's regulations, by which he enacted, that for the future, none but the nine archons should be admitted members of the Areopagus, have imagined that this tribunal was filled anew every year, and that it never consisted of more than nine magistrates. This opinion, and some others, are refuted by the circumstantial account which Diogenes Laertius gives us of the condemnation of Socrates. This great man had wished to substitute a rational hypothesis for the fabulous and extravagant system of religion which prevailed in his time. His project, however laudable, appeared impious in the eye of superstition. Information was laid against him before the Areopagus, and he had as many accusers as fellow-citizens. After the charges and the answers were heard, they proceeded to suffrages; the opinions were divided, but not equally, for the number of those who condemned him exceeded by 281 the number of those who declared him innocent. He made an ironical reply to this iniquitous sentence, by telling his judges, that he took it for granted, they would admit him to a maintenance in the *Prytanæum*. On this sarcasm, 80 of those who had voted in his favour forsook him, went over to the opposite party, and condemned him to die. Here then we have 361 judges who condemn; to whom if we add those who persist in acquitting him, the number must be very considerable.

Of all the judgments of the Areopagus, the most famous one, excepting that of Mars, was the sentence which they passed on Orestes. His trial, which happened under Demophon XII. king of Athens, in 375 of the Attic æra, owed all its fame to a remarkable circumstance, that gave rise to a custom which was observed ever afterwards. Orestes had killed his mother: he was accused before the Areopagus, and cited to appear in that court. He would have lost his life in consequence of the equal division of the votes had not Minerva, moved with his misfortunes, declared herself for those who had absolved him, and joined her suffrage to theirs. Thus Orestes was saved. In veneration to this miracle, the Areopagites, whenever the suffrages were equally divided, decided in favour of the accused, by granting him what they termed the shell of Minerva. Cephalus and Dedalus were condemned by the Areopagus long before the time of Orestes.

We find in ancient authors some decisions of this tribunal, which bear the strongest marks of justice, though

though their objects are not interesting. We shall here quote an anecdote from Aulus Gellius, and Valerius Maximus, of a woman who was accused of having poisoned her husband and her son. She was taken and brought before Dolabella, who was then pro-consul of Asia. She was no sooner in his presence than she owned the fact; and added, that she had very good reasons for putting her husband and her son to death.—"I had (said she), to my first husband, a son, whom I tenderly loved, and whose virtues rendered him worthy of my affection. My second husband, and the son whom I bore to him, murdered my favourite child. I thought it would have been unjust to have suffered those two monsters of barbarity to live. If you think, Sir, that I have committed a crime, it is your province to punish it: I certainly shall never repent of it." This affair embarrassed Dolabella. She was afterwards sent to the Areopagus; and that court, when they had examined her a long time, ordered her and her accuser to appear before them again 100 years after, from the first day of her trial.

We must not, however, suppose, that the Areopagus always preserved its old reputation; for such is the constitution of human affairs, that perfection, with regard to them, is a violent, and consequently a transitory, state. Pericles, who lived about 100 years after Solon, to flatter the people, and win them to his party, used his utmost efforts to weaken the authority of the Areopagus, which was then disliked by the multitude. He took from it the cognizance of many affairs which had before come under its jurisdiction; and, to forward his design of humbling it, employed the eloquence of Ephialtes, whose talents were formidable, and who was an avowed enemy to the great men of Athens.

The Areopagus itself seemed to second the endeavours of a man who projected its ruin, and by its misconduct hastened its fall. The old rules of the court, by which none were admitted its members but those whose unexceptionable conduct would support its majesty, seemed too severe. They grew less delicate in their choice; and, presuming that the faults with which they dispensed would soon be reformed in the society of so many good examples, vice imperceptibly crept among them: corruption, at first secret and timid, grew insensibly open and daring, and made such progress, that the most shameful crimes were soon exhibited on the stage. So much had the Athenian senate degenerated in the days of Mocrates, about 340 years before the Christian era.

Before this tribunal St. Paul was called to give an account of his doctrine, and converted Dionysius, one of their number.

The end of this court of judicature is as obscure as its origin, which was derived from very remote antiquity. It existed, with the other magistracies,

in the time of Pausanias, i. e. in the second century. The term of its subsequent duration is not ascertained; but a writer, who lived under the emperor Theodosius the elder and younger, in the fifth century, mentions it as extinct.

ATHERDEE, one of the four baronies, into which the county of Louth is subdivided. This last Camden describes, as does Busching, under the province of Ulster; but others in Leinster, in Ireland.

ATHERDEE, or ARDEE, a small town in the last mentioned barony of the same name. It has a harbour for boats, was seized by the Popish rebels in 1641, and was part of the unfortunate king James II.'s quarters in 1689. It has the right of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

ATHERLEY, or ADDERLEY, in Shropshire, near Newport; which has a fair on June 29.

ATHERSTON, in Warwickshire, near the river Anker, in the road between London and Derby. Here is a free-school, and a market on Tuesday.

ATHERSTON, or ATHERTON, a market-town on the Stour, in Warwickshire. It has a charity-school, where 20 girls are taught reading, sewing, knitting, and spinning both linen and jersey. Its most considerable fair is on September 19, and the greatest in England for cheese, when the factors buy up vast quantities for Stourbridge fair, also for horses and cows; the other fairs are April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 18, a holiday fair only; and December 4, for horses and fat horned-cattle. At Atherston was formerly an Augustine monastery; and near it is a pretty little seat, called Mereval, belonging to Mr. Stratford: it stands on the edge of a steep hill, commanding a very pleasant prospect for several miles. In the gardens are a vast number of fine oaks, lately valued at upwards of 3000l. The town lies 10 miles N. of Coventry, and upwards of 100 N. W. of London, in Lat. 52, 40, N. Long. 1, 30, E.

ATHLONE, one of the six baronies into which the county of Roscommon, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland, is subdivided. The principal town of the same name in these parts stands on both sides of the Shannon, with a castle, garrison, and fair stone-bridge: the first was built by order of queen Elizabeth for awing, if not suppressing, the rebels. It is a place of considerable strength, being reckoned the key of Connaught, and stands on the very confines of Westmeath, in Leinster. The west-side of the Shannon is called the Irish town, then the best fortified; but its main strength consisted in its castles: and its east-side the English town. In 1690 king William's troops attacked it without success; but next year took it by storm in less than an hour, when our grenadiers, marching up to their breasts in water, beat the enemy from their

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their posts, and put all that made resistance to the sword; on which occasion they killed 1000 Irish and French, and took 500 prisoners. General Ginkle, for his valour at this siege, and good conduct in the reduction of the rest of the country, was created by king William Earl of Athlone. This action, next to that of the Boyne, was the greatest performed in that war. The town has the right of holding a market, and lies 60 miles W. of Dublin, and 14 from Roscommon. It is also the see of a bishop. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 8, 5, W.

ATHOL, in Latin Atholia, the most northern subdivision of Perthshire in Scotland, and also a part of the North Highlands. It is bounded by Badenoch on the N. Lochaber on the W. Mar and Gowry on the E. and S. E. Strathern and Perth Proper on the S. with Broadalbin on the S. W. Its extent from N. W. to S. E. where longest, is 43 miles, and 31 where broadest. The country is very hilly and mountainous: but being watered by the Tay, and many other large rivers and pleasant streams which fall into it, here are several fruitful valleys interspersed among the hills. But these are principally, if not entirely, for pasture, and covered with woods, as some of the hills are. Here are several villages, but no towns of note. The most noted place is Blair castle, on the river Tilt, belonging to the duke of Athol, who derives his title from this district, and lives here with great magnificence.

Part of the famous road made in Scotland by the King's forces under the late general Wade goes through Athol, from Badenoch to Perth, mostly in a spiral direction, in order to avoid the steep grounds; the old road for travellers being over a vast tract of mountainous and heathy ground, called Minigag, with not a house above a single shealing or herd-hut to be seen in it for upwards of 24 Scottish miles, till one comes to Blair of Athol, where, not far from the castle, is the change-house or inn, for travellers.

ATHOS, a celebrated mountain of Chalcidia in Macedonia, situated E. long. 26, 20. N. lat. 40, 10. The ancients entertained extravagant notions concerning its height. Mela affirmed it to be so high as to reach above the clouds; and Martianus Capellinus, that it was 6 miles high. It was a received opinion, that the summit of mount Athos was above the middle region of the air, and that it never rained there: because the ashes left on the altars erected near its summit were always found as they were left, dry and unscattered. But if on many accounts it was famous among the ancients, it is no less so among the moderns. The Greeks, struck with its singular situation and the venerable appearance of its towering ascent, erected so many churches, monasteries, hermitages, &c. upon it, that it became in a manner inhabited by devotees,

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and from thence received the name of the Holy Mountain; which name it still retains, though many of those consecrated works are now decayed. According to the accounts of modern travellers, this mountain advances into the Archipelago, being joined to the continent by an isthmus about half a league in breadth. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and 2 in perpendicular height. It may be travelled over in about three days, and may be seen 90 miles off. There is a fine prospect from the top, but, like all other high mountains, the cold on its summit is excessive. It abounds with many different kinds of plants and trees, particularly the pine and fir. In the valleys grows a plant called *Elegia*, whose branches serve to make pens for writing. In short, this mountain is said to be adorned with variety of herbage and evergreens, a multitude of springs and streams, and woods growing near the shore, so as to be one of the most agreeable places in the world.

It is now inhabited by Caloyers, a sort of Greek monks, of the order of St. Basil, who never marry; though others of that church do. They abstain from flesh, and fare very hardly, their ordinary meal being olives pickled when they are ripe. They are about 6000 in all, and inhabit several parts of the mountain, on which are 24 large old monasteries, surrounded with high walls for a defence against banditti. They are so respected, that the Turks themselves will often send them alms. These monks are not idle like others; but labour with the axe, spade, and sickle, dressing themselves like hermits. Formerly they had fine Greek manuscripts; but are now become so illiterate that they can scarce read or write.

Through this mountain, or rather through the isthmus behind it, Xerxes king of Persia is said to have cut a passage for his fleet when about to invade Greece. In this work he spent three whole years, and employed in it all the forces on board the fleet. He is also said, before the work was begun, to have written the following insolent and ridiculous letter to the mountain: "Athos, thou proud and aspiring mountain, that liftest up thy head to the very skies, I advise thee not to be so audacious as to put rocks and stones, that cannot be cut, in the way of my workmen. If thou makest that opposition, I will cut thee entirely down, and throw thee headlong into the sea." The directors of this enterprise are said to have been Bubaris, the son of Megabyzus, and Artacheus, the son of Arbeus, both Persians; but, as no traces of such a great work remain, the truth of the whole relation has justly been called in question.

ATHY, or *Aroy*, a neat little town belonging to the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on the Barrow, over which is a fair stone-bridge. It was attacked by

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by the rebels in 1643, and most part of it burnt. Here are barracks for a troop of horse. It lies 10 miles from Kildare, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 53, 5, N. Long. 7, 5, W.

ATIENCA, a small town of Old Castile in Spain: it is situated on a mountain of the same name with it. Here are salt-springs, also corn and pasture for cattle.

ATIGNY. See **ATTIGNY**.

ATLANTIS, **ATALANTIS**, or **ATLANTICA**, an island mentioned by Plato, and some others of the ancients, concerning the real existence of which many disputes have been raised. Homer, Horace, and the other poets, make two Atlantias, calling them Hesperides, and Elysian fields, making them the habitations of the blessed. The most distinct account of this island we have in Plato's *Timæus*, of which Mr. Chambers gives the following abridgement. "The Atlantis was a large island in the western ocean, situated before or opposite to the straits of Gades. Out of this island there was an easy passage into some others, which lay near a large continent exceeding in bigness all Europe and Asia. Neptune settled in this island (from whose son Atlas its name was derived), and divided it among his ten sons. To the youngest fell the extremity of the island called Gadir; which, in the language of the country, signifies fertile, or abundant in sheep. The descendants of Neptune reigned here from father to son for a great number of generations in the order of primogeniture, during the space of 9000 years. They also possessed several other islands; and, passing into Europe and Africa, subdued all Lybia as far as Egypt, and all Europe to Asia Minor. At length the island sunk under water; and for a long time afterwards the sea thereabouts was full of rocks and shelves."

Many of the moderns, also, are of opinion that the existence of the Atlantis is not to be looked upon as entirely fabulous. Some take it to have been America; and from thence, as well as from a passage in Seneca's *Medea*, and some other obscure hints, they imagine that the New World was not unknown to the ancients. But allowing this to be the case, the above-mentioned continent which was said to lie beyond Atlantis would seem rather to have been the continent of America than Atlantis itself. The learned Rüdbeck, professor in the university of Upsal, in a work entitled, *Atlantica five Manheim*, endeavours to prove that Sweden and Norway are the Atlantis of the ancients; but this its situation will by no means allow us to believe. By Kircher it is supposed to have been an island extending from the Canaries quite to the Azores; that it was really swallowed up by the ocean as Plato asserts; and that these small islands are the shattered remains of it which were left standing.

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ATLAS, a chain of mountains in Africa, lying between the 20th and 25th degree of N. latitude, and supposed almost to divide the continent from east to west. They are said to have derived their name from Atlas king of Mauritania, who was a great astronomer. They are greatly celebrated by the ancients on account of their height, inasmuch that the abovementioned king, who is said to have been transformed into a mountain, was feigned to bear up the heavens on his shoulders. We are assured, however, by Dr. Shaw, that the part of this chain of mountains which fell under his observation, could not stand in competition either with the Alps or Appenines. He tells us, that if we conceive a number of hills, usually of the perpendicular height of 400, 500, or 600 yards, with an easy ascent, and several groves of fruit or forest trees, rising up in a succession of ranges above one another, and that if to this prospect we add now and then a rocky precipice, and on the summit of each imagine a miserable mud-walled village, we shall then have a just idea of the mountains of Atlas.

ATLIMSK, a post-station in the circle of Tobolskoi, and province of this last name, in Siberia and Asiatic part of Russia. It is situated on the river Obi.

ATOK. See **ATTOCK**.

ATONGUIA, a small town of Leira district, belonging to the Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the sea, contains 1300 inhabitants, and has a castle by which it is defended.

ATOOR, or **ATOUR**, one of the two most considerable towns of Marava, a large kingdom tributary to that of Madura, in the peninsula of India within the Ganges, in Asia. Here the Jesuits built a church, which stands near the capital of Madura. The only drink here, they say, is pond-water, and bitter vegetables the only food, except rice boiled in water. Fruit is very scarce. Their greatest trade is in fish, which they carry up the country to exchange for rice and other provisions, of which the fishing-coast is quite destitute; the whole coast, for about 12 leagues from Cape Comorin on the N. W. to Calimere point on the S. E. being covered with a sort of bramble, and dry burning sand, except a forest of 5 or 6 leagues in length, infested by tigers.

ATRA, (mentioned under the article **ARRA**) a city of the Arraceni, or Saracens, in Arabia, but the exact situation of it is not determined, at least that we can find. When the emperor Trajan marched into Arabia, and there made war upon the Arraceni, or Hagareni, he laid siege to their city which by Xiphilin is called Atra. It was neither great nor beautiful, says Dion Cassius, but thought to be very rich, by reason the sun was worshipped there, which drew crowds of people thither with rich

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rich presents from the neighbouring countries. It was situated on the top of a high and steep mountain, well peopled, and surrounded with strong walls. But its chief strength consisted in the barrenness of the neighbouring country, destitute to a great distance of grass, wood, and even of water; so that a great army could not long subsist before it. Hence it was neither taken now by Trajan, nor afterwards by Severus, though they had both made a breach in the wall. Trajan narrowly escaped being killed in one of the attacks. The Romans were moreover infested, in their camp, in a strange manner, by swarms of flies: so that Trajan in the end was obliged to raise the siege and retire.

ATRATO, a considerable river, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthage.

ATRE, a river in Cornwall; which runs into the Tamer, near the hill of Bromwelly.

ATRI, anciently **ATRIA**, **ADRIA**, or **HADRIA**, the birth-place of the emperor Adrian, and an ancient colony of Picenum; now a small city of the Further Abruzzo, a province of Naples, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a hill, 4 miles from the Adriatic sea. It is the see of a bishop immediately dependent on the Pope, and gives the title of a dukedom (according to the Geographical System, a principality) to the house of Aquaviva. It lies 26 miles W. of Aquileia. Lat. 42, 45. N. Long. 13, 28. E.

ATSCHITZKAJA, a fortress in the rough and wild deserts of the Orenburg government, belonging to the Asiatic part of Russia. It has its name from the river on which it is situated.

ATROPATENE, or **ATROPATIA MEDIA**, one of the two divisions or complicated provinces of Media, was that part which lay between Mount Taurus and the Caspian sea, and is supposed to have been so called from one Atropatus, who being governor of this province in the time of Darius, the last Persian monarch, withstood Alexander the Great; and, upon the downfall of the Persian monarchy, seized on this part of Media, and transmitted it to his posterity, who held it as sovereigns to Strabo's time. This, we are told, was a cold, barren, and inhospitable country, and on that very account allotted by Salmaneser for the abode of many captive Israelites, after the conquest of that kingdom. But Polybius says it was plentifully stored with all sorts of provision. In process of time, however, it became a very considerable kingdom; for Strabo tells us the kings of Atropatene could bring into the field 40,000 foot and 20,000 horse.

ATROPATIA. See **ATROPATENE**.

ARTZINSK, an ostrog, or palisaded fortress, in the circle of Tomskoi, and Jensei province, of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

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ATTACAMA. See **ATACAMES**. The western boundary of the audience of Charcas, and a jurisdiction of the archbishopric of Plata in Peru, in South America. It extends to the South sea. The principal town, bearing the same name with it, is no less than 120 leagues from Plata. Its jurisdiction is of a considerable extent, and a great deal of it very fruitful; but is interspersed with some deserts, particularly towards the S. where it divides the kingdoms of Peru and Chili. On the coast in this province is annually a large fishery of Tolo, a sort of fish common in the South sea, in which a very considerable trade is carried on with the inland provinces, it being there the principal food during Lent, and other days of abstinence.

ATTELLA, a small place of the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It gives the title of duke.

ATTENCOURT, a village of Vallage, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It lies two miles from Vassy; and is worth notice only on account of a mineral spring.

ATTENDORN, a town on the river Bigge, and in which is an observantine cloyster, with an hospital and chorals of St. Nicholas. Near this place, which is in the duchy of Westphalia, is found marble.

ATTICA, a province of Greece, now the duchy of Athens, in European Turkey.

ATTIGNY, in Latin *Attiniacum*, an old little town of Retelois, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the river Aine, in a fine country, which is called Valle de Bourg. Caesar built a fort here, and for some centuries past there has been a royal palace at Attigny, where also councils have been held. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49, 25. N. Long. 4, 40. E.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a large and populous market-town or village of Shoreham hundred in Norfolk. It is situated 10 miles N. of Thetford, and 80 N. E. of London. Its fairs are on April 11, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. Lat. 52, 30. N. Long. 40. E.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town of Bristol-county in New-England, North America. It lies N. of Rehoboth, and has grown rich from the increase of its inhabitants.

ATTOCK, or **ATTOCH**, one of the 9 northern provinces of Indostan in the East-Indies, in Asia. It is situated E. of Hagacan, between Cabul on the N. W. Siba on the S. E. Cachemire on the N. and Penjab on the S. The Sansons map make it about 310 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 185 where broadest from S. to N. But Catron makes it less. Its principal town is of the same name, and situated where the Indus receives the Nilab, though Catron places

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ATTREBATHI, Ancient Britons, bordering on the Belgæ, and who inhabited what we now call Berkshire. They, as well as the Belgæ, came originally from Belgic Gaul, as we read in Cæsar, and, settling in Britain, retained their ancient names. Their chief city was Calcuæ, as Ptolemy calls it; or Caleva, as named by Antoninus; now Wallingford.

ATURIA, or **ATYRIA**, though apparently but a small district of Assyria, had its name often extending over the whole, and, according to Bochart, was a name synonymous with it (Assyria) allowing only for the difference of dialect; Aturia being only the Chaldee way of pronouncing what the Hebrews pronounce Assyria, the former changing the Hebrew Sin into the Tau. But Strabo divides Aturia from Arebitis by the river Lycus: whence it is plain it was by the Greeks reckoned as a part only of this country, however the name may have been common to all of it.

ATZBUL, a parish of Sundewit district, in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark; it belongs to the duke of Augustenburg.

AU, a market-town, castle, and lordship; seated on the small river Abens, in Lower Bavaria.

AVA, an empire of India beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded by Mogulston on the west, Siam on the south, Tonquin and Cochinchina on the east, and by Thibet and China on the north. Several large rivers run through this country, which annually overflow their banks like the Nile. Here are mines of lead and copper, together with some of gold and silver, besides quantities of the finest oriental rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c. De L'Isle places it between lat. 15 and 28. The greatest part of it formerly belonged to the king of Pegu, who had 20 other kingdoms in his dominions besides. But that monarchy has been destroyed by 2 potent kings, namely, those of Ava and Siam; the former of which possesses, or feudally commands, all the country now called the kingdom of Ava, as above bounded.

AVA, the metropolis of the kingdom of the same name; situated in E. Long. 96, 30. N. Lat. 21, 0. It is pretty large; the houses built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very straight, with rows of trees planted on each side. The king's palace is an exact quadrangle, each side of which is 800 paces, and is surrounded with a brick-wall; but the palace itself is of stone. It has 4 gates; the golden gate, through which all ambassadors enter; the gate of justice, through which the people bring petitions, accusations, or complaints; the gate of grace, through which those pass who have received any favours, or have been acquitted of crimes laid to their charge; and the gate of state, through which

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his majesty himself passes when he shews himself to the people.

AVA, a province and town of the same name, in the island of Xicoco, one of the three parts of Japan.

AVAL, one of the four bailiwicks of Franche-comte, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It comprehends the subordinate bailiwicks of Poligny, Salins, Arbois, Pontanlier.

AVALON, or **ORGELET**, a small town of Auxois, one of the districts of Burgundy, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It is situated on the river Cousin. It is the principal place for a collection of the tailles, and the capital of the small territory of Avalonnois. It has a particular governor, a bailiwick united with a chancery; a mairie, which has the care of the police; a forest-court, and salt-magazine; likewise a collegiate-church, 2 parish-churches, 5 convents, with a college and hospital. It is naturally strong from its situation, and is also defended by a good castle. Here a small council was held under pope Pascal I. when Louis Debonnaire, king of France, touched with remorse for having put to death his nephew Bernard, king of Italy, and shut up his other nephews in a cloister, did public penance before the bishops and people of France. It lies about 11 miles south-east from Rheims. Lat. 47, 25, N. Long. 3, 50, E.

AVALON, a peninsula at the south-east corner of the island of Newfoundland, which is joined to the island by a narrow neck of land that has Placentia-bay on the south and Trinity-bay on the north. The east part of this peninsula is encompassed by the great bank, and has, besides the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the north, and the bay of St. Mary and Trepassy-bay on the south. It contains several excellent harbours, bays, and capes; among which are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Ballard, St. Francis, &c.

AVANCAY, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, and audience of Lima, in Peru, South-America. It begins 4 leagues north-east from Cusco-city, extending above 30. Its air in general is hot; and many parts have large plantations of canes, which yield a very rich sugar. The lands where the air is more temperate abound in wheat, maize, and fruits, part of which are sent to Cusco. In the valley Xaquijaguana, belonging to this province, Pizarro was defeated and taken prisoner by Pedro de la Gasca.

AVANTGARDE, a lordship and old fief of Barrois, not dependent on France, in the district of the same name, and government of Lorrain and Bar. It lies on the Moselle, opposite to Condé.

AVARICUM, an ancient town of the Bituriges, in Gallia Celtica; situated on the rivulet Ava-

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ra, in a very fertile soil: now Bourges, in Berry. Long. 2, 30, E. Lat. 47, 10, N.

AVAUX LA VILLE, a village and earldom of Remois, in Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the river Aisne.

AVAUX LE CHATEAU, a small place belonging also to the last-mentioned earldom, and on the same river. In this county Charlemagne vanquished the Normans, when most of them were drowned in the river.

AUB, a small town in the bishopric of Wurzburg, and where was formerly a Benedictine provostship belonging to the cloister of St. Burchard, in Wurzburg.

AUBAGNE, in Latin Aubanca, or Albania, a little town of Aix, a provincial district of Lower Provence, belonging to the government of this last name, in France. It has the title of a barony; and is situated near the Mediterranean, 7 miles south-east of Marseilles, and 5 south of Aix. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

AUBANTON, or **AUBENTON**, in Latin Aubantonium, or Albantonium, a little town of Tierache, belonging to Upper Picardy, in France. It is situated on the confines of the Netherlands, near the source of the Oyse, between Guise and Mezieres. Here is a salt-granary.

AUBE, one of the principal rivers in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It rises on the confines between Burgundy and Champagne, and near Conflans unites its waters with the Seine. The attempts hitherto made for rendering it navigable have proved unsuccessful.

AUBENAS, a small town and barony of Lower Vivarais, belonging to the diocese of Viviers, and government of Languedoc, in France. Here was a Jesuits college.

AUBEROCAE, a town in the Limosin, France; which was besieged in 1344 by Count de L'Isle Jourdain, with 12000 French, who was defeated and obliged to raise the siege by the earl of Derby, with about 5000 English.

AUBETERRE, a little town, and a marquissate of Angomois, in the government of Saintonge, and of that last-mentioned name, in France. Here is an abbey and collegiate church.

AUBIGNY, a bailiwick of Artois, in the government of this last name, and of Picardy, in France. Its chief place, also called Aubigny, is a bourg or large village, which is divided into two parts, namely, Aubigny le Comte and Aubigny le Marche.

AUBIGNY, in Latin Albiniacum, a small town in the territory of Sologne, belonging to Lower Orleans, in the government of that name. It is situated on the river Nerre, in a level and delightful country. It has strong walls, deep ditches, and

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high counterescarps, with four gates and as many suburbs. In it is a pretty good castle, which, with the town, were given by king Charles VII. to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, as a reward for his services. Others say it was granted by Charles VIII. to Bernard Stuart, captain of his Scottish guards, who was of the family of Lenox in that kingdom. It gives title of duke and peer of France to the duke of Richmond, as descended from the dukes of Portsmouth, Louisa de Querouaille, king Charles II.'s favourite mistress, who was created duchess of Aubigny by the king of France, at the solicitation of that monarch. It gave birth, or at least name, to the famous Madam de Maintenon's father, who was a Protestant of some eminence in literature, and wrote several pieces. Here is only one parish-church, dedicated to St. Martin, and 3 convents. It lies 24 miles north of Bourges. Lat. 47, 3, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

AUBIN (St.) in the Isle of Jersey, is a town of merchants and masters of ships who first settled in that place (otherwise not so proper to build on, because too much streighted between hills and the sea) for the sake of its port, the best and most frequented in the island. It is not half so big a town as St. Hellier; but its houses are every whit as neat, and they are almost all new. Its parish church, called St. Brelande's, is at such a distance, and there is such a bleak hill to pass over to it, that the better sort of the inhabitants have, by a contribution, built a handsome chapel in the town. There is a fort here, with cannon planted on its bastions: and a strong pier has been run out into the sea, like that of Guernsey, which joins to the fort, and renders the harbour safe and quiet; so that no ships can pass within its pier but by its permission, and under its guns. A sixth-rate man of war just floats at a dead neap, and a ship of 200 tons at all times. A vessel of 130 tons may come in at half-flood; but larger ships and men of war must keep without in the road, where is good anchorage. The market is on Mondays.

AUBIN (St.) a small town of Brittany, 12 miles north-east of Rennes; near which a bloody battle was fought in 1486, between the duke of Britany's forces and the French, in which the former were entirely defeated.

AUBOIS, one of the many rivers in the government of Nivernois, in France.

AUBONNE, in Latin Albona, a small town in the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, a very ancient barony, which, among many other masters, gave title to the famous traveller Tavernier, who, being ennobled by his nephew, died very poor; and afterwards to the celebrated French admiral, the marquis du Quesne, who sold it to the canton of Bern for 200,000 livres. They had before been in possession of it once or twice, and always sold it

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it; but this time they kept it, and improved it into an excellent bailiwick. Long. 5, 54, N. Lat. 48, 30. It is situated near a river of the same name, 7 miles north of the lake of Geneva, upon an eminence which has a gentle declivity, at the foot of which runs the river, with an impetuous torrent. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre; on the upper part of which stands a very handsome castle with a fine court, and a portico supported by pillars of a single stone each; above there is a covered gallery that runs round the court; and as the castle stands high, there is a most delightful prospect, not only of the town and neighbouring fields, but of the whole lake of Geneva and the land that surrounds it. At Thonon, in Savoy, on the other side of the lake, is a tower covered with tin, which makes a glittering appearance when the sun is in a certain position; and the castle of Aubonne has likewise a tower of the same kind, which at certain hours makes a similar appearance to the Savoyards. The balliage of Aubonne contains several villages, which are mostly at the foot of the mountain Jura. In one part of this mountain there is a very deep cave, wherein those that go down find a natural and perpetual ice-house, or glacierie. Here a great noise is heard, like that of the current of a subterraneous river, probably the source of the Audonne, which seems to rise not far from hence.

AUBUN DU CORMIER (St.) a small town belonging to the bishopric of Rennes, in Upper Brittany, and government of this last name, in France. Near it the Britons, their allies, defeated the army of king Charles VIII. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Rennes. Lat. 48, 15, N. Long. 1, 50, W.

AUBURN, a little place and principal market-town of Ramsbury hundred, in the east part of Wiltshire. It gives name to the neighbouring forest and chase; and is besides noted for the great numbers of rabbits it sends to London.

AUBURY. See **ABURY**.

AUBUSSON, in Latin *Albucium*, *Aubussonium*, or *Albua*, a small but pretty populous town of the Upper Marche, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the Creuse, in a bottom surrounded with rocks and mountains, near the confines of Auvergne. A manufacture of tapestry here has rendered the place full of inhabitants; and they drive a pretty good trade. It belongs to the duke de la Feuillade, whose surname is d'Aubusson; and of this family was one who was grand master of Malta, and defended Rhodes two months against Mahomet II. obliging him at last to raise the siege. Here is a castleward and a chapter. Lat. 45, 55, N. Long. 2, 15, E.

AUCAUGREL, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, in Africa, seated on a mountain. E. Long. 44, 25, E. Lat. 9, 10, N.

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AUCH, **AUSCH**, or **Aux**, in Latin *Auscii*, anciently *Elusaberris*, or, as it is sometimes written, *Climberris*, *Ellimberris*, afterwards *Augusta*, or *Augusta Ausciorum*, the capital of *Armagnac Proper*, and all *Gascony*; in the government of this last name, and of *Guyenne*, in France. It stands partly low, and partly on the side of a hill, upon the river *Gers*. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town; the communication to which is by a stone stair-case of about 200 steps. It is the see of an archbishop, and one of the richest in France, the seat of an intendency, collection of the *tailles*, *bailiwick*, *country-court*, board of the finances, election, and royal jurisdiction. The lordship over the town is divided between the archbishop and the count of *Armagnac*. The former has 10 *suffragans* under him, a diocese consisting of 372 parishes, and 277 chapels of ease, a revenue of 90,000 livres, and he is assessed 10,000 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent structure, said to be founded by *Clovis the Great*, here is a chapter of 15 dignitaries and 25 canons. Among the latter are 5 honorary ones, of which the king himself is the first, as count of *Armagnac*; and here also is a priory. Lat. 43, 39, N. Long. 40 min. E.

AUDE, one of the principal rivers of *Languedoc* in France. It rises in *Cerdagne*, a county of *Roussillon*, among the *Pyrenean* mountains, and running N. by *Alet* in that county, visits *Corsac*, and from thence directing its course through *Languedoc*, falls into the *Mediterranean* a little to the N. E. of *Narbonne*.

AUDENARDE. See **OUDENARDE**.

AUDIERNE, a small sea-port belonging to the bishopric of *Quimper*, or *Cornouaille*, in Lower Britany, and government of that name, in France. It is situated on a little bay at the mouth of a rivulet which comes from *Pont le Croix*. Before the mouth of this river lies a shelve, to the W. of which is 10 fathom water; between that and the land only 6, till one enters into the harbour, where there is but 4 fathom, and at low-tide only 3. It is about 5 leagues from *Quimper* to the N. E.

AUDLEY-END, *Essex*, 1 mile S. from *Saffron-Walden*, and 34 from *London*; once a royal palace, the largest in England, of which there still remains one large court. It was built out of the ruins of a monastery, by *Thomas*, lord *Audley*, who designed it to be a palace for king *James I.* who made him his lord high treasurer, and created him earl of *Suffolk*: but, when it was finished with all the grand taste of that time, his majesty said, it might do well enough for a lord treasurer, but it was too much for a king; and therefore he turned it upon the earl's hands, who is said to have had an estate then of 50,000 l. a year. King *Charles II.* indeed purchased it for a royal palace, as the builder intended

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tended it, and mortgaged the hearth-tax to James, earl of Suffolk, to answer the purchase; but, upon the Revolution, when the said tax was taken off, and the state not in a condition to spare the purchase-money, king William re-granted the house to the family; upon which, Henry, earl of Suffolk and Bindon, pulled down a great part of it; nevertheless, it is a large and magnificent seat, with a large park behind it, well stocked with deer. In 1764, the ground in the front of the house was elegantly laid out, and a fine stone bridge built over the river made out of a ditch by Sir John Griffin Griffin, the present owner. Fair, August 5.

AUDUS Mountain, in Numidia (or the kingdom of Algiers), the Mons Audus of Ptolemy, or the Mons Aurafius of the middle age, known at present among the Turks by the name Jibbel [i. e. Mount] Aureis, or Evrefs. "We are not (says Dr. Shaw) to leave the mountains of Aureis without observing, that the inhabitants have a quite different mein and aspect from their neighbours. For their complexions are so far from being swarthy, that they are fair and ruddy; and their hair, which among the other Kabyles is of a dark colour, is with them of a deep yellow." These circumstances (notwithstanding they are Mahometans, and speak the common language only of the Kabyles) may induce us to take them, if not for the tribe mentioned by Procopius, yet at least for some remnant or other of the Vandals, who, notwithstanding they were dispossessed in his time of those strong-holds, and dispersed among the African families, might have had several opportunities afterwards of collecting themselves into bodies, and re-instating them. If I am not mistaken in making this mountain the ancient Audus, we may then presume the Misulami were the former inhabitants.

AUDUS (River) was placed by Ptolemy at the bottom of the Sinus Numidicus; no traces of which are now to be seen.

AUDUS (Promontory) also in Numidia.

AUE, a small mine-town on the Mulde, in the circle of Erzgebirg, with a feat and voice at the land-diets. Not far from it is the white earth pit, out of which the earth for the Misnian Porcelain is dug.

AVEIN, a village of Luxembourg, in the Austrian Netherlands, two leagues from Rochefort. It is memorable for a battle fought near it in 1635, in which the French, under the command of Gaspar de Coligny, marshal Chatillon, defeated the Spaniards, commanded by prince Thomas of Savoy, when the latter had 4000 men killed, lost all their baggage, most of their artillery, besides many prisoners, &c.

AVEIRAS DI CIMA, a town of Santareen district, in Portuguese Estremadura, belonging to the counts of Aveiras. In the same district is another small place, called Aveiras Debaixo.

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AVEIRO, a middling town in the district of the Montemaur o Velho, belonging to Beira, in Portugal, seated near the head of a small gulf formed by the tide at the mouth of the river Vouga. This river forms a small haven with a bar, over which vessels may pass, that do not draw above 8 or 9 feet water. The city stands in a long plain, well watered, and very fertile. This plain is 9 miles broad, from Porto to Coimbra; and is bounded on the east by a chain of mountains, called Sara d'Alcoba, which reach from the one town to the other. Near this city there is salt made in sufficient quantity to serve two or three provinces. Here is a remarkable nunnery, where none are received but the daughters of the ancient nobility. The inhabitants of Aveiro have the singular privilege, that no stranger whatever can pass a night there without leave of the magistrate. It contains 4000 inhabitants, 4 parish-churches, all which belong to the order of Aviz, has a house of mercy, an hospital, and 6 convents; likewise a tribunal called Alfandega, with a judge, secretaries, and other officers; besides several peculiar privileges of a juridical kind. King John III. raised this town to a duchy. To its jurisdiction belong 7 parishes. Lat. 40, 32, N. Long. 9, 8, W.

AVELLA, a small place of Lavoro, belonging to Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

AVELLAR, a town of Ourem audience, in Portuguese Estremadura.

AVELLINO, in Latin Abellinum, an ancient town of the Hirpini, a small city of the Further Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of Caraccioli. Its bishop, whose see has since been united to that of Fricono, is under the metropolitan of Benevento; it lies 25 miles E. of Naples city, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732. Lat. 41, 11, N. Long. 15, 20, E.

AVENAY, a little town of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the Marne; and has a chapter and abbey.

AVENCHES, a bailiwick of the Pais de Vaud, dependent only upon the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. It extends along the lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.

AVENCHES, or the ancient Aventicum, a town of the last mentioned bailiwick, and was formerly the largest in all Switzerland. Tacitus calls it the capital of the Helvetians; and Ptolemy, the Itinerary, and Cæsar speak of it as a very considerable place. One may judge by the ruins of towers and walls of a large circuit, now called Willisburg, that it had been a fine strong city, though now a mean village. It has a handsome castle, with a church, &c. Near it is a most curious hermitage cut out of a solid rock. Its neighbourhood produces

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faces plenty of wine and corn; and near the lake of Morat and other parts are rich meadows.

AVENES, a small but strong town in French Flanders, in the county of Hainalt, seated on the river Thiespes. It contains about 2500 inhabitants; but the houses are wretchedly built, and the streets irregular. It was fortified by M. Vauban in a strong regular manner. About this place are a prodigious number of white stones proper for building, and used by sculptors for statues: they are known by the name of Stones of Avenes. E. long. 3, 40. N. lat. 50, 10.

AVENTINE (Mount), in Latin Mons Aventinus, one of the mountains on which Rome stands. It anciently made the 12th ward; extending itself on one side from the Doliolum or Mons Testaceus, to the foot of Porta Capena, now the gate of St. Sebastian. See **ROME**.

AVERANCE. See **AVRANCHES**.

AVERBACH, a small town in the circle of Voigtland, the property of the noble of Planitz. It carries on a trade in cloth and iron wares; the former is made here, but the latter in the neighbouring foundries.

AVERNACH, one of the two largest isles situated in the bay near Faaborg, in the diocese of Funen, Denmark. In it is a church.

AVERNO, in Latin Lacus Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, near Baiæ, famous among the ancients for its poisonous qualities. The following is the description given of it by Strabo. "Next to Baiæ lies the Lucrine bay, and within it the lake Avernus. It was here that Homer had described Ulysses as conversing with Tiresias's ghost; for here they said was the oracle sacred to the shades, which Ulysses came and consulted concerning his return. The Avernus is a deep darksome lake, with a narrow entry from the outer bay: it is surrounded with steep banks that hang threatening over it; and is only accessible by the narrow passage through which you sail in. These banks were anciently quite overgrown with a wild wood, impenetrable to the human foot. Its gloomy shade impressed an awful superstition upon the minds of the beholders; whence it was reputed the habitation of the Cimmerians who dwelt in perpetual night. Whoever sailed thither, first did sacrifice; and endeavoured to propitiate the infernal powers, with the assistance of some priests who attended upon the place, and directed the mystic performance. Within, a fountain of pure water broke out just over the sea; but nobody ever believed it, stating it to be a vein of the river Styx: somewhere near this fountain was the oracle; and the hot waters frequent in those parts made them think they were branches of the burning Phlegethon." The communication with the Lucrine lake is still to be distinguished, although filled up with earth; the distance between the two

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is but a few paces. The poisonous effluvia from this lake were said to be so strong, that they proved fatal to birds endeavouring to fly over it; but after grubbing up the wood, and building round it, no noxious effects were felt. Virgil ascribes the poisonous exhalation not to the lake itself, but to the cavern near it, which was called Avernus, or Cave of the Sibyl, and through which the poets feigned a descent to hell. Hence the proper name of the lake is Lacus Avernus, the lake near the cavern, as it is called by some ancient authors. It is now called Averno; it is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; and so far is it now from having any qualities noxious to birds, that many swim upon it. A little to the W. is the Cave of the Sibyl, but its noxious qualities seem also to be lost. The old walls standing upon it to the E. are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, or Pluto; and in a cave to the W. was an oracle, where the Heathens sacrificed to the infernal deities. Nero's projected canal, from this lake to the Tiber, proved abortive, after a vast expence.

AVERSA, anciently Atella, now a little town near Naples, in Lower Italy, having been destroyed by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, for a rebellion; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and erected into a bishopric. In the neighbouring country are several fine seats, the tract between it and the city of Naples being very delightful, and a perfect level, full of orange plantations. It lies 7 miles S. of Capua, in lat. 41, 15, N. Long. 14, 45, E.

AVES, i. e. Birds-island; so called from the vast number of fowls of different species upon it. This is one of the smaller Caribbees, W. of Santos, in the Atlantic ocean. Its soil is generally sandy, without any springs; but it has many ponds of salt-water. On it are several shrubs, particularly guavas. The coasts abound with tortoises, bonettas or sea parrots, &c. with a variety of shell-fish. Different from this, as distinguished in our maps, is the island of the same name, or rather a cluster of small islands, on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America, belonging to the Dutch, and 80 miles E. of Curassoa.

AVESNES. See **AVENES**.

AUFKIRCH, a market town on the Wernitz, in the principality of Oettingen, containing one Lutheran church.

AUFRING, a parish of Kalloe bailiwick, and diocese of Aarhus, in North Jutland, in Denmark; remarkable for a very stately marble monument in its church for one of the counts of Scheel.

AUGE, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in France. In this territory are fine meadows.

AUGNA, a small territory in the district of Inderoen, and bailiwick of Drontheim, in the diocese of this last name, in Norway.

AUGSBURG, or **AUSBURG**, in Latin *Augusta Vindelicorum*, from *Augustus Cæsar*, who planted a Roman colony here among the *Vindelici*, is now the metropolis of *Suabia*, Germany, as it was formerly of all the countries beyond the *Danube* and the *Alps*. It stands near the confines of *Bavaria*, at the conflux of the two rivers *Lech* and *Werdach*, or *Wertach*, which fall into the *Danube* 25 miles below it. It is capital of its bishopric (a suffragan of *Mentz*), which is separated from *Bavaria* by the *Lech*, and borders on the marquisate of *Burgaw* to N. W. It extends about 60 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and contains 18 abbeys, 9 nunneries, 9 provostships, and 41 deanries, wherein are 1000 parishes; for which the bishop, who is a Roman Catholic, and has nothing to do with temporals, pays about 100*l.* a year tribute to the Pope. He is elected by the chapter, consisting of persons of quality, who are obliged to make proof of their nobility by 16 descents; and have 40 canonships well endowed. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in Germany, and situated in one of the most beautiful plains that can possibly be seen, remarkable for many battles, and for having been the usual place of rendezvous for the forces of the German emperors, when they were to pass the *Alps*. This town has been very famous in all ages, and in the 16th was on a par with *Antwerp*, for trade, when the commodities of *Italy* were brought this way by land, and conveyed hence to other parts of the empire; but now *London* and *Amsterdam* bring those commodities in ships from the *Mediterranean*. Its trade, therefore, at present, besides the Bank commerce, and the *Tirol* wines, with which it almost wholly supplies Germany, consists in goldsmiths wares, clocks, and ivory; with which, and all kind of pretty toys, not inferior to those of *Nuremberg*, it furnishes Germany, Poland, and the N. of Europe. But even in several of those things the English artificers have of late years excelled, and served foreign countries therewith, to the great detriment both of *Augsburg* and *Nuremberg*, which had for several centuries been in possession of this trade.

It had the name of *Augusta* 12 years before the birth of our Saviour, and is the only town, among many, to which it was once common, that has preserved that name, (*Augsburgh* being as if it were said *Augustusburg*, or *Augustaburg*) with so much lustre to this day, though it has not quite the grandeur or number of people it once had; for this city has had misfortunes enough to sink it into oblivion. However, it always recovered them. It was about 550 years a colony of the Romans, or Goths, and was afterwards possessed by the Franks till *Charlemagne's* time. In 451 it was ravaged by *Attila the Hun*; and in the reign of the emperor *Otho the Great* it was plundered and destroyed by

rebels. In 1026, *Guelph*, duke of *Bavaria*, fell upon the bishop and took the town, which he also razed to the ground. In 1084 *Leopold* of *Austria* and *Herman* duke of *Suabia* plundered and reduced a part of it to ashes; and 4 years after this, *Guelph* of *Bavaria* burnt and destroyed the rest, leaving hardly one stone upon another. It was, however, so far recovered afterwards, that in 1162 the emperor *Frederick I.* made it an Imperial city; and in 1266 it bought its entire freedom of *Conrade* duke of *Suabia*, whose ancestors held it a good while as a fief of the empire. In 1462, 11,000 persons died here of the plague, as did next year one fourth of their neighbours.

In 1518 *Luther* gave an account of his faith to the diet here, and 12 years after he and *Melancthon* presented their confession of faith here to the emperor *Charles V.* from whence the Lutherans are said to be of the *Augsburg Confession*, though their present system is very different from that confession. In 1535 another plague carried off 13,000 of the inhabitants. It was about 1535 that the Protestants, who were then grown powerful in the empire, seized this city, and the senate embraced the reformation; sent to *Luther* for ministers, and turned out the Roman bishop and clergy; but *Charles V.* retaking the city, re-established the latter, who continued in the government till 1552, when the Protestants took it again, and restored what the emperor had destroyed: and, though a peace was at length concluded, at *Augsburg*, yet violence were soon committed on both sides, till *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden* came to their aid in 1632. Which so provoked the Catholic princes, and particularly the duke of *Bavaria*, that two years after the latter besieged this city, and reduced it to such extremity, that they eat cats, rats, and even human flesh. It was at length settled, by the peace of *Westphalia*, that the Catholics and Lutherans should tolerate one another; since which time they have equally shared the government of the city. Here have been several Imperial diets and religious transactions, besides the above mentioned; particularly the diet in 1585, by *Charles V.* when he proposed that formulary called the *Interim*, for accommodating the disputes betwixt the Papists and Protestants about religion and church government; but it pleased neither side, and did not long subsist. *Joseph*, king of *Hungary*, afterwards emperor, was here chosen and crowned king of the Romans in 1689. In 1703 it was terribly ravaged by *Maximilian*, elector of *Bavaria*, who, because it received an Imperial garrison, after having demanded and obtained a neutrality, took it, and demolished the fortifications. He found here 130 cannons, and arms for 10,000 men. About a fortnight before the battle of *Hochstet*, the elector took shelter under the walls of this city, with his own and

The French forces, till marshal Tallard arrived with a reinforcement: but after that battle he was forced to abandon it, and the city sent deputies to the duke of Marlborough to implore his protection. After it was set free, the German diet favoured it with an immunity from their quota to the war, to repair the losses it had sustained from the French and Bavarians: for, it is said, an incredible number of wealthy heads of families died of mere grief to find themselves utterly undone. The magistrates of this city were 60 years ago reckoned to have 300,000 florins of fixed revenue. The Lutherans here, to avoid giving offence, pull off their hats to the company, when they meet a procession with the host, for avoiding hroils. The streets are longer, wider, and more airy, than those of Nuremberg, Wurtzburgh, Bamberg, Frankfort, Mentz, Coblentz, or Cologne, but not by far so well peopled; so that Mr. Blainville says, one may be as a voice crying in the wilderness from one end of the most public street to the other. For it is certain that numbers of the wealthy inhabitants, frightened by the frequent wars of this theatre, have retired farther up into Germany.

The houses are generally of freestone; and though many of the private ones are built only of wood and clay, they are very neat, being plaistered without, and finely painted in fresco. The wine-market street, so called from a store-house of wine in it, is of handsome fabric, graced with two fine fountains. The conduits and fountains are generally adorned with fine figures of brass. Its magnificent town-house is reckoned little inferior to that of Amsterdam in all respects, and in many to exceed it, being built all of free-stone, except the portico, which is of marble. At the top of the front, just above the pediment, a large spread-eagle, cast in brass, and crowned, said to be 2200 weight, and to have cost 15000 German florins, or above 1870l. sterling, holds in its talons a sceptre and globe, that are gilded, as well as its crown. The great portal, which is 20 feet high, and 12 broad, is of a very beautiful reddish marble, and crowned with a large balcony of the same colour, supported by two stately pillars of white marble. Over the gate are two large gryphons of brass, serving for supporters to the city arms, which are all of excellent workmanship, and said to have cost 2000 florins. Most of the rooms are wainscotted and cieled with very fine timber.

In a square, near the town-house, is the fine fountain of Augustus, the most splendid in the city, of admirable workmanship, adorned with statues, &c. &c. The next most beautiful fountain is that of Hercules. But two of the greatest curiosities in mechanism, of the kind, in Europe, are to be seen in this city, viz. 1, the secret gate, which the Germans call *Der Einlas*, joining to the rampart at the

entrance of the city; and, 2, the water-towers, that serve great part of the town with water. The former is what they boast much of, and are fond to shew to strangers. It was contrived to let in passengers, even in time of war, without danger of being surprized by the enemy. It is not easy to describe it, as is confessed by several who have attempted it. The best account we have of it is from Mr. Wright. "To come to it from without, says he, you must pass through two doors by the centry-box; then you come to the first gate, that opens by the machinery; then you go over a bridge of 43 paces, just beyond which is a little iron gate, and a drawbridge, which when let down the iron gate opens of itself, and shuts as the bridge is drawn up again; then the first gate opens, as do after that two more at a few paces distant from each other: as soon as the second opens the first shuts, and so of the rest. There is an iron stay, which suffers the gate to open only so far as to let in only one person at a time. Each gate is governed by two powers, one to unbolt and bolt, and the other to open and shut; and these are managed by an unseen operator in a gallery above; so they seem to open and shut, as it were, by enchantment. The whole machinery is inclosed in a case, so that no more is to be seen of it than an iron wheel with teeth, which is turned round by a winch, so easily that a child may do it." Any that will may go out at the first gate, but none may enter it (in times of disturbance especially) without particular leave of the governor. It is said, this work was performed above 200 years ago by a smith of Tirol, and has continued firm ever since without repair. Mr. Blainville observes, there are three great high gates, covered over with lintels, jambs, &c. with thick plates and bars of iron; and that between the two last of them passengers are detained longer than between the second and first; during which a guard, from the little gallery, examines who they are, and from whence, and whither bound, and makes them pay a small toll. He adds, that the magistrates of Nuremberg, having some years ago obtained leave to send their best engineers, architects, &c. to take a model of this gate, that they might have one like it, the said artists, after taking full time to examine all its parts and dependencies, returned home with report, that, without pulling down the walls, and all the masonry, it was not in the power of Beelzebub himself to find out how it was contrived, or to make one like it in 1000 years. As for the water-towers, they are also very curious, the water being raised by the engines 130 feet. Mr. Wright makes them only three; but Mr. Blainville says there are four, and that they are near the gate called the Red Port, on a branch of the Lech, which runs through the city with such a torrent as drives many mills day and night, that work a number of pumps, which

which raise the water, in large leaden pipes, to the highest story of the towers: from one of these the water is sent, by smaller pipes, to all the public fountains; and the three other towers furnish water to 1000 houses in the city, at the rate of about 40 s. a year each; for which it receives 120 pretty large measures of water every hour.

In the Lutherans' library in their college here, among many other curiosities, is a book without a back, which opens at four sides, and contains four different treatises; also a German Bible in folio, the first that was printed at Augsberg, 1499; the Pentateuch in Hebrew, upon skins of parchment sewed together, which, when unrolled, stretch out as long as the gallery. Here is a very remarkable altar of silver, a foot thick, supporting a celestial globe of silver gilt, about 18 inches diameter, and placed on a silver gilt pedestal, within which is a clock with a double bell. Here is no Calvinist church: and as for the Jews, who live in a borough about a league from the town, they are so far from being allowed a place of worship here, that they themselves are not so much as suffered to lie one night in the town; though they are allowed to drive some small traffic here in the day, on paying a florin an hour; so that it seems a wonder how they live, their borough being the very picture of misery. Here are two arsenals well stored with arms, as the public granaries are with corn. In one of the former is an old battering-ram of brass still preserved entire. The soldiers of the garrison live in streets of barracks like the cells of the Carthusians. The French and Bavarians, after the battle of Hochstet, carried off their cannon and best arms. There is a street here where clothes are hung out for sale, even upon Sundays, by reason that the peasants have not time to come and furnish themselves with those wares but upon that day. The fortifications in 1705 were weak and irregular; its chief strength consisting in the sluices on each side the meadows, whereby the low country may be quickly laid under the water of the Lech. On that side of the city where the country so rises that it cannot be drowned, there were 6 large bastions, or rather shapeless high bulwarks, but no manner of outworks. All orders and degrees of persons here are distinguished by their proper dresses. The three kings is an inn here, which is one of the best houses in Germany, and the most superb inn in Europe; and there is a fine hall in it, where the nobility and gentry game, sup, and dance. In the adjacent plain are several hillocks, cast up like those of Salisbury-plain, which Mr. Brevil supposes to be sepulchral monuments of some of the chief persons slain here. The German histories being full of battles fought on this spot. He observed more antiquities here than he had met with in any town ex-

cept Lyons on this side the Alps. Long. 11, 23, E. Lat. 48, 24.

AUGST, in Latin Augusta, a large village of Viméux, one of the subdivisions, belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is situated on the sea. Of the same name is a village, about two leagues from Basil, in Switzerland, from which this last village had the name of Augusta Rauricorum. Near it are the ruins of an ancient city, which seems to have been of vast extent; and here several pieces of antiquity have been found.

AUGUSTA, a small but well-peopled town of Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. This place has been newly fortified; and the peninsula, on which it stands, made an island, and joined to the land by a wooden bridge. It is situated on the eastern coast, and on the north-side of the bay bearing its name. The harbour is large and commodious, supposed to be the ancient Xiphonia, 18 miles N. of Syracuse. Lat. 37, 25, N. Long. 15, 40, E.

AUGUSTA, or AUSTA, an island situated in the Adriatic gulph, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragousa. It is subject to Venice. Lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 18, 57, E.

AUGUSTA Aufciorum, a town of Aquitania, so named out of compliment to Augustus, being originally called Climberum, which name it afterwards resumed. In the middle age it took the name of the people, Aufci; and is now called Auch, the capital of Gascony. See AUCH.

AUGUSTA Emerita, a town of Lusitania on the river Anas, the capital of the province; a colony of the Emeriti, or such soldiers as had served out their legal time, were men of experience, or had received marks of favour. The colony was founded by Augustus; and is now called Merida, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Guadiana. See MERIDAN.

AUGUSTA Prætoria, a town and colony of Gallia Cisalpina, and capital of the Salassii; seated at the foot of the Alps Graia on the Duria. Now Aoste, in Piedmont. See AOSTE.

AUGUSTA Sueffonum, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Axona; so called from Augustus, and with great probability supposed to be the Noviodunum Sueffonum of Cæsar. Now Soissons, on the river Aisne, in the isle of France. See SOISSONS.

AUGUSTA Taurinorum, a town of the Taurini, at the foot of the Alps, where the Duria Minor falls into the Po; now Turin, the capital of Piedmont. See TURIN.

AUGUSTA Treba, a town of the Æqui, near the springs of the river Anio, in Italy; now Trevi, in Umbria, or in the east of the Campagna di Roma. See TREVI.

AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA Trevirorum, a town of the Treviri, a people inhabiting between the Rhine and the Meuse, but especially about the Moselle; now Triers or Treves, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle. See **TREVES**.

AUGUSTA Vindelicorum, a town of the Licates, on Licus; called by Tacitus a noble colony of Rætia; now Augsburg, capital of Suabia. See **AUGSBURG**.

AUGUSTA, a fort of Georgia, in North-America. It is situated on the river Savannah, and is a thriving place, to which the traders with the Indians, from South-Carolina and Georgia, resort; and where are warehouses stocked with such goods as the Indians want, whose deer-skins, taken in exchange, are sent 230 miles down the river to the town of Savannah in boats, each carrying about four tons and a half. This fort is a great protection to Carolina and Georgia against any invaders. From it a horse-road is made to the town of Savannah and to the cantons and villages of the Cherokee Indians.

AUGUSTENBURG, a princely seat about half a mile from Sonderburg, a town belonging to the bailiwick of this last name, in the duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark. It stands on the old site of the village of Staffenbul, in the parish of Ketting. It was built about the middle of the last century by duke Ernest Gunther, grandson of duke John the younger, and is a place of some note. Before the castle is a small village, containing about 40 houses, which are mostly inhabited by the officers and servants belonging to the prince's court.

AUGUSTIN (St.) situated (Long. 80, 50, W. Lat. 29, 48, N.) on the eastern coast of the Peninsula of Florida, North-America, about 70 leagues from the mouth of the gulph of Florida, or channel of Bahama, 30 south of the river Alatomaha (or May, as the French call it), and 47 from the town and river of Savannah. The city runs along the shore at the bottom of a pleasant hill, shaded with trees in the form of an oblong square, being divided into four regular streets, which cut each other at right angles. Near a mile to south, by the sea-side, is its church and monastery of Augustinians, and, about a mile farther, there falls into the sea a little river, running from north to west, which, a quarter of a mile from its mouth and the town, hath a wooden bridge. The town is built thickest on the north-side towards the castle, a mile off, called St. John's fort. It stands on the shore at the foot of a hill, and is built of soft stone, with four bastions, a courtine 60 yards long, a parapet 9 feet thick, and a rampart 20 high, casemated underneath for lodging, arched over, and newly made bomb-proof. The castle mounts 50 cannon, 16 brads, and some 24 pounders. A covered way is also lately finished, and the town is intrenched with 10 salient angles,

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each defended with cannon, and the castle is on the west secured by a morass. The port is formed by an island and a long point of land, divided from the continent by a river which falls into the sea two miles above the fort. The island, which is called Eustacia (also Metanzas, or Slaughter, from a horrid slaughter made on it by the Spaniards), is long and narrow, and consists chiefly of sand and bushes. It begins due east of the castle, and extends 10 miles south along the coast, leaving a channel between it and the main land, which at the south end is above a mile over, but not a mile at the north end. The entrance to it from the sea lies between the island and the point of land, and is above a mile and a quarter over. On the continent is a Spanish watch-tower, called Romo. A large sand-bank lies before this mouth of the channel, having two narrow passages through it, one called the north, the other the south channel. In short, the waters here are so shallow (as they are almost every where on the coast of Florida), that no ships of force can come within three leagues of either town or castle; but the garrison is provided with armed row-gallies, which, being under command of the castle guns, are a great defence to the place, as are also the two rivers, as serving to hinder the approach of enemies. Sir Francis Drake attacked this fort in 1586, when the Spaniards fled, &c. But then the town consisted only of timber houses, and the fort was also wooden, and the walls only of trunks of trees set close together. In 1665 it was attacked and plundered by Capt. Davis and his buccaniers, when the fort was an octagon, with a round tower at each angle, in which the soldiers kept guard. It was attacked again in 1702, by the English and Indians of Carolina, under colonel Moor, their governor. He ruined the villages and farms, and besieged the town three months; but, on the approach of some Spanish vessels to its relief, raised the siege with precipitation, and marched back to Charles-town, 300 miles by land, leaving the ship and stores he brought to the enemy. In 1740 general Oglethorp marched to it with a considerable body of English troops, and a much larger of Indians, and took some advanced posts, at the same time that four men of war and transports came from Charles-town with troops to assist the siege. The besiegers landed on the island of Eustacia, from which they bombarded both town and castle; but their artillery being planted at too great a distance to do any material execution by reason of the rivers, morasses, and other obstructions; the Spaniards having retaken one of the advanced forts, called the Negroes Fort, by surprize and storm, after a most obstinate defence; and the bad weather obliging the men of war to return to sea; the siege was raised about the latter end of June; it appearing that 200 seamen, 400 soldiers, and 300 Indians, which was the whole

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number employed in the expedition, was a force too weak to subdue 1000 Spaniards. This place now belongs to Great-Britain, being ceded at the peace of Paris 1762; since which it has been much improved, and carries on a great trade.

AUGUSTIN's (St.) port and river, on the coast of Labrador, near the straits of Belle-Isle. Here are two islands in the harbour; and about 2 miles S. W. runs a chain of small islands, called St. Augustin's Chain, one of which is a remarkable smooth rock.

AUGUSTODUNUM, the capital of the *Ædui*, where there was a famous academy or school for the education of youth; now *Austun*, or *Autun*, in the duchy of Burgundy, on the *Arroux*. See **AUTUN**.

AUGUSTOMAGUS, an ancient town of *Gallia Belgica*; now *Sentis*, in the isle of France. Long. 2, 30, E. Lat. 49, 10, N.

AUGUSTOW, a small but strong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of *Polakia*, seated on a lake. Long. 24, 2, E. Lat. 53, 25, N.

AUGUSTUS (Fort), a small fortress, seated on a plain at the head of *Lochness*, in Scotland, between the rivers *Tarf* and *Oich*; the last is a considerable stream, and has over it a stone bridge of 3 arches. The fort consists of 4 bastions; within is the governor's house, and barracks for 400 men: it was taken by the rebels in 1746, who immediately deserted it, after demolishing what they could. The name of this fort in *Erse* is *Kill-chuimin*, or the burial place of the *Cummins*. It lies on the road to the isle of *Sky*, which is about 52 miles off; but on the whole way there is not a place fit for the reception of man or horse.

AUGWALDSNAES, a famous promontory and seat, which takes name from it in the island of *Karmen*, belonging to the diocese of *Christianland*, in Norway.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Piedmont, in Italy. Long. 7, 5, E. Lat. 44, 40, N.

AVIGNON, a state, though not belonging to France, but to the Pope, is for the most part surrounded by Provence. This very fine country, especially abounding in vast quantities of corn, wine, and saffron, consists of the territory of *Avignon*, and earldom of *Venaissin*, which must not be confounded together. The city and territory of *Avignon* formerly belonged not only to the counts of *Thoulouse*, but to those of Provence: but as various altercations arose between these two lords, the inhabitants made themselves independent; and they continued so till the death of the last count of *Thoulouse*. *Johanna*, his heiress, and the wife of *Alphonfus*, count of *Poitiers*, brought to him, by virtue of this marriage, all the states and rights belonging to her: wherefore, uniting himself with his brother *Charles* of *Anjou*, who had married the heiress of Provence, he reduced the inhabitants of *Avignon* to their obedience in the year 1251. After

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Alphonfus's death, his half of *Avignon* fell to *Philip the Bold*, which he left to his son *Philip the Fair*, who in the year 1290 made a present of it to *Charles*, king of Sicily and count of Provence; so that by virtue of this donation he became sole proprietor of *Avignon*. In 1348 *Johanna*, queen of Sicily and countess of Provence, sold the city and its territory to pope *Clement VI.* for 80,000 florins. But upon any considerable dispute between France and the court of Rome, the former takes possession of the county and city of *Avignon*, as happened in 1663, 1689, and 1690.

AVIGNON, the capital of the county of the same name, and seated on the banks of the *Rhone*. It is an archbishop's see; and the residence of several popes at this place for 70 years has rendered it considerable. Its walls are built with free-stone, with several square towers, adorned with pinnacles. The ditches are not large, but are in proportion to the height of the walls, and are in some places full of water. This city belongs to the pope, who sends a vice-legate every three years, who in some sense is the governor. Near the *Rhone* there is a large rock within the circumference of the walls, upon which is a platform, whence may be had a prospect of the whole city and the places about it. This city is embellished with magnificent churches, a large square, beautiful buildings, and very agreeable gardens. The palace of the vice-legate is composed of several large square towers; and he gives audience in a great hall which is full of fine paintings, as is also the chapel and the apartments. The arsenal is near the palace.

The church of *Notre Dame* is ancient, but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. After having ascended about 50 steps, you come to a very ancient portico, which sustains a great tower; as you enter the church on the left hand you see paintings which equal the finest in Italy. The great altar is very magnificent, and is adorned with a shrine that contains the relics of we know not how many saints. The treasure of the sacrifice is worthy of the curiosity of the traveller. The little palace where the archbishop resides is formed of three bodies of lodgings, accompanied with courts and small pavilions. It overlooks the *Rhone*, the city, and the fields. These buildings and the mint adorn a large square, which is the common walk of the inhabitants.

In *Avignon* they reckon 7 gates, 7 palaces, 7 colleges, 7 hospitals, 7 monasteries, 7 nunneries, and 7 popes, who have lived there in 70 years. The church of the *Celestines* is very magnificent and full of fine monuments, and the rest are not without their curiosities. The university has 4 colleges; and the place where the Jews live is a distinct quarter, from whence the Jews who pay tribute dare not stir out without yellow hats, and the women

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women must have something yellow about their heads to distinguish them from the Christians. Their number is very considerable in so confined a place, where the only way of enlarging their abodes is by building their houses higher. Their synagogue is so dark that they are obliged to light lamps. However, they are forced to hear a monk preach a sermon every week. There was a stone bridge over the Rhone, which is here very rapid; but the greatest part is carried away, and the vacancy supplied with wood. It had 20 arches, but it was narrow, though above a quarter of a mile long. The curious that travel this way go to see the fountain of Vauclose, where the river Sorgues, which passes through this city, has its source. Below the bridge there is an island where the Sorgues joins the Rhone, in which are several houses of pleasure. Long. 4, 59, E. Lat. 43, 57, N.

AVILA (city of) belonging to Old Castile, in Spain, or AVILA DAL REY, so called on account of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the infant king Alphonso VIII. against his father-in-law, Alphonso VII. This is a pretty old and considerable town; supposed to have been anciently called Abula, Albul, or Albucella. It stands on a mountain between two large hills; is a large place, surrounded with a noble wall, on which are 86 lofty towers and 10 beautiful gates; also within are 17 principal streets. It is well built, has good houses, and the best cloth-manufactures. Here also is made very fine paper; and from hence excellent wool is exported. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Toledo, and has an annual income of 24,000 ducats. Here are 9 parishes, as many monasteries, 7 nunneries, 2 colleges, 9 hospitals, 18 chapels, and a charitable yearly donative of 10,000 ducats, given by the city for maintaining poor orphans and other needy persons. The royal castle stands on a rock, in the highest part of the city, and is provided with a garrison and artillery. In the year 1726 the discarded prime minister, Baron Ripperda, was brought as a prisoner into this place. He was confined here till 1728, when he happily made his escape. At the foot of the castle runs the little river Atayda. The old Roman aqueduct, called Puente Segoviana, is an admirable structure, which is carried from one mountain to another, about the length of 3000 paces; it rests on 76 high arches, and consists of 2 rows, the one above the other. It goes through the suburbs, and conveys the water through the whole city. Here is an university. Lat. 40, 50, N. Long. 5, 20, W.

AVILA, a city, but very much below that title, belonging to the government of Quixos, and province of Quito, in South-America. The number of its inhabitants of both sexes scarcely amounts to 300; its houses are of wood, covered with straw. It has also a priest, whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction

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comprehends 6 towns, some of them in largeness and number of inhabitants not inferior to the city. Lat. 0, 40, S. Long. 2, 20, nearly E, of Quito.

AVILES, or AVILA, a small place of Asturia d'Oviedo, in the province of Asturias, in Spain. It is a sea-port, near the mouth of the river Nalon, on the bay of Biscay, 8 miles south of Cape de Pinas. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 6, 40, W.

AVIMS (the country of the) adjoining to the land of Canaan, and inhabited by a people called Avims, who were dispossessed of this tract by the Philistines.

AVINTES, a small place belonging to Porto district, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains one parish.

AVIZ, a walled, but now inconsiderable town of Portalegre district, in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, on the river Tagus. It contains only 400 inhabitants; it was once the principal residence of the military knights of Aviz; and here are the ruins of the ancient friary to be seen. Lat. 38, 50, N. Long. 8, 30, W.

AUKBOROUGH, a place near Whitton-brook, in Lincolnshire, having a Roman road, and was by them called Aquis. Their camp here has since been called Countess-clofe. The Roman castle is square, and 300 feet each side, and placed in the north-west angle of Lincolnshire, as a watch-tower over all Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The church is of good stone, with a square tower; but the choir is ruinous, and separated by a wooden partition: here are several relics of the deluge, as sea-shells, subterraneous trees, &c.

AUKLAND, or BISHOP-AUKLAND, a pleasant market-town of Durham, 12 miles south-west of the capital of that bishopric, and 254 from London. It is one of the best towns in the county, and has a stone-bridge over the Were. Here is an hospital for 2 men and 2 women. Fairs, Holy Thursday, June 21, and Thursday before Michaelmas-day. Market on Thursday.

AULCESTER, or ALCESTER, an old market-town of Warwickshire. It lies 14 miles S. W. from Warwick, and 105 N. W. west from London. It appears to have been a Roman station from the many gold, brads, and silver coins and medals dug up here. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, for great quantities of corn: its fairs, Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for cheese and horses. The Roman-way, called Ickenild-street passes through this town. The lordship of it was in the crown before the Conquest, and it was the residence of some of our kings. Here is a charity-school. Lat. 52, 20, N. Long. 1, 50, W.

AULDBY, a little village of Yorkshire, on the south side of the river Derwent, where, it is said, stood, in the Roman times, a city called Derventis; a company called Derventienfes having been stationed here.

AULEN.

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AULEN. See **AALEN**.

AULENDORF, a market-town with a castle, standing on a hill, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the counts of Koningsegg-Rothenfels.

AULIS, an ancient sea-port of Attica, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, on the narrowest part of the straits of Negropont, opposite to the island of this last name. Here the Grecian fleet rendezvoused before they sailed to the siege of Troy.

AULON. See **VALONA**.

AULOT, a small inconsiderable town of Catalonia in Spain, on the river Fluvia.

AUMA, a small town on a river of the same name, in the circle of Neustadt. It has both seat and voice at the land diets.

AUMARLE. See **ALBEMARLE**.

AUNAY, a small place of Upper Poitou, in the government of the last name, in France, with the title of an earldom, and where the duke of Guise defeated the Germans who came to the assistance of the Protestants in 1587.

AUNIS, or **ABUNIX**, in Latin *Alnisium*, or *Almatum*, one of the governments of France, situated on the western shore of the Bay of Biscay: on the S. it is bounded by Saintonge, on the W. by Ocrum, and on the N. and E. by Poitou. It is watered by the rivers Charente and Seure; the latter of which rises in Poitou, is navigable near Niort, and afterwards receives the Vendie, which is also navigable. It has good harbours on the coast. The soil of the country is indeed dry; yet it produces good grain, and great quantities of wine. In its swampy parts are also good pastures. Excellent salt is made in the salt-marshes. The country enjoys its own forms of laws, and is subject to the parliament of Paris. The governor has a general-lieutenant and sub-governor under him. It contains the country of Bronageais, Oleron, the isle of Rée, and Aunis Proper. The capital is Rochelle.

AUNOT, or **ANNOT**, a little town, and the principal place belonging to the viguerie of the same name in Upper Provence, in France.

AVOLA, a marquisate of Val di Noto in Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable. It enters Hampshire at a village called Charford, passes near Fordinbridge, a considerable market town; thence it continues its course to Ringwood, another market town; and at Christchurch, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river from Dorsetshire, and falls into the English Channel. Large ships go up to Christchurch, the mouth of the Avon being there very deep, and the tide rises 7 or 8 feet deep at that town. A few miles above that town, the navigation, by locks and

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sluices, begins. At Ringwood, the river forms an island, the navigation branch going on one side, and a considerable stream of water on the other.

AVON, a river, (called the West Avon, to distinguish it from another river of the same name, which falls into the Severn near Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire) rises near Tedbury, a market-town in Gloucestershire, and enters Somersetshire near a village called Claverton, about 4 miles from the city of Bath. Near its entrance into this county, it is joined by the Frome, a considerable river, which rises from Gournay-lake, about 6 miles from Wells. Augmented by this stream, it passes by the cities of Bath and Bristol, separating this county from Gloucestershire; and falls into the Severn sea at King-Road, about 9 miles below Bristol.

AVON, a river in Merionethshire, which empties itself into the Irish sea, near Barmouth.

AVON, a river rising in Leicestershire, runs S. W. by Warwick, and, continuing its course in the same direction by Everingham, falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AVON, a river of Monmouthshire in Wales, which, after a short course south-eastwards, falls into the Uik, near Caerleon.

AVON, a small river running through Hamiltonpark, about 8 miles to the S. of Glasgow, in Scotland.

AVONA, or **AVON-MAGH**, an island lying about a mile from the promontory of Kantyr in Argyleshire, in Scotland. It signifies in the Highland language, a good water or harbour, to which the Danes came with their fleets when they were masters of the western isles.

AVOO, a small place of Coimbra district, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal; it contains between 4 and 600 inhabitants.

AUPS, or **AULPS**, in Latin *Alpes*, a viguerie of Draguignan, a provincial bailiwick belonging to the government of Provence, in France. It has its name from a small town, where is the seat of a royal court, a little bailiwick, and a collection of the farms. It has a collegiate church and two convents.

AURACH, or **AURACH**, a little town of Wirtemberg, belonging to Suabia, in Germany; and is the residence of the younger branch of the Wirtemberg-family, 15 miles E. of Tübingen. Lat. 48, 25. N. Long. 9, 20. E.

AURANA, **LAURANA**, or **VRANA**, one of the most agreeable places in all Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyrium; it stands on a lake of the same name. Here was anciently a rich Benedictine abbey, the revenue of which was, in 1217, given to the Knights Templars, Andrew II. king of Hungary, having founded a commendary in this place; and at that time it was also fortified. The suburbs are large. It was for a long time in the possession of

of the Turks, but was taken from them by the Venetians in 1684.

AVRANCHES, *ABRICANTÆ*, or *ABRINÆ*, formerly *Legedia* and *Ingena*, a mountain-town of *Avranchin*, and government of *Normandy*, in *France*. It is situated on the river *See*, is the see of a bishop, a viscounty, election, bailiwick, &c. The bishop is under the archbishop of *Rouen*, has a diocese of 180 parishes, a revenue of 15,000 livres, and pays an assessment of 2500 florins to the court of *Rome*. Besides the cathedral, here are three parish-churches, a convent, hospital, college, and seminary. At a council held here by order of pope *Alexander III.* to take information concerning the murderers of *Thomas à Becket*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Henry II.* king of *England*, was obliged to clear himself, by oath, of the accusations laid to his charge. Lat. 48, 4, N. Long. 1, 18, W.

AVRANCHIN, a territory of *Lower Normandy*, in the government of the latter name, in *France*. It has corn, fruits, flax, and hemp; but very little pasture. On the coast they make salt.

AURAM, (St.) one of the *Aleutian* isles. See that article.

AURAY, a port-town of *Brittany*, in *France*, 8 miles W. of *Vannes*. Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 2, 25, W. The French were defeated here by the Britons in 1363.

AURE, a river of *Normandy*, in *France*, which rises in the parish of *Parfouru*, about 6 leagues from the sea, and unites itself with the *Drome*, whose source is in the parish of the same name; but it gradually loses itself, and, as is supposed, appears, again at *Port en Bessin*. Of the same name is another river, which falls into the *Eure*, in this government.

AURE, a valley of *Lower Armagnac*, belonging to the government of *Guyenne* and *Gascony*, in *France*.

AURENGABAD, a large city of *India*, on this side the *Ganges*, and capital of the province of *Bahagat*, in the dominions of the *Great Mogul*. It is furnished with handsome mosques and caravanseras. The buildings are chiefly of free-stone, and pretty high, and the streets are planted on each side with trees. They have large gardens stocked with vines and fruit-trees. The soil about it is fertile, and in its neighbourhood the sheep are remarkably large and strong. E. long. 75, 30. N. lat. 19, 20.

AURESSIEUX, a little town of *Savoy Proper*, in the upper division of *Italy*.

AURETTE, a river of *Berry*, in *France*, which falls into the *Eure*.

AURICH, in Latin *Auricum*, the capital of a little district in the county of *Embsen*, and circle of *Westphalia*, in *Germany*. It was the ancient residence of the prince, and is now the seat of the

provincial colleges. The ancient residentiary castle is environed with ramparts and ditches. In the garrison church the Calvinists perform their religious worship. In the town is a Lutheran church, a Latin school, a provincial house, and a public alms house. The magistracy consists of two burgher-masters, two counsellors, and one secretary. The Lutheran religion was received here so early as 1519. It was possessed by the king of *Prussia* on the death of the late count; but is claimed by his Britannic majesty as elector of *Hanover*. It lies 12 miles N. E. of the city of *Embsen*. Lat. 53, 40, N. Long. 6, 50, E.

AURILLAC, in Latin *Aureliacum*, a town of *Upper Auvergne*, in the government of the latter name, in *France*. *St. Flour* contests the rank of capital with it. It is situated in a valley on the river *Jordane*; is pretty well built, and populous; it gives the title of count, is the seat of an election, a provincial court, bailiwick, country-district, and marshal's seat. Here is a castle on a high rock, a collegiate-church, which is properly a secularized abbey, whose abbot is lord of the town, and is immediately subject to the pope. Here was a Jesuits college, also an abbey, and four convents; a manufacture of tapestry, both of the low and high warp; also of thread or bone laces. Lat. 44, 55, Long. 2, 32.

AURONZO, a small place of *Cadore* district, in the marquisate of *Trevigiana*, a province belonging to *Venice*, in *Upper Italy*.

AURORA-ISLAND, an island in the *South-Sea*, about 12 leagues long, and 5 broad. The middle of it is in 15, 6, S. lat. and 168, 24, E. Long. It is one of the *Hebrides*.

AURSBERG, a market-town, with a citadel, in the duchy of *Carniola*, seated on a mountain; and the place from whence the princes and counts of *Aursberg* derive their descent.

AUSA, a town of *Terraconensis*, in the middle age called *Aufona*; now *Vich de Ofona*, a town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. E. long. 2. N. lat. 41, 50.

AUSBURG. See **AUGSBURG**.

AUSENA. See **ASTURIAS**.

AUSING. See **AUSTI**.

AUSI, an ancient and very savage people of *Libya*. *Herodotus* tells us that they were unacquainted with marriage, and had all their women in common. The children were brought up by their mothers till they were able to walk; after which, they were introduced to an assembly of the men, who met every three months; and the man to whom any child first spoke, acknowledged himself its father. They celebrated annually a feast in honour of *Minerva*, in which the girls divided into two companies, fought with sticks and stones, and those who died of their wounds were concluded not to have been virgins.

AUSIMUM

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AUSIMUM, or **AUXIMUM**, an ancient Roman colony in the Picenum; now **Osimo**, or **Ofimo**, in the march of Ancona in Italy. E. long. 15. N. lat. 43. 20.

AUSITÆ, or **ÆSITÆ**, a tribe of ancient Arabs, supposed by Bochart to have inhabited the land of Uz, mentioned in scripture. See **ARABIA**.

AUSON, a little town and barony of Lower Auvergne, in the government of this last name, belonging to France.

AUSONNE. See **AUXONNE**.

AUSSOW, or **AUSSE**, a town, with a citadel, seated on a mountain in the circle of Olmutz.

AUST-FERRY, a passage from Aust in Gloucestershire to Beachly in Monmouthshire, where the Severn is broadest, and the bore of the tide formidable. Aust, though a mean place, has a good neat chapel, with a high tower at the W. end decorated with pinnacles.

AUSTLE, (St.) a place in Cornwall, where fairs are held on Good Friday, Whitsun-Thursd., and November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

AUSTRIA, one of the principal provinces of the empire of Germany towards the east; from which situation it takes its name *Oost-ryck*, in the German language signifying the East Country. It is bounded on the N. by Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Stiria; and on the W. by Bavaria. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Austria is situated on the S. and Lower Austria on the N. side of the Danube. Vienna, the capital, is in the Upper Austria, which contains several other very considerable towns. The country is very fertile, has a great many mines, and produces vast quantities of sulphur.

In the 9th and 10th centuries, Austria was the frontier of the empire against the Barbarians. In 928 the emperor Henry the Fowler, perceiving that it was of great importance to settle some person in Austria who might oppose these incursions, invested Leopold, surnamed the Illustrious, with that country. Otto I. erected Austria into a marquisate in favour of his brother-in-law Leopold, whose descendant Henry II. was created duke of Austria by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa. His posterity becoming extinct in 1240, the states of the country, in order to defend themselves from the incursions of the Bavarians and Hungarians, resolved to put themselves under the protection of Henry, marquis of Misnia; but Othogar II. king of Bohemia, being likewise invited by a party in the duchy, took possession of it, alledging not only the invitation of the states, but also the right of his wife, heiress of Frederick the last duke. The emperor Rodolphus I. pretending a right to this duchy, refused to give Othogar the investiture of it; and afterwards killing him in a battle, procured the right of it to his

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own family. From this Rodolphus the present house of Austria is descended, which for several centuries past has rendered itself so famous and so powerful, having given 14 emperors to Germany, and 6 kings to Spain.

In 1477, Austria was erected into an archduchy by the emperor Frederic the Pacific, for his son Maximilian, with these privileges: That they shall be judged to have obtained the investiture of the states, if they do not receive it after having demanded it three times; that if they receive it from the emperor, or the imperial ambassadors, they are to be on horseback, clad in a royal mantle, having in their hand a staff of command, and upon their head a ducal crown of two points, and surrounded with a cross like that of the Imperial crown. The archduke is born privy-counsellor to the emperor, and his states cannot be put to the ban of the empire. All attempts against his person are punished as crimes of lese-majesty, in the same manner as those against the king of the Romans, or electors. No one dared to challenge him to single combat. It is in his choice to assist at the assemblies, or to be absent; and he has the privilege of being exempt from contributions and public taxes, excepting 12 soldiers which he is obliged to maintain against the Turk for one month. He has rank immediately after the electors; and exercises justice in his states without appeal, by virtue of a privilege granted by Charles V. His subjects cannot even be summoned out of his province upon account of law-suits, to give witness, or to receive the investiture of fiefs. Any of the lands of the empire may be alienated in his favour, even those that are feudal; and he has a right to create counts, barons, gentlemen, poets, and notaries. In the succession to his states, the right of birth takes place; and, failing males, the females succeed according to the lineal right; and if no heir be found, they may dispose of their lands as they please.

The archduchy of Austria is a plentiful country in corn and pasture, and produces better saffron than what comes from the Indies: but the air, especially in Lower Austria, is insalutary, from noisome vapours, which cause agues. Though here is wine sufficient for consumption and exportation; yet they have other rich wines from Hungary and Italy: so that at Vienna are no less than 30 sorts. They are supplied with most of their beef from Hungary. The hazel-hen, or gallina corylorum, is reckoned a great dainty here. The Danube and other rivers supply them with fish, particularly the schieden or Gesner's silurus, larger than a pike or salmon, and the hansons, something like a sturgeon.

The Austrians are naturally proud and haughty; supposing their nation, as well as their sovereign, to be the first in rank in Christendom. The gentry are

are so fond of the title of count, that they solicit it as eagerly as if it was a great estate. In Austria gentlemen are so common, that scarcely any others are to be seen, especially at Vienna. The burghers and commonalty mimic their betters as far as they are able. No nation in the world may be said to be such epicures as this, a great many dishes being served up at table, and those well filled; besides, they have a variety of wines at the same time. The women are rather grand than pretty. In dress they affect finery rather than good taste; and, like all the German women, pretty reserved; and not so fond of gallantry, as of gaming, luxury, and grandeur. They concern themselves no more about household affairs than if they were strangers; they know no books but their prayer-books, are extremely credulous; and give into all the externals of religion. At Vienna the ladies are all so devout, that there are none but what hears at least one mass a day. The women of the second class, including those that have no titles of honour, discover a surprising air of plenty and prosperity in their houses.

Though the Austrians may be looked upon as the very Gascons of Germany; yet they are not so brisk as those of France, but much vainer: they however prove pretty good soldiers. With regard to painting, sculpture, and the curious arts, they are on a much better footing with them than the sciences.

The archduchy of Austria is divided into three governments. 1. That of Lower Austria, under the direction of the emperor and privy-council, the regent-council, and the chancery. 2. Inner Austria, including Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. the tribunals of which are at Gratz. 3. That of Upper Austria, which includes Tirol, and the hereditary countries in Suabia and Swisserland, &c. the privy-council for which is held at Inspruck.

AUSTERHORN, a place in the eastern quarter of Island, in Norway.

AUSTERLEY (York) West-Riding, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, near Bautre. A navigable canal was made from hence in 1772, whereby a communication is opened with Birmingham, and the collieries at Wednesbury, and through the Severn with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Bristol, &c. and through the Trent with Gainsborough, Hull, &c. and another branch is extended to Liverpool, through the Mersey.

AUSTI, or AUSIG, in Latin *Austa*, or *Usta*, a royal borough on the river Elbe, in the circle of Leutmeritz. The red, sweet, and strong wine, called *Podskalsky*, is made here. In 1426 the town was so ravaged by the Taborites, as to continue 3 years desolate, and in 1538 it was wholly consumed by fire.

AUTHIE (Le), in Latin *Ætilia*, a river in the government of Picardy and Artois, belonging to France: it rises on the confines of both provinces, and runs into the sea between the mouths of the Somme and Canche.

AUTOLOLA, metropolis of the ancient Autoles, a tribe of the Getulians.

AUTOMOLÆ, a town of Libya. This city seems to be the Automalax of Ptolemy, which, according to that author, was fortified, and undoubtedly a frontier town of Cyrenaica. Apollodorus and Strabo call it Automala, Diodorus [in his relation of Ophellas's march to join Agathocles against the Carthaginians, &c.] Automolæ, and Stephanus Automalacæ. It was situated, according to Strabo, at the bottom of the Greater Syrtis (now called the gulf of Seedra) at a small distance from the Philænorum aræ, the Carthaginian frontier. None of the ancients, except Diodorus, have told us how far it was from Cyrene, the capital of Cyrenaica. This last author gives us to understand, that it stood on the borders of the Regio Syrtica, which agrees with the site assigned it by Ptolemy and Strabo, and that it was 3000 stadia (or about 375 miles) from Cyrene; which seems greatly to exceed the truth. As Ophellas, governor of Cyrenaica for Alexander, marched with his forces through the abovesaid Regio Syrtica, his army was greatly annoyed by serpents. One remarkable circumstance is to be observed in the short description, &c. which Diodorus Siculus gives us of these serpents, which being here inserted will, we doubt not, make this article of ours very acceptable. He says, they were so exactly of the colour of that barren soil, that the soldiers could not distinguish them from it, and therefore trod upon them without seeing them, and so were stung to death. This certainly is a strong presumptive proof, that their whole substance must in a manner have consisted of that soil, and consequently that they must have fed entirely upon it.

AUTON, a barony of Little Perche, in Lower Orleanois, and government of this last name, in France.

AUTREE GLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the confederates obtained the victory of Ramillies, in 1706. It lies 2 miles N. E. of this last-mentioned place. Lat. 50, 40, N. Long. 4, 50, E.

AUTUN, anciently *Augustodunum*, and *Civitas Æduorum*, a city of Autunois, in the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on a hill upon the river Aroux, close to three large mountains. It consists of the upper-town, which is covered by mount Cenis, of the castle and lower-town, called Marchand. It is the seat of a chamber

ber of tenths, a collection, an upper and lower bailiwick, a chancery, country-court, mayory, forest-court, salt-magazine, marshalsea, &c. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Lyons, is president in the assembly of the provincial states of Burgundy, his diocese consists of 611 parishes and 14 abbeys, with a yearly income of 17,000 livres; but he pays an assessment of 4080 florins to the court of Rome. Here is a cathedral, a collegiate, and 12 parish-churches, with 5 abbeys, 2 seminaries, 2 priories, a Jesuits college, 6 convents, and 2 hospitals. Both in, and especially out of the city, are several antiquities to be seen: as the ruins of 3 temples, an amphitheatre, &c. It lies 32 miles W. of Chalons. Lat. 46, 56, N. Long. 4, 23, E.

AUTUNOIS, the territory to which the above-mentioned city of Autun, in Burgundy, belongs.

AUTZ, a jurisdiction of Tuckum territory, in the duchy of Courland Proper; to it belong Candau probstey or priory, under which are 9 princely, and 14 noble, churches.

AUVEDE LA LESCAUT, a quarter or subdivision of Lille-Castellany, and government of French Flanders.

AUVERGNE, a government in France. This province, which takes its name from the ancient inhabitants Averni, is bounded on the east by Forez, on the north by Bourbonnois, on the west by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the south by Rouergne and Sevennes. Its extent from south to north is about 40 French leagues, and from west to east 30. It is divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne: the former lies among the mountains; and to the latter belongs the large valley of Limagne, through which runs the river Allier. Lower Auvergne, of which Clermont is the capital, is a very fruitful and pleasant country, abounding very much with wine, grain, pasture, fruit, and hemp. It is by far warmer, and more delightful and fertile, than the mountainous Upper Auvergne, which is extremely cold, and between 7 and 8 months of the year covered with snow; though here are very good pasture-grounds, well-stocked with cattle. The situation of the mountains causes a great variety and continual shifting of the winds, which blow contrary to one another; for which reason no wind-mills can be erected here. The principal rivers in this province are, the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon; the latter rises at Cantal, is very rapid, and but little navigable, running into the Allier.

At Pontgibaud is a silver mine, the profits of which do not quit the costs, and therefore it is not worked. The pit-coals at Brassac, and parts adjacent, are profitable. There is no province in France has more mineral springs than this. The highest mountains of Auvergne are the following, namely, Le Pui de Dome; Mons Dominans, which

is 810 toises above the surface of the earth; Le Cantal, which is 984 fathoms high; and Le Mont d'Or, whose height amounts to 1030 fathoms. The two last are covered with curious plants. The trade of this country is carried on not only in corn, wine, cattle, cheese, pit-coals, and other productions, but also in manufactures, as all kinds of silk stuffs, cloths, very fine laces, and paper, which last is reckoned the best in all Europe; and some thousands of the inhabitants get their bread in Spain as labourers.

Auvergne is an ancient county or earldom, which was raised to a duchy and peerage in the year 1360. But in 1531 it was again united to the crown, a small part of the old county excepted, which still bears the title of an earldom, and belongs to the ducal house of Bouillon. The whole country is subject to the parliament of Paris; but it has different laws: for in Lower Auvergne prevails a peculiar law of its own; but in Upper Auvergne they follow the Roman or civil law. Here are 5 large districts and 2 country bailiwicks. Under the governor of Auvergne are 2 general-lieutenants, and 2 deputy-governors.

AUXERRE, in Latin Autissiodorum, or Autisiodorum, the capital of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated partly upon a mountain on the Yonne, by means of which river it drives a good trade. It is the principal place of a collection of the aids, the seat of a provincial court, a chamber of tenths, chancery, royal provostship, a mayory, supreme bailiwick, particular district, forest-court, marshalsea, and salt-granary. Its bishop is under the metropolitan of Sens; has a diocese of 238 parishes, a yearly income of 35,000 livres, and he pays an assessment of 4400 florins to the court of Rome. His palace is a fine structure. Besides the cathedral and collegiate church, here are eight parish-churches, five abbeys, a seminary, a fine college, six convents, a commendary of the order of Malta, and two hospitals. It was taken by the English in 1358, who lost it in 1360. It lies 23 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47, 48, N. Long. 3, 39, E.

AUXERROIS, a subdivision of Burgundy, in France. It is an earldom and bailiwick, which extends from north to south, 9 French leagues, and from east to west about 5. It contains several vineyards.

AUXOIS (Le), in Latin Pagus Alesiensis, a subdivision of Burgundy, in France. It also comprehends a part of Duesmois, and was formerly an earldom.

AUXONNE, or **AUSSONNE**, the principal place of the county of the same name, and government of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Soane, over which is a fine bridge between both Burgundies. The town is fortified, has also an old strong castle,

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castle, is the seat of a collection, salt-house, district, and particular government. Here is only one parish-church, but three convents, and an hospital. It is 7 miles west of Dole. Lat. 47, 15, N. Long. 5, 22, E.

AUXUME, **AUXUMIS**, or **AXOME**, formerly the opulent metropolis of Ethiopia, according to Arrian and Nonnosus, in Photius, undoubtedly was the same city as the modern Axuma, or, as the Abassines call it, Afcum. The noble palace, beautiful structures, &c. this city was formerly so famous for, sufficiently appear from the present remains of it. It stands about 45 Portuguese miles from the Red-sea, and 36 miles north-west of the straits of Babelmandel, and in 14, 30, of N. Lat. It looks now like a village, being almost totally ruined, and scarcely affording shelter to 100 inhabitants. Some relate, here may be seen the remains of a magnificent temple, which have supported themselves against the injuries of time. Behind it (which was 110 feet in length, had 2 wings on each side, and a double porch, with an ascent of 12 steps) stand several obelisks of different sizes, and others have been thrown down by the Turks. When the Abassine monarchs were formerly crowned here, they sat on a throne of stone in the inner porch of this temple. The Ethiopians pretend, that this city was the residence of, queen Candace, and even of the famed queen of Sheba.

AUZIA, or **AUZZEA**, was a city of great antiquity, in Numidia, if, with Menander Ephefus, we suppose it to be the African city of that name, founded by Ithobaal (called in Scripture Eth-baal, and who was the father of Jezebel, the wife of king Ahab), king of Tyre. Tacitus tells us, that it was built in a small plain, surrounded on all sides with barren forests of vast extent. The ruins of this city are called, by the neighbouring Arabs, Sour Gullan, i. e. the Walls of the Antilopes, a great part whereof, flanked at proper distances with little square towers, is still remaining.

AW, or **AWON**, i. e. a river, running from Lochow, a fresh-water lake of Lorn, in Argyleshire, Scotland; and, after a course of about 6 or 7 miles, enters Lough-Ediff, which falls into the west-sea opposite to Mull, and abounds with salmon.

AWAS, or **AHUAS**, a large city of Khusestan, a province of Persia. It is situated on the banks of a little river, that falls into the Tigris, a little above its junction with the Euphrates, 68 miles from Suseter, towards the west.

AWERRI, the capital of a kingdom, and independent of the king of Benin Proper, a province of Guiney, in Africa.

AWEYDEN, an estate and seat of count Finckenstein, in the general bailiwick of Sehest, and circle of the latter name, in the kingdom of Prussia.

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AWFORD, or **ALFORD**, in Lincolnshire, a market-town, 5 miles from the sea, and 107 from London. Its market is on Tuesdays; and it has 2 fairs, on Whittsun-Tuesday, and November 8, for cattle and sheep. See **ALFORD**.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Kochen. Long. 11, 15, E. Lat. 48, 52, N.

AWRISH, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees, at Eggleton.

AWRUD, in Latin Auraria, a well-peopled town of Weissenburg-county, in Transylvania, a part of the kingdom of Hungary. It is the principal among the metal-towns, abounding in mines of gold and silver, and is the seat of the mine-chamber, or chancery.

AX, a river which rises near Chiddington, in Dorsetshire, and enters Devonshire at Ford; and 5 miles below is joined by a pretty large stream at Axminster, falling into the British Channel at Axmouth, 5 miles below Axminster.

AXBRIDGE, a neat market-town in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. W. of Wells, and 120 W. from London. It is situated on the river Axe, and is governed by a mayor, bailiff, recorder, &c. The mayor has 2 maces carried before him; and the town formerly sent members to parliament. It has 2 fairs, March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, toys, and cheese. Teafels are more cultivated hereabouts than in any other part of England. The church is large, and its tower has 2 antique statues; one on the east and the other on the west side; with a ring of 5 bells. Here is an alms-house, endowed. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 3, 10, W.

AXE, a river in Somersetshire, which runs into the Severn below Uphill.

AXEL, in Latin Axelum, a small, but strong town of Dutch Flanders. It is the principal place of one of the four manors between those of Asenede and Hulst, containing 12 villages under its jurisdiction, 14 miles north of Ghent. It was taken in 1452 by the duke of Burgundy, and dismantled, and afterwards made a strong fortress. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 3, 40, E.

AXEWAL, formerly a strong castle of Scara-borg territory, in West Gothland, Sweden; but now in ruins. Dahlberg has a view of it.

AXHOLM, a river island in the north-west part of Lindsey, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It is formed by the Trent, the Idle, and the Dun; and situated partly in this county, and partly in Yorkshire. It is 10 miles long and 4 broad; yields alabaster and flax in the middle parts. It is a marshy strip of land; and was anciently a forest, as is evident from the great number of very large oaks, firs, and other trees, found in it, particularly the second fort. When it was first overflowed is

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not certain; but it must have happened many centuries ago; which is apparent from the depth of the marshes.

AXIM, a small territory on the gold coast, in Africa. The climate here is so excessively moist, that it is proverbially said to rain 11 months and 29 days of the year. This excessive moisture renders it very unhealthy; but it produces great quantities of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. Here are also produced vast numbers of black cattle, goats, sheep, tame pigeons, &c. The whole country is filled with beautiful and populous villages; and the intermediate lands well cultivated; besides which the natives are very wealthy, from the constant traffic carried on with them by the Europeans for their gold. The capital, which is also called Axim, by some Achombone, stands under the cannon of the Dutch fort, St. Antonio. Behind, it is secured by a thick wood, that covers over the whole declivity of a neighbouring hill. Between the town and the sea runs an even and spacious shore of beautiful white sand. All the houses are separated by groves of cocoa and other fruit trees, planted in parallel lines, each of an equal width, and forming an elegant vista. The little river Axim crosses the town; and the coast is defended by a number of small pointed rocks, which project from the shore, and render all access to it dangerous. The capital is situated in Long. 24, 0, W. Lat. 5, 0, N. This canton is a kind of republic, the government being divided between the Caboceroes or chief men, and Manaceroes or young men. It must be observed, however, that in their courts there is not even a pretence of justice: whoever makes the most valuable presents to the judges is sure to gain his cause; the judges themselves alledging the gratitude due for the bribes received, as a reason; and if both parties happen to make presents of nearly equal value, they absolutely refuse to give the cause a hearing.

AXIOPOLI, anciently a town situated in that place where the Danube takes the name of Ister, and in the sangiacate of Silistre, belonging to Bulgaria, in Turkish Illyrium: but at present hardly the name of it remains.

AXMINSTER, a market-town and an old place, in Devonshire, on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 146 miles from London, and in the western road to it, and 22 miles east from Exeter. This town has a considerable trade for its kerseys, druggets, and other woollen manufactures. Its market is on Saturday, and its fairs on St. Mark's day, April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and first Wednesday after Sept. 29, for cattle. It stands on the river Axe; and king Athelstan, the Saxon, erected a minster here, for priests to pray for the souls of those buried in King's-field, who had been killed in the bloody battle of Brunaburg, in which

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he defeated the Danes. It is well supplied with fish from the coast-towns in its neighbourhood. The living is in the gift of the archbishop of York. Lat. 50, 40, N. Long. 3, 15, W.

AXSBERG, a sulphur-mine or factory, about a mile and a quarter from Oerebro, in East Nericia, a province of Sweden Proper. It is considerable for that mineral, and yields great profits. From the gravel dug here is first prepared sulphur, then vitriol, and last of all a red sort of colour.

AXTORN, a village of North Halland and South Gothland, in Sweden, where the battle of Falkenberg was fought in 1565, in which the Danes were defeated by the Swedes.

AXUM. See **AUXUME**.

AY, in Latin Ageium, a town of Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of this last name and Brie, in France. It is situated on the Marne; and in it is a royal mayory, under the bailiwick of Epernay. Its neighbourhood produces excellent wine. It lies 4 leagues from Rheims to the south, and opposite to Epernay.

AY. See **AYTON**.

AYAGH, one of the Andreanoffky Ostrova, the islands of St. Andrian. See **ANDREANOFFSKY-ISLANDS**.

AYAGISH, a burning mountain on the island of Aghunalahka.

AYAMONT, a town of Seville, one of the subdivisions of Andalusia, in Spain. It is situated at the mouth of the Guadiana, and has a commodious harbour. Near it is made good wine, but not strong. It gives the title of marquis to the houses of Zuniga and Guzman; and is 85 miles north-west of Cadiz. Lat. 37, 5, N. Long. 8, 5, W.

AYDON, or **HEYDON-BRIDGE**, Northumberland, 5 miles west of Hexham. Market on Tuesday, and a fair on July 21 and 3 days after. There is a bridge here over the south Tyne.

AYENNIS, a nation of wild Indians, in Florida.

AYERBANGIE, a town in the Indian island of Sumatra, which lies N. lat. 1. produces gold and pepper, and has a good harbour, which is but little frequented, because the natives will not scruple to murder a stranger, if they can get by it. It lies in a small but deep bay, and has 3 small islands before it, which makes it a most excellent harbour.

AYERVE, anciently Ebellium, a fine village of Aragon, in Spain.

AYETA, a little place of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy.

AYLESBURY, a manor-royal, in Buckinghamshire. See **AILESURY**.

AYLESFORD (Kent) on the river Medway, 4 miles to the north of Maidstone, 6 miles south of Rochester, and 28 from London. The parish is divided by the river. The north part, where the

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the church stands, is an ancient demesne, and has a constable of itself. The south part, which contains the manors of Preston and Milhale, was given by king Henry I. to the church of Rochester. Here is an hospital for 6 poor people, each to be allowed 10*l.* a year; also a charity-school, and a fair the 29th of June. Near this place, under the side of a hill, is a heap of stones resembling Stonehenge, on Salisbury-plain. The common people call it Keithcoty-house.

AYLSHAM, a populous and pleasant little town in Norfolk; where a court is kept for the duchy of Lancaster, as belonging to it.

AYMARAES, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in South-America; subject to the bishop of Cusco, 40 leagues south-west of that city. It abounds in sugars, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and silver, which are for the most part neglected, as it is but thinly inhabited.

AYMOUTH, EYMOUTH, or HAYMOUTH, a town of the Merse, in Scotland, with a small harbour, on the German-ocean, 6 miles north of Berwick. It is a good fishing-town; and here is plenty of claret. Lat. 55, 50, N. Long. 1, 50, W. It was fortified anciently to curb the garrison of Berwick.

AYRON, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish-sea.

AYTON, a little town of the Merse, or shire of Berwick, in the south division of Scotland. It stands on the bank of the Ay, with a ruinous church, unroofed.

AYX, or AIX, an island of France, at the mouth of the Charente, in the territory and government of Aunis. It lies 11 miles west of Rochfort, in the bay of Biscay, and is about 5 miles in circuit. It was taken by the English in 1757, when it had a fort, 8 mortars, and 30 guns, with a governor and a garrison consisting of 600 men: the works were destroyed and the place pillaged by the English. It produces grapes, which make an indifferent sort of wine; of both which we took all their stock and stripped the priest of the parish. It is thought that if this and the Isle de Madame were properly fortified, they would render Rochfort the most secure sea-port belonging to France.

AZAL, a town of Touraine, in France; seated on the river Indre. Long. 10, 35, E. Lat. 47, 18, N.

AZAMBUJA, a place of Santarem district, in Portuguese Estremadura. It belongs to count Val de Reys.

AZAMBUJEIRA, a place in the last-mentioned district and province.

AZAMOR, once one of the most considerable cities of Ducola, a province of Africa; situated on the gulph of the same name, formed by the mouth of the river of Ommirabi. It was very

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populous, and had an excellent fishery, when the Portuguese seized upon the place, which, after 5 years possession, they demolished and abandoned in 1513. It stands about 30 leagues south-west of Sallee, and 7 west of Mazagan. Lat. 33, N. Long. 7, 45, W.

AZANIA, that portion of Arcadia which king Arcas (from whom Arcadia had its name) when at his death he divided his kingdom among his sons, gave to Azan, his eldest, who thus called it after his own name.

AZAZENE, a Persian province beyond the Tigris, which was about the year 420 over-run and wasted by Ardaburios, the Roman general, in the reign of Theodosius II. after having gained a complete victory over Narses, whom Vararanes, king of Persia, had sent with a numerous army to oppose him. The battle was fought on the 3d of September, and the news of the victory brought on the 6th of that same month to Constantinople, though 700 miles distant from the nearest borders of Persia, by a famous courier of those times, named Palladius. He travelled with the same surprising expedition to what part soever he was sent; whence of him it was pleasantly said, that he had found means to reduce the Roman empire to a petty state.

AZEM, ASEM, or ACHEM, a kingdom contiguous to that of Ava, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded by Independent Tartary and Boutan on the north, by Tipra on the south, by part of China on the east, and by Mogul on the west. It is 90 German leagues from north-east to south-west, and about 40 where broadest. This is one of the best countries in Asia, producing all the necessaries of life, besides mines of gold and silver, steel, lead, iron, the best of gum-lacque, and store of coarse silk, which, though glossy, soon frets. Dogs' flesh is sold in their markets as the greatest dainty. They have very good grapes, of which, when dried, they make aqua vitæ. They make good salt of the green scum on their standing waters, after being dried and burnt, and the ashes boiled. They make another sort from the ashes of the leaves of Adam's fig-tree; and of the same ashes they make a lee, which renders their silk as white as snow; but they have no great plenty of these leaves. The king requires no subsidies; and, though he is the proprietor of the mines, employs none to work in them but slaves: so that the rest of his subjects live at ease, each having 4 wives. Both sexes have generally a good complexion; but those who live in the most southern parts are swarthy, and not so subject to wens in their throats as in the north. They have pendants of gold or silver at their ears. Both sexes wear their hair as long as possible, and are all naked except their pudenda; with a cap on their heads. They wear bracelets, which, when a man dies, are buried with him.

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him. They suffer no gold to be exported; but make it up into ingots, which pass in trade. They have silver pieces of two shillings value; and great quantities of their lacque are exported to China and Japan, for varnishing cabinets, &c. Its capital is Kemmeroose, or Guerguen. It was hardly known before Mirgimola, general of Aurengezebe, conquered it about the middle of the last century. He undertook this expedition with so much the more confidence, as that country had been without any wars for the space of 600 or 700 years, and the people had entirely neglected the use of arms. It was not difficult to conquer such a people; yet tradition attributes to them the invention of gunpowder, which passed from Azem to Pegu, and from Pegu to China, which has given occasion to say, that the Chinese were the authors of that discovery. It is said that in that war Mirgimola made prize of several pieces of cannon, which were all of iron.

AZEITAS, an inconsiderable place in an audience of the same name, in Portuguese Estremadura.

AZEITE, a mean place belonging to Pinhel district, in Beira, a province of Portugal.

AZEKAH, a city mentioned among those of the tribe of Judah, Joshua xv. 35. and near which the confederate kings were destroyed by a shower of hail.

AZMER, a town of the East-Indies, in the dominions of the great mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with a very strong castle. It is pretty large, and is sometimes visited by the mogul himself. It is about 62 leagues distant from Agra. The principal trade of this province is in salt-petre.

AZERE. See PINHEIRO.

AZERGUE, a small river of Lyonnois, a government of France.

AZEVEDO, a small district of Vienna, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

AZINCOURT. See AGINCOURT.

AZOPH. See ASOPH.

AZOO, the burying-place of the kings of Assem, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. In the temple, where they are buried with the idol they adored, is store of gold, silver, and other treasure, deposited in the vaults: for though they think that the good have plenty of all necessities in the other world, yet they believe that the wicked suffer hunger and other miseries; for which reason, not having so high an opinion of the sanctity of their monarchs, they bury riches with them, as well as their principal wives, officers, elephants, camels, hounds, &c. which they believe will serve them in

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the other world. Barbarity is joined to superstition in this funeral solemnity. At the king's death, the woman whom he has loved best, and the principal officers of his household, poison themselves, that they may have the glory of being interred with him, and of serving him in a future state. If a private person, all his friends and relations must assist at his funeral; and every one must throw into the grave the bracelets and other ornaments he wears.

AZORES, islands belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean, and situated between Africa and America: they are also called Terceiras, and the Flemish isles. They were discovered in 1449. The first name they take from Anser (a goose) on account of the great number of devouring birds like geese, hawks, eagles, and falcons, which were found here upon the first discovery of them; the second from the principal island, which is called Terceira; and the third name from the Flemings, who discovered them much about the same time as the Portuguese did. The whole number of these islands is nine; namely, Santa Maria, S. Miguel, Terceira, S. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. [See under these articles.] They are sometimes called the Western-islands, as lying west of Europe, between lat. 36 and 40, N. and between long. 25 and 33, W. Besides the abovementioned, are some other smaller islands, particularly one, which Kercher says started out of the sea, in the year 1638, like that of Santorini, in the Archipelago. The Terceira islands are discovered a great way off (Frazier says about 30 leagues) by a high mountain called the Pico, or Peak of Azores. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky and salubrious air; they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. They are exposed to violent earthquakes, as well as the vehement agitation of the waves which surround them, sometimes causing vast damage.

AZOTUS. See ASHDOD.

AZUA, a little town on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, at the bottom of a deep bay, and belongs to the Spaniards.

AZUAGA, a little town of Spanish Estremadura. It has a strong castle, and is a commendary of the order of Santiago.

AZUL, Rio, i. e. the Blue river, in California, in North-America. Father Kaino passed from this country into New Mexico, without crossing any other water than this. Lat. 35, N.

AZURARA, a district of Viseu, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It comprehends 13 parishes.

BAAL.

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BAAL, in the Hebrew tongue, signifies Lord; and hence is the name, generally in scripture, &c. frequently applied to the eastern idols; for instance;

BAAL PEOR, the latter name Peor being thought to be a part of the mountains Abarim, and the former, Baal, being supposed to be an idol in a temple standing on this mountain, and thence called Baal Peor, meaning the idol worshipped on Mount Peor. By partaking of the sacrifices offered to this idol, and worshipping it, the Israelites greatly provoked God, whilst they lay encamped at Shittim, Num. xxv. 1-5.

BAAL-PERAZIM, mentioned II. Sam. v. 20. it is evident from the circumstances of the Sacred History, lay either in the valley of Rephaim (which see,) or near it; and it seems to be the same that is called Mount Perazim, Isa. xxviii. 21.

BAALSHALISHA. In II. Kings, v. 42. we read of a man that came from Baalshalisha, and brought Elisha 20 loaves of barley, wherewith he fed 100 men, so that they left thereof. This place is in the Septuagint version writ Bætharifa, which, Eusebius and Jerom tell us, was a town in the borders of Diospolis, about 15 miles distant from it to the N. in the country of Thamna, whence it appears to have been situated in Mount Ephraim. And this description agrees well enough with what we read of the land of Shalisha (I. Sam. ix. 4). wherein this Baalshalisha probably was situated. For the land of Shalisha probably lay in Ephraim.

BAAR, a landgravate in the S. W. corner of the circle of Suabia, and in which country the Danube takes its rise. It hath several small towns, of which Furstenburg is the principal; also several villages and castles.

BAB. See **BABELMANDEL**.

BABA, one of the largest lieutenancies of Guayaquil, in South America, reaching to the skirts of the Cordillera, or Anga Marca mountains. It belongs to the jurisdiction of Latacunga. Besides the principal town of the same name, where the corregidor's deputy continually resides, it has other towns annexed to it, so as to be under one priest. Formerly the river Baba, which ran close to this town, by a canal being cut for watering a cocoa-

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plantation, has ever since inclined more to this last course, than to its original channel, and could not be stopped: so that it now runs some distance from the town. In this district abounds the cocoa-tree, which is generally no less than 18 or 20 feet high.

BABA. See **TOMI**.

BABADAGI, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, remarkable for the large eagles in its neighbourhood; from which the bowyers throughout Turkey and Tartary are furnished with feathers for their arrows; though only 12 quills, and those from the tail, can be used for this purpose; and they commonly cost a dollar each. It was taken by the Russians in 1771.

BABAHoyo, a village and custom-house, being the landing place in the river of Guayaquil, from that city. Here the merchandizes from Peru, and Terra Firma, and their respective provinces, are landed.

BABASZEK, in Latin Babina, a small town of Altsöhl county, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It has good arable lands belonging to it, and count Bereny is its proprietor.

BABEL-MANDEL, the Gate of Mourning; a famous strait in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Arabia Felix in Asia, and that of Adel and Zeila in Africa, at the entrance into the Red Sea. By some it is also called the Straits of Moka. It is narrow, and difficult to sail through, on account of the sand-banks. At the mouth of the strait is a small island called also Babel-Mandel, which is little else than a barren rock. Long. 44, 30, E. Lat. 12, 40. N.

BABENHAUSEN, a small town in a district of the same name, in the circle of Hanau Munzenburg. It has a castle, and stands on the river Gernsprinz, and was for some time the residence of the counts of Hanau. Here was a mint which was removed to Hanau. The district lies on the Mayne, and belonged formerly to the counts of Munzenburg, who, becoming extinct in the 13th century, it fell to the lord of Hanau, but now belongs to Hesse Cassel.

BABENTHAL, a village in the priory or probity of Kron-weissenburg, in Lower Alsace, now a government of France.

BABOCSA,

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BABOCSA, or **BABOTSA**, anciently a very strong castle of Simeghi county, belonging to the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in 1555, but the Imperialists retook and demolished it the succeeding year. After three years time it was repaired by order of king Ferdinand, but abandoned in 1566, which the Turks took possession of in 1595; but was again taken from them in the year 1600. At present it has no garrison.

BABOLITZA, **CARETHNA**, or **BABOLIZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Drave, between Posséga and Zygeth.

BABUYANES, Gemelli acquaints us, are little low Philippine islands, beyond Cape Boneador, opposite to New Segovia, at 8 leagues distance from it, and stretching out to the island Formosa and Lequios. In the nearest, which is conquered, are about 500 natives that pay tribute. It produces wax, ebony, botatas, (perhaps potatoes), cocoas, plantans, and other things, for the maintenance of the inhabitants, and of certain creatures called in the country language Babuyes, whence the name of babuyanés was derived.

BABYLON, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia or Chaldaea, and supposed to have stood in E. long. 42, 53. N. lat. 33, 0. Semiramis is said by some, and Belus by others, to have founded this city. But, by whomsoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar was the person who put the last hand to it, and made it one of the wonders of the world. The most famous works in and about it were the walls of the city, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging-gardens, the banks of the river, the artificial lake, and the canals.

The city was furrounded with walls, in thickness 87 feet, in height 350 feet, and in compass 480 furlongs or 60 of our miles. Thus Herodotus, who was himself at Babylon; and though some disagree with him in these dimensions, yet most writers give us the same, or near the same, as he does. Diodorus Siculus diminishes the circumference of these walls very considerably, and takes somewhat from the height of them, as in Herodotus; though he seems to add to their breadth, by saying, that 6 chariots might drive abreast thereon; while the former writes, that one chariot only might turn upon them; but then he places buildings on each side of the top of these walls; which, according to him, were but one story high; which may pretty well reconcile them together in this respect. It is observed, that those who gave the height of these walls but at 50 cubits, speak of them only as they were after the time of Darius Hystaspis, who had caused them to be beaten down to that level. These walls formed an exact square, each side of which was 120 furlongs, or 15 miles,

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in length; and were all built of large bricks cemented together with bitumen, which in a short time grows harder than the very brick and stone which it cements. The city was encompassed, without the walls, with a vast ditch filled with water, and lined with bricks on both sides; and, as the earth that was dug out of it served to make the bricks, we may judge of the depth and largeness of the ditch from the height and thickness of the walls. In the whole compass of the wall there were 100 gates, that is, 25 on each of the four sides, all made of solid brass. Between every two of these gates, at proper distances, were three towers, and four more at the four corners of this great square, and three between each of these corners and the next gate on either side, and each of these towers was ten feet higher than the walls. But this is to be understood only of those parts of the walls where towers were needful for defence. For some parts of them being upon a morass, and inaccessible by an enemy, there the labour and cost were spared, which, though it must have spoiled the symmetry of the whole, must be allowed to have favoured of good economy; though that is what one would not have expected from a prince who had been so determined, as Nebuchadnezzar must have been, to make the city complete both for strength and beauty. The whole number, then, of these towers amounted to no more than 250; whereas a much greater number would have been necessary to have made the uniformity complete all round. From the 25 gates in each side of this square, there was a straight street, extending to the corresponding gate in the opposite wall; whence the whole number of the streets must have been but 50; but then they were each about 15 miles long, 25 of them crossing the other 25 exactly at right angles. Besides these whole streets, we must reckon four half-streets, which were but rows of houses facing the four inner sides of the walls. These four half-streets were properly the four sides of the city within the walls, and were each of them 200 feet broad, the whole streets being about 150 of the same. By this intersection of the 50 streets, the city was divided into 676 squares, each of four furlongs and an half on each side, or two miles and a quarter in compass. Round these squares on every side towards the streets stood the houses, all of three or four stories in height, and beautified with all manner of ornaments; and the space within each of these squares was all void, and taken up by yards, or gardens, and the like, either for pleasure or convenience.

A branch of the Euphrates divided the city into two, running through the midst of it, from N. to S. over which, in the very middle of the city, was a bridge, a furlong in length, or rather more, and indeed much more, if we hearken to others, who say it was no less than five stades or furlongs in length.

length, though but 30 feet broad, a difference we shall never be able to decide: this bridge, however, is said to have been built with wonderful art, to supply a defect in the bottom of the river, which was all sandy. At each end of this bridge were two palaces; the old palace on the east side, the new one on the west side of the river; the former of which took up four of the squares above-mentioned, and the latter nine. The temple of Belus, which stood next to the old palace, took up another of the same squares.

The whole city stood in a large flat or plain, in a very fat and deep soil; that part or half of it, on the east side of the river, was the old city; and the other on the west was added by Nebuchadnezzar, both being included within the vast square bounded by the walls aforesaid. The form of the whole was seemingly borrowed from Nineveh, which was also 480 furlongs; but, though it was equal in dimensions to this city, it was less with respect to its form, which was a parallelogram, whereas that of Babylon was an exact square. It is supposed, that Nebuchadnezzar, who had destroyed that old seat of the Assyrian empire, proposed that this new one should rather exceed it; and that it was in order to fill it with inhabitants, that he transported such numbers of the captives from other countries hither; though that is what may be disputed, seeing he therein only followed the constant practice of the kings of Assyria, who thought this the most certain means of assuring their conquests either to themselves or their posterity.

But it plainly appears, that it was never wholly inhabited; so that, even in the meridian of its glory, it may be compared with the flower of the field, which flourishes to-day, and to-morrow is no more. It never had time to grow up to what Nebuchadnezzar had visibly intended to have made it; for, Cyrus removing the seat of the empire soon after to Shushan, Babylon fell by degrees to utter decay: yet it must be owned, that no country was better able to support so vast and populous a city, had it been completed up to its first design. But so far was it from being finished according to its original design, that, when Alexander came to Babylon, Quintus Curtius tells us, "No more than 90 furlongs of it were then built;" which can be no otherwise understood than of so much in length; and, if we allow the breadth to be as much as the length (which is the utmost that can be allowed), it will follow, that no more than 8100 square furlongs were then built upon: but the whole space within the walls contained 14,400 square furlongs; and therefore there must have been 6300 square furlongs remaining unbuilt; which, Curtius tells us, were ploughed and sown. And, besides this, the houses were not contiguous, but all built with a void space on each side, between house and house.

The next great work of Nebuchadnezzar was the temple of Belus. The wonderful tower, however, that stood in the middle of it, was not his work, but was built many ages before; that, and the famous tower of Babel, being, as is commonly supposed, one and the same structure. This tower is said to have been composed of 8 pyramidal ones, raised above one another, and by Herodotus said to have been a furlong in height; but as there is an ambiguity in his expression, it has been disputed whether each of the towers was a furlong in length, or the whole of them taken together. On the latter supposition, which is the most probable, this tower must have exceeded the highest of the Egyptian pyramids by 179 feet, though it fell short of its breadth at the basis by 33. The way to go up was by stairs on the outside round it; whence it seems most likely, that the whole ascent was, by the benching in, drawn in a sloping line from the bottom to the top 8 times round it; and that this made the appearance of 8 towers, one above the other. Till the times of Nebuchadnezzar, it is thought, this tower was all the temple of Belus; but as he did by the other ancient buildings of the city, so he did by this, making great additions thereto, by vast edifices erected round it, in a square of 2 furlongs on every side, and just a mile in circumference, which exceeded the square at the temple of Jerusalem by 1800 feet. On the outside of these buildings was a wall, which inclosed the whole; and, in consideration of the regularity wherewith this city was to all appearance marked out, it is supposed, that this wall was equal to the square of the city wherein it stood, and so is concluded to have been two miles and an half in circumference. In this wall were several gates leading into the temple, and all of solid brass; which it is thought may have been made out of the brazen sea, and brazen pillars, and other vessels and ornaments of the kind, which Nebuchadnezzar had transported from Jerusalem; for in this temple he is said to have dedicated his spoils from that of Jerusalem.

In this temple were several images or idols of massy gold, and one of them, said to have been 40 feet in height; the same, as supposed, with that which Nebuchadnezzar consecrated in the plains of Dura. For though this last is said to have been 60 cubits, or 90 feet high, these dimensions appear so incredible, that it has been attempted to reconcile them into one, by supposing, that in the 90 feet the height of the pedestal is included, and that the 40 feet are for the height of the statue without the pedestal; and, being said to have weighed 1000 talents of Babylon, it is thence computed, that it was worth 3 millions and a half of our money. In a word, the whole weight of the statues and decorations, in Diodorus Siculus, amounting to 5000 and odd talents in gold, the whole is estimated at above 21 millions of our money;

ney; and a sum about equal to the same, in treasure, utensils, and ornaments, not mentioned, is allowed for.

Next to this temple, on the east side of the river, stood the old palace of the kings of Babylon, being four miles in circumference. Exactly opposite to it, on the other side of the river, was the new palace built by Nebuchadnezzar, 8 miles in circumference, and consequently four times as big as the old one.

But nothing was more wonderful at Babylon than the hanging-gardens, which Nebuchadnezzar made in compliance to his wife Amyte; who, being a Mede, and retaining a strong inclination for the mountains and forests of her own country, was desirous of having something like them at Babylon. They are said to have contained a square of four plethra, or 400 feet, on each side; and to have consisted of terraces one above another, carried up to the height of the wall of the city, the ascent from terrace to terrace being by steps ten feet wide. The whole pile consisted of substantial arches upon arches, and was strengthened by a wall surrounding it on every side, 22 feet thick; and the floors on each of them were laid in this order: first, on the tops of the arches was laid a bed or pavement of stones 16 feet long, and 4 feet broad; over this was a layer of reed mixed with a great quantity of bitumen; and over this two courses of brick, closely cemented together with plaster; and over all these were thick sheets of lead, and on these the earth or mould of the garden. This flooring was designed to retain the moisture of the mould; which was so deep, as to give root to the greatest trees which were planted upon every terrace, together with great variety of other vegetables pleasing to the eye. Upon the uppermost of these terraces was a reservoir, supplied by a certain engine with water from the river, from whence the gardens on the other terraces were supplied.

The other works attributed to Nebuchadnezzar by Berosus and Abydenus, were the banks of the river, the artificial canals, and the great artificial lake said to have been sunk by Semiramis. The canals were cut out on the east side of the Euphrates, to convey the waters of that river, when it overflowed its banks, into the Tigris, before they reached Babylon. The lake was on the west side of Babylon; and, according to the lowest computation, 40 miles square, 160 in compass, and in depth 35 feet, as we read in Herodotus, or 75, as Megasthenes will have it; the former, perhaps, measured from the surface of the sides, and the latter from the tops of the banks that were cast up upon them. This lake was dug to receive the waters of the river, while the banks were building on each side of it. But both the lake, and the canal which led to it, were preserved after that work was completed, being found of great use, not only to prevent all

overflowings, but to keep water all the year, as in a common reservoir, to be let out, on proper occasions, by sluices, for the improvement of the land.

The banks were built of brick and bitumen, on both sides of the river, to keep it within its channel; and extended on each side throughout the whole length of the city, and even farther, according to some, who reckon they extended 160 furlongs, or 20 miles; whence it is concluded they must have begun 2 miles and a half above the city, and have been continued an equal distance below it, the length of the city being no more than 15 miles. Within the city they were built from the bottom of the river, and of the same thickness with the walls of the city itself. Opposite to each street, on either side of the river, was a brazen gate in the said wall, with stairs leading down from it to the river; these gates were open by day, and shut by night.

Berosus, Megasthenes, and Abydenus, attribute all these works to Nebuchadnezzar; but Herodotus tells us, the bridge, the banks, and the lake, were the work of a queen after him, called Nitocris, who may have finished what Nebuchadnezzar left imperfect, and thence have had the honour this historian gives her of the whole.

The tower or temple stood till the time of Xerxes. But that prince, on his return from the Grecian expedition, having first plundered it of its immense wealth, demolished the whole, and laid it in ruins. Alexander, on his return to Babylon from his Indian expedition, proposed to rebuild it, and accordingly set 10,000 men at work to clear away the rubbish. But, his death happening soon after, a stop was put to all farther proceedings in that design. After the death of that conqueror, the city of Babylon began to decline apace; which was chiefly owing to the neighbourhood of Seleucia, built by Seleucus Nicator, as is said, out of spite to the Babylonians, and peopled with 500,000 persons drawn from Babylon, which by that means continued declining till the very people of the country were at a loss to tell where it had stood.

Such is the description we have by ancient historians of the grandeur of this city; which, if these accounts are not exaggerated, must have exceeded every piece of human grandeur that hath yet appeared. Many of the moderns, however, are of opinion that these magnificent descriptions are very far from being true; although it is certain that few other arguments can be brought against the reality of them, than that we do not see things of a similar kind executed in our own days. President Goguet, in his arguments against the truth of the foregoing relation, says, "all these works, so marvellous in the judgment of antiquity, appear to me to have been extremely exaggerated by the authors who have spoken of them. How can we conceive, in effect, that the walls of Babylon could have been 318 feet high,

high, and 81 in thickness, in a compass of near 10 leagues?" &c. &c. See BABYLONIA.

BABYLON, a town of Egypt, near the eastmost branch of the river Nile, now supposed to be Grand Cairo, or this city to stand near its ruins. Long. 31, 12, E. Lat. 30, 5, N.

BABYLONIA, or CHALDÆA, a kingdom of Asia, and the most ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, who also, according to the margin of our Bibles, founded Nineveh, the capital of the kingdom of Assyria. Indeed these two kingdoms seem to have always continued in such a state of friendship that we can scarce help thinking they must have been the same, or perhaps Babylonia was for some time a province of Assyria. Nothing certain is known concerning either of them, except what may be gathered from Scripture. From thence we learn, that in the days of Abraham there was a king of Shinar, called Amraphel, who, under the king of Elam, or Persia, made war upon the Canaanites. From this time we have nothing that can be depended upon till the days of Nabonassar, the first king of Babylon mentioned in Ptolemy's canon. It is plain, indeed, both from Scripture and profane history, that Babylonia subsisted as a distinct kingdom from Assyria even when the latter was in all its glory. The most probable account of the matter is this: The empire of Assyria was founded by Pul, on the ruins of that of Damascus or Syria, in the days of Menahem, king of Judah. This king left two sons, Tiglath-Pileser and Nabonassar. To the former he bequeathed the empire of Assyria, and to the latter that of Babylonia. Tiglath-Pileser resided at Nineveh, the original seat of the Assyrian empire; while Nabonassar, who was the younger brother, held his residence at Babylon. As the two kingdoms were governed by princes of the same family, we may well suppose a perfect harmony to have reigned between them, the younger branch at Babylon acknowledging a kind of subjection to the elder at Nineveh. That the Babylonian empire was of Assyrian origin we are assured by the prophet Isaiah in the following words: "Behold the land of the Chaldeans: this people was not till the Assyrian founded it for them that dwelt in the wilderness; they set up the towers thereof; they built the palace thereof." As to the kingdom of Assyria, the Scripture mentions only 5 kings, viz. Pul, Tiglath-Pileser, Shalmanaser, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon; whose history, as related by the sacred writers, it is needless to mention particularly here. From the days of Nabonassar to Nabopolassar, that is, from the year before Christ 747 to 626, the kings of Babylon made no figure, and were therefore probably in a state of dependence on the kings of Assyria; but at that time, in the reign of Chyniladan, the Sardanapalus of the Greeks, Nineveh

was taken and destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, and the seat of the empire transferred to Babylon. This Nabopolassar was the father of the famous Nebuchadnezzar, for whose history we must refer to the sacred writers; and from his time to that of the Belshazzar of Daniel, and Nabonadius of other authors, the history of Babylon is little better than a mere blank. Of the reduction of Babylonia by Cyrus, which happened at this time, we have the following account:

War had been begun betwixt the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians, in the reign of Neriglissar, father of Nabonadius, which had been carried on with very bad success on the side of the Babylonians. Cyrus, who commanded the Median and Persian army, having subdued the several nations inhabiting the great continent from the Ægean sea to the Euphrates, bent his march towards Babylon. Nabonadius, hearing of his march, immediately advanced against him with an army. In the engagement which ensued the Babylonians were defeated; and the king, retreating to his metropolis, was blocked up and closely besieged by Cyrus. The reduction of this city was no easy enterprise. The walls were of a prodigious height, the number of men to defend them very great, and the place stored with all sorts of provisions for 20 years. Cyrus, despairing of being able to take such a city by storm, caused a line of circumvallation to be drawn quite round it, with a large and deep ditch; reckoning, that if all communication with the country were cut off, the besieged would be obliged to surrender through famine. That his troops might not be too much fatigued, he divided his army into 12 bodies, appointing each body its month to guard the trenches; but the besieged, looking upon themselves to be out of all danger, by reason of their high walls and magazines, insulted him from the ramparts, and looked upon all the trouble he gave himself as so much unprofitable labour.

After Cyrus had spent two whole years before Babylon, without making any progress in the siege, he at last thought of the following stratagem, which put him in possession of it. He was informed that a great annual solemnity was to be held at Babylon; and that the inhabitants on that occasion were accustomed to spend the whole night in drinking and debauchery. This he therefore thought a proper time for surprising them; and accordingly sent a strong detachment to the head of the canal leading to the great lake, with orders, at a certain time, to break down the great bank which was between the lake and the canal, and to turn the whole current into the lake. At the same time he appointed one body of troops at the place where the river entered the city, and another where it came out; ordering them to march in by the head of the river as soon as they should find it fordable. Towards the evening

he opened the head of the trenches on both sides the river above the city, that the water might discharge itself into them; by which means, and the breaking down of the great dam, the river was soon drained. Then the two above-mentioned bodies of troops, according to their orders, entered the channel; the one commanded by Gobryas, and the other by Gadates: and finding the gates all left open, by reason of the disorders of that riotous night, they penetrated into the very heart of the city without opposition; and meeting, according to agreement, at the palace, they surprised the guards, and cut them in pieces. Those who were in the palace opening the gates to know the cause of this confusion, the Persians rushed in, took the palace, and killed the king, who came out to meet them sword in hand. Thus an end was put to the Babylonian empire; and Cyrus took possession of Babylonia for one called in Scripture Darius the Mede, most probably Cyaxares II. uncle to Cyrus. From this time Babylonia never was erected into a distinct kingdom, but hath always followed the fortune of those great conquerors who at different times have appeared in Asia. It is now frequently the object of contention between the Turks and Persians.

The Assyrian and Babylonian history, according to the Greek writers, is so dark and full of fable that we have not thought proper to trouble our readers with it, especially as the whole is contained in the transactions of a few sovereigns, viz. Ninus, Semiramis, Ninyas, and Sardanapalus, rulers of Assyria; and Belshazzar, or Nanybrus, the first king of Babylon. Concerning the nature of the country, manners, customs, &c. of the ancient Babylonians, the following account is collected by M. Sabbathier.

"As all the nations under the dominion of Cyrus, beside the ordinary tributes, were obliged to maintain him and his army, the monarch and his troops were supported by all Asia. The country of Babylon alone was obliged to maintain him 4 months of the year; its fertility, therefore, yielded a third of the produce of Asia. The government of this country, which the Persians term satrapy, was richer and more extensive than any of the rest. It maintained for the king, besides the war-horses, a stud of 800 stallions and 16,000 mares. So great a number of Indian dogs were likewise bred in this province for the king that 4 of its cities kept those animals; and, in return, they were exempted from all taxes and tributes. It rained very seldom in this country, according to Herodotus. The earth was watered by the river, which was here diffused by human industry, as the Nile is over Egypt by nature: for all the country of Babylonia was divided by canals, the greatest of which was navigable, and flowed from south to north, from the Euphrates to

the Tigris. In short, it was one of the finest countries for corn in the world; but for producing trees, the fig-tree, the vine, and the olive, it was not famous. It was so luxuriant in grain, that it commonly yielded an hundred times more than what was sown; and in its good years it yielded 300 times more than it received. The leaves of its wheat and barley were 4 inches broad. 'Though I know,' says Herodotus, 'that the millet and the sesame of that country grow to the size of trees, I will not describe them particularly, lest those who have not been in Babylonia should think my account fabulous.'

"They had no oil but what they made from Indian corn. The country abounded with palm-trees, which grew spontaneously; and most of them bore fruit, of which the inhabitants made bread, wine, and honey. They cultivated these trees and their fig-trees in the same manner. Some of them, as of other trees, the Greeks called male ones. They tied the fruit of the male to the trees which bore dates; that the mosquito, leaving the male, might cause the date to ripen, by penetrating it; for without that assistance it came not to maturity. Mosquitos bred in the male palms, as in the wild fig-trees.

"But we must not here omit to give an account of the peculiar and surprising construction of their boats of skins, in which they sailed along the river to Babylon. These boats were invented by the Armenians, whose country lay north from Babylonia. They made them with poles of willow, which they bent, and covered with skins; the bare side of the skins they put outwards; and they made them so tight that they resembled boards. The boats had neither prow nor stern, but were of a round form, like a buckler. They put straw on the bottom. Two men, each with an oar, rowed them down the river, laden with different wares, but chiefly with palm-wine. Of these boats some were very large, and some very small. The largest carried the weight of 500 talents. There was room for an ass in one of their small boats; they put many into a large one. When they had unloaded, after their arrival at Babylon, they sold the poles of their boats, and the straw; and, loading their asses with the skins, returned to Armenia: for they could not sail up the river, its current was so rapid. For this reason they made their boats of skins, instead of wood; and on their return to Armenia with their asses, they applied the skins to their former use.

"As to their dress, they wore a linen shirt, which came down to their feet. Over it they wore a woollen robe; their outer garment was a white vest. Their shoes resembled those of the Thebans. They let their hair grow. On their heads they wore a turban. They rubbed their bodies all over

over with fragrant liquors. Each man had a ring on his finger; and an elegant cane in his hand, with an apple at the top, or a rose, a lily, or an eagle, or some other figure: for they were not suffered to use canes without devices.

"With regard to their policy, Herodotus thinks that their best law was one which the Heneti, an Illyrian people, likewise observed in every town and village. When the girls were marriageable, they were ordered to meet in a certain place, where the young men likewise assembled. They were then sold by the public crier; but he first sold the most beautiful one. When he had sold her at an immense price, he put up others to sale, according to their degrees of beauty. The rich Babylonians were emulous to carry off the finest women, who were sold to the highest bidders. But as the young men, who were poor, could not aspire to have the fine women, they were content to take the ugliest with the money which was given them: for when the crier had sold the handsomest, he ordered the ugliest of all the women to be brought, and asked if any one was willing to take her with a small sum of money? Thus she became the wife of him who was most easily satisfied, and thus the finest women were sold; and, from the money which they brought, small fortunes were given to the ugliest, and to those who had any bodily infirmity. A father could not marry his daughter as he pleased; nor was he who bought her allowed to take her home, without giving security that he would marry her. But, after the sale, if the parties were not agreeable to each other, the law enjoined that the purchase-money should be restored. The inhabitants of any of their towns were permitted to buy wives at these auctions. Such were the early customs of the Babylonians.

"But they afterwards made a law, which prohibited the inhabitants of different towns to intermarry, and by which husbands were punished for treating their wives ill. When they had become poor by the ruin of their metropolis, fathers used to prostitute their daughters for gain. There was a sensible custom among the Babylonians, worthy to be related. They brought their sick into the forum, to consult those who passed on their diseases; for they had no physicians. They asked those who approached the sick, if they ever had the same distemper? if they knew any one who had had it? and how it was cured? Hence, in this country, every one who saw a sick person was obliged to go to him, and inquire into his distemper. They embalmed their dead with honey; and their mourning was like that of the Egyptians.

"There were 3 Babylonian tribes, who lived only upon fish, and who prepared them in the following manner: they dried them in the sun, and then beat them in a mortar to a kind of flour, which

after they had sifted through linen, they baked it in rolls.

"The Babylonians at first worshipped only the sun and the moon; but they soon multiplied their divinities. They deified Baal, Bel, or Belus, one of their kings, and Merodach-Baladan. They also worshipped Venus, under the name of Mylitta. She and Belus were the principal deities of the Babylonians. They counted their day from sun-rise to sun-rise. They solemnized 5 days of the year with great magnificence, and almost the same ceremonies with which the Romans celebrated their Saturnalia.

"The Babylonians were very much addicted to judicial astrology. Their priests, who openly professed that art, were obliged to commit to writing all the events of the lives of their illustrious men; and on a fancied connection between those events and the motions of the heavenly bodies, the principles of their art were founded. They pretended that some of their books, in which their historical transactions and revolutions were accurately compared with the courses of the stars, were thousands of years old. This assertion of their judicial astrologers we may reasonably dispute; but that their astronomers had made a long series of observations is incontestably true. It is certain that some of those observations were extant in the days of Aristotle, and that they were older than the empire of the Babylonians."

BACA, a small river of Portuguese Estremadura.

BACA, or BAZA, anciently Basti, the capital of the Bastitani, an old and pretty large town of Granada, in Spain. It lies in the valley called Hoya de Baca, on the river Guadalentin, and diocese of Guadix. It is walled, has 4 gates, and an old castle. It contains 3 parishes, one a collegiate, with 5 monasteries, as many nunneries, and an hospital. King Ferdinand took it from the Moors in 1489. Its neighbourhood produces wine, grain, flax, and hemp. It lies 35 miles north-west of Almeria. Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 3, 6, W.

BACACUM, a town of the Nervii, in Gallia Belgica; now Bavay, in Hainault. Long. 3, 40, E. Lat. 50, 25, N.

BACAIM, a handsome sea-port town of the kingdom of Visapour, on the Malabar coast, in Asia. It is subject to the Portuguese. Long. 73, 10; E. Lat. 19, 0, N.

BACANO, a small place belonging to the province called St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclesiastic State, and middle division of Italy. Here the papal chamber has good sulphur works. It gives its name to a lake, from which the river Varca issues, which was anciently called Cremera, and famous for the defeat of the Roman Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACAR, or BAKAR, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, in the East-Indies, in Asia. It is

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is bounded on the N. by Jamba; on the W. by Dehli; on the E. by the Ganges; and on the S. by Sanbal. Its quota of forces is 4000 horse and 8000 foot, with a revenue of 300,000 l. sterling.

BACARA, a castellany, in the government of Metz; the profitable lordship of which belongs to the bishop of this last name, but the sovereignty of it to the duke of Lorraine.

BACARACH, or **BACCHARACH**, a small town in the bailiwick of the same name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, and subject to the elector. It is situated on an ascent near the W. shore of the Rhine. The wine in these parts is excellent. The town is commanded by the castle of Staleck. And on the side of the river next the town is Holy-island, where a toll is exacted. It lies 10 miles E. of Sinneren, and 18 W. from Mentz. Lat. 50, 3. N. Long. 7, 5, E.

BACARDO, a large village of Riviera di Ponente, or the western part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and upper division of Italy.

BACASERAI, or **BASCHASARAY**, in Latin Baccasara, the capital of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, and the seat of the Chan. It stands on the Kabarta, which runs through it. The neighbouring country is pleasant, having gardens, orchards, baths, &c. Here is a mosque, where the Chans are buried. In 1736 the Russians took it from the Turks. It lies 60 miles S. of Precop. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 35, 10, E.

BACEM, or **BACCIAIM**, a port-town of Cambaia, in the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, belonging to the Portuguese, in lat. 19, 20, N. Long. 72, 10, E.

BACH, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolu, seated on the river Danube; formerly a bishop's see.

BACHE, a small river in Montgomeryshire; which runs into the Dungum.

BACHIA. See **BATH**.

BACHIAN Isle, one of the Molucca or Clove Islands, belonging to the Dutch, in Asia. It lies under the equinoctial, and in long. 125, 5, E.

BACHMUT, a town belonging to a district of the same name, in the government of Woronez and Asof, in European Russia. It stands on the river Bachmut; partly upon an eminence on its western shore, and partly upon a plain on its eastern side: the former is covered by a citadel; and besides, both are fortified. For the defence of the salt-works of this country, the Imperial salt-chamber maintains one battalion of regular infantry, and a company of Cossacs, consisting of 100 men. The parts between Donez, Don, the Palus Mæotis, Mius, and Kalmius, not only surpass all the land of Little Russia in goodness, but have also several signs of ore.

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BACHTA, a river of Asiatic Russia, joining its waters with the Jenesei on the right.

BACHU, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Astracan. Long. 49, 5, E. Lat. 40, 0, N.

BACKNANG, a town in a delightful valley on the Murr, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and has a rich cathedral, founded in 1116. The Jesuits possessed this place from 1626 to 1648. Here is a special superintendancy, and the town with the castle of Reichenberg, about 1297, descended to the counts of Wurtemberg from the margrave of Baden. In 1635 and in 1693 it was wholly destroyed by fire.

BACOLA, a town of Bengal, in the Mogul empire and East-Indies, in Asia; which the Sanfons place under the tropic of Cancer. The houses here are neat and high, the streets large, and the people naked, except a linen wrapper about their middle. The women wear silver chains and rings about their necks, legs, and arms; and the poorer sort have them of ivory or copper.

BACSFALVA, a large village of Vaik jurisdiction, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Here is a famous Franciscan convent, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

BACTRIANA, or **BACTRIA**, a country, once (and now a province) on the N. E. of ancient Persia, lay next to E. from Aria, and may be computed as part of the Corasan (Aria being the other part). The most considerable towns were Bactria, Maracanda, Charracharta. It was in the first ages a kingdom, and a very famous one too, and in later times it boasted 1000 cities. That part of Bactria which was watered by the river Oxus is described by the ancients as a very fruitful country, abounding with pastures, and well stocked with cattle of very large size; but the southern parts were nothing but sandy deserts, without any tract or beaten way, insomuch that travellers used to rest in the daytime, and pursue their journey in the night, guiding themselves by the stars, as on the sea, not without danger of being buried in the sand. The Bactrians in general (consisting of several nations) were reckoned good soldiers, being always at war, either among themselves or the neighbouring nations, and enemies to all manner of luxury. Pliny tells us they used to expose their old people, when they attained to a certain age, to be devoured by fierce mastiffs, which they kept for that purpose, and called sepulchral dogs. He adds that they allowed their daughters to keep company with whom they pleased, and that incontinency was no ways disreputable even to the women. As to government, they were ruled by kings in the earliest ages. Zoroaster is said by Eusebius to have reigned in Bactria. Bactria was subdued, first by the Assyrians, and

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and afterwards by the Persians under Cyrus the Great. It fell afterwards under the Macedonians, and was held by the successors of Seleucus Nicator till the reign of Antiochus Theos, when Theodotus, from governor of that province, became king. The kings whom we find mentioned as reigning in Bactria in the times of the emperor Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Valerian, were all of Scythian extraction; but the Scythians were in their turn driven out by the Huns, who reigned in Bactria, as we find in modern historians, in the time of Ladislaus IV. king of Hungary. This Bactria is now part of the present Usbec Tartary, and was the native country of the late famous Kouli Kan, or Shah Nadir.

BACTRUS, one of the ancient names of the river Amou, in Tartary.

BADAGSHAN, a very ancient city of Great Bukharia, in the provinces of Balkh, situated at the foot of those high mountains which separate Iodostan from Great Tartary. The city is exceedingly strong by its situation; and belongs to the chan of Proper Bukharia, who uses it as a kind of state-prison to secure those he is jealous of. The town is not very large, but well built, and very populous. It stands on the north side of the river Amu, about 100 miles from its source, and is a great thoroughfare for the caravans designed for Little Bukharia. The inhabitants are enriched by mines of gold, silver, and rubies, which are in the neighbourhood; and those who live at the foot of the mountains gather a great quantity of gold and silver dust, brought down in the spring by torrents occasioned by the melting of the snow on the top.

BADAJOS, a city, and the capital of Spanish Estremadura, and a frontier-town against Portugal. It stands upon an eminence, on the S. side of the Guadiana; and is divided into the Upper and Lower town. It is not a large place; but has good houses, pretty broad streets, fine churches, some convents, and an extensive college. The bishop, who has a yearly income of 16,000 ducats, is a suffragan to the archbishop of Santiago. Its fortifications are antique: but it has some modern out-works, a castle fortified in the modern taste, called St. Michael; and on the farther side of the river the castle of St. Christoval, which particularly covers the old Roman stone-bridge over the river, that is 700 paces long, 14 broad, and is quite straight. In the time of the Romans this town was called Colonia Pacensis, and Pax Julia, or Pax Augusta, which last name the Moors corrupted into Bax Augos, out of which was at last formed Badajos. In the years 1658 and 1705 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Portuguese: in the latter siege they were in conjunction with some of the confederates. The neighbouring country is extremely fruitful, and its flocks of sheep yield very fine wool. It lies 12 miles E. of Elvas,

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and 186 S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 38, 45, N. Long. 7, 20, W.

BADANETHA, according to Pliny, was the chief city of the ancient Thamydeni, who inhabited part of the coast of the Arabian Gulph; and Golius believes them to have inhabited a good part at least of the province of Hejaz, and particularly that district wherein Hagr or Al Hejr (the Egra or Agra of Stephanus and Ptolemy) was situated; which shews them to have been nearly related to the Saracens.

BADDLESMORE, a village in Kent, 8 miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linen and toys.

BADELONA, or **BADALÓN**, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, with a fortress, on the Mediterranean. It lies 10 miles E. of Barcelona, where king Charles II. and lord Peterborough landed, when, in the year 1704, they laid siege to the last mentioned city. Lat. 41, 12, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

BADELUNDSÄHS, a long and narrow strip of sand, about half a mile from Westeråhs, a town of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper; upon which the Danes were defeated in the year 1521.

BADEN, a marquissate belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It is divided between two princes of the same family; namely, Baden and Durlach. The former, who is also called Baden-hochberg, or Baden-baden, is Roman Catholic; and the latter, Baden-durlach, is Lutheran. This country, one of the finest in Germany, extends along the eastern banks of the Rhine, between the Brisgaw and the duchy of Wirtemberg, opposite to Alsace, with the Palatinate on the north, the Black-forest on the east, Alsace on the west, and Swisserland on the south; to which it passes on a little below Philippsburgh on the north in a narrow tract, except where it is separated by the Brisgaw. It is near 60 miles long and 20 broad; and is very populous, abounding in corn and wine, but especially hemp, which they sell to the Dutch and Flemings.

Here are several free-stone quarries, and marble of all colours: and in Sponheim they have agate, which is polished and exported. It is besides full of villages and fine gardens. They have several woods of chesnut, where are large herds of swine. The Rhine, Entz, Wurb, Phints, &c. yield plenty of fish, as the chaces and parks do of venison and fowl. But the most considerable gain of the inhabitants arises from their baths and mineral springs, from which the principal towns take their names. The people, who are good soldiers, are greatly civilized, from the resort of strangers to their baths. By the treaty of Munster, the two branches act by turns in the general diet of the empire and circle of Suabia.

The estates of Baden-baden are, 1. the Upper Marquissate, containing the baronies of Baden, Beinheim,

Bühl, Gravenstein, Ettlingen, Sultzberg, Stollhofen, Radstadt, and Molberg; 2. part of the county of Eberstein; 3. half of the county of Sponheim; 4. the lordship of Usenbers; 5. nine towns in Bohemia, which came to them by marriage; 6. the county of Guntzberg, betwixt Ulm and Augsburg, and the fort of Keil: the two last of which were given by the emperor to prince Lewis of Baden, as a reward for his great services; but by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, the latter of these places was restored to the emperor. The Margrave however enjoys the profitable part of its sovereignty.

The estates of Baden-dourlach, nearly equal to the former, are, 1. the Lower Marquisate of Baden, containing the towns of Dourlach, Pfortzeim, Gorbach, &c. 2. the marquisate of Hochberg; 3. the landgraviate of Saufenberg; 4. the lordship of Roetelen, Baden-weiler, and Muhlberg.

The two princes are absolute, and lay taxes even without assembling the states. The prince of Dourlach has always some forces on foot: and the revenues of both, being almost equal, may amount to about 80,000*l.* each per annum.

The marquisate of Baden-baden lies on the Rhine, S. W. from that of Baden-dourlach, and comprehends 6 bailiwicks, but is not so large as the other. Its principal place is

BADEN, in Latin *Bada*, and anciently *Thermæ Inferiores*, to distinguish it from Baden in Switzerland. It is famous for its baths, the number of which is reckoned to be about 300. They pass through salt, allum, and brimstone; and are reckoned specific in the cramp or gout; for which, and other nervous disorders, they are much frequented. The town stands upon hills, on a rocky ground. The prince has a palace here, with a well-fortified castle on a rising-ground. It lies 20 miles N. of Strasburg. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 4, 8, E.

BADEN, in Latin *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, or *Thermæ Austriacæ*, a place belonging to the circle of Austria, in Germany, much resorted to for its natural baths. It is a neat, little, walled town, on a plain, at the foot of a ridge of hills, which are the excursions of Mount Cenius. Within the town are 2 baths, 5 without the walls, and 2 beyond the rivulet Swechet: but none of these baths are so hot as the King's or Queen's baths, in Somersetshire. They are recommended by the German physicians for the head-ach, maladies in the eyes and ears: and, if drank in time, for the gout, dropsy, and other chronic distempers. The best bathing-times are reckoned in June, July, August, and September. It lies 15 miles S. of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48, 20, N. Long. 16, 20, E.

BADEN (the district of), in Switzerland, has 3 cities, Baden, Keisers-Stoul, and Klingnaw, besides a town that passes for a city, namely, Zurzach. It is one of the finest countries in Switzerland, and is

watered with 3 navigable rivers, the Limmet, Rufs, and Are. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, and there are places on the sides of the Limmet, which produce wine. It maintains a communication between the cantons of Zurich and Bern, being seated between their north extremities. It extends on one side to the Are, as far as the place where it falls into the Rhine, and on the other side beyond the Rhine, where there are some villages which depend thereon. Most of the inhabitants are Papists. By the treaty of peace, at the conclusion of the war which broke out in 1712, between the Protestant and Popish cantons, this country was yielded to the Protestant cantons of Zurich and Bern. Before, it was the property of the eight old cantons; however, as the canton of Glaris had taken no part in this war, by the consent of both parties its right was still continued.

BADEN, the capital of the above district, is an agreeable city, moderately large, seated on the side of the Limmet, in a plain flanked by two high hills, between which the river runs. This city owes its rise to its baths, which were famous before the Christian æra. Several monuments of antiquity have been found here from time to time, particularly in 1420. When they were opening the large spring of the baths, they found statues of several heathen gods, made of alabaster; Roman coins made of bronze, of Augustus, Vespasian, Decius, &c. and several medals of the Roman emperors, of gold, silver, copper, and bronze. There are 2 churches in Baden; one of which is collegiate, and makes a good appearance; the other is a monastery of the Capuchins, near the town-house. This last building serves not only for the assemblies of their own council; but also for those of the cantons. The diet assembles there in a handsome room made for that purpose; the deputies of Zurich sit at the bottom behind a table, as the most honourable place; the ambassadors of foreign powers are seated on one side to the right, and the deputies of the other cantons are ranged on each side the room. The bailiff of Baden resides in a castle at the end of a handsome wooden bridge, which is covered in. Before this castle there is a stone pillar, erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, who paved a road in this country 85 Italian miles in length. The inhabitants are rigid Roman-catholics, and formerly behaved in a most insolent manner to the Protestants; but they are now obliged by their masters to be more submissive. The baths, which are on each side the river, are a quarter of a league from the city. Joining to the small baths there is a village, and to the large a town which may pass for a second Baden. It is seated on a hill, whose ascent is steep. There the baths are brought into inns and private houses, by means of pipes, which are about 60 in all. There are also public baths in the middle of the town, from a spring

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spring which rises in the street, where the poor bathe gratis, but they are exposed quite naked to all that pass by. All the baths are hot, and one to so great a degree as to scald the hand; and they are impregnated with a great deal of sulphur, with some allum and nitre. They are useful for drinking as well as bathing; and are said to cure all diseases from a cold cause, head-achs, vertigos, &c. They strengthen the senses; cure diseases of the breast and bowels, asthma, and obstructions. They are peculiarly excellent for women's diseases. Long. 7, 25, E. Lat. 47, 40, N.

BADENOCH, in Latin *Badenacha*, a large district of the North Highlands, belonging to the shire of Inverness, in Scotland. It is bounded by the east on the north, by Murray on the east, by Athol on the south, and by Lochaber on the west. Its length 49 miles, and its breadth 22. In it is no place of consequence, except the village near the fort; which last was taken and demolished by the rebels in the year 1745. This is a cold, and mostly mountainous country, and the soil not very fertile. It abounds with deer and other game. Badenoch is almost divided into two parts by the river Spey, which is here a considerable water; though its source in one of the mountains of Athol is very small, and comes tumbling down in silver threads from the steep brow of a mountain.

BADENWELLER, the chief town of the lower marquisate of Baden, in Suabia, in Germany, lying S. of the Brisgaw. It has several hot baths; but they are not reckoned to be of such virtue as those of the city of Baden. The waters are both drunk and bathed in. It is situated about a league from the Rhine, 15 miles from Basil on the S. and the same from Brisac on the N. in lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 7, 30, E.

BADIA, an ancient town of Bætica, on the Anas; now supposed to be Badajoz, on the Guadiana.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia; now subject to Russia. Busching calls it *Padis*, and says it was anciently a castle and convent; but at present is only a gentleman's seat. It lies 25 miles W. of Revel. Lat. 50, 15, N. Long. 23, 10, E.

BADLESMERE, a village, 8 miles from Canterbury; with a fair on September 9.

BADMINGTON, a village in Wiltshire, where are nine caves ranged in a row, but of different dimensions; the least of them 4 feet wide, some 9 or 10 long; two long stones being set up for the sides, and the top being covered with broad stones. Spears, pieces of armour, &c. have been frequently dug out of these caves, which gives ground to suppose that they were the tombs of some ancient warriors, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

BADMINTON, a place in Gloucestershire, noted for cylindrical and spherical stones, almost as large as cannon balls, found in its fields. At Bad-

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minton Magna is a noble seat of the duke of Beaufort, the completest in the kingdom. There is also a charity school.

BADSTED, a considerable fishing place in Schonen, on a bay of the N. Sea, where a market is kept; it has the appearance of a small city, and formerly had the privileges of one.

BÆTICA, (now *ANDALUSIA*) the second province of ancient Hispania Ulterior, or Further Spain, was so called from the river Bætis, since Tartessus, and now, in Arabic, Guadalquivir, or the Great River.

BÆTIS. See *BÆTICA* and *BOETIS*. Strabo says, that this river Bætis, which runs through Bætica, formerly emptied itself into the sea, at two different places; but one of them has been since stopped up.

BÆTULA, or *BETULO*, anciently a town near the present Barcelona, in Catalonia, Spain, memorable for the silver-mines near it, which vastly supplied Asdrubal with treasure before his march towards the Pyrennees, in order to besiege Placentia, &c. This mine was said to be so very rich, that the Carthaginians (when they had possession of it) extracted out of it every day 25,000 drachms (about 3,125 ounces) of silver. Polybius tells us, that Aletes, the discoverer of it, was deified by the ancient Spaniards after his death, for the service he thereby did his country. Aristotle and Posidonius intimate that Spain, in the most early ages, abounded with silver; inasmuch, that the Phœnicians exported vast quantities of that metal from thence, which they purchased for oil and other trifles; nay, the first author assures us, the Phœnicians, by this means, had not only immense quantities of plate, but that even the very anchors of their ships were made of silver.

BÆTURIA. See *BÆTICA*.

BAEZA, anciently *Vatia*, a city of Jaen, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain. It is a pretty considerable town, situated on a hill upon the Guadalquivir; and it has a small university, which was founded in the year 1533, with the see of a bishop. It lies 40 miles N. E. of Granada, in Lat. 37, 40, N. Long. 3, 15, E.

BAEZA, the capital of the government of Quixos, belonging to Quito and Peru, in South-America; though long the residence of the governors, still remains very small. But now it has declined extremely, consisting only of 8 or 9 thatched houses, with about 20 inhabitants of all ages. It is annexed to the parish of Papallacta, where the priest resides, as does the governor of late at Archidona.

BAFWEN, one of the principal inland lakes of Sudermannia, in Sweden Proper. It contains about 100 islands.

BAFFIN'S Bay, a gulf of North-America, communicating with Davis's straits. It lies to the north

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north of this last, and of North Main, or James's island. It takes its name from one Baffin, an Englishman, who discovered it in the year 1622, as he was attempting a north-west passage into the Pacific or great South Sea. It runs from Cape Farewell, in West Greenland. At the extremity of it, which is beyond Lat. 78, N. is Sir Thomas Smith's bay, the furthest part hitherto known, where are the largest whales. The whole extends from between the parallels of Lat. 60, and nearly 80, N.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Long. 32, 30, E. Lat. 34, 50, N.

BAGA, anciently Bergusia, a small place of Catalonia, in Spain. It is situated between high mountains, on the river Llobregat.

BAGADAMER, or **BAGAMEDRI**, a province of the kingdom of Abyssinia, in Africa. It is said to receive its name from the great number of sheep bred in it; *Meder* signifying land or earth, and *Bag* a sheep. Its length is estimated about 60 leagues, and its breadth 20: but formerly it was much more extensive; several of its provinces having been dismembered from it, and joined to that of Tigre. A great part of it, especially towards the east, is inhabited by wandering Gallas and Caffres.

BAGBOR WEST, a village in Somersetshire, 6 miles N. of Taunton; with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, a celebrated city of Asia, in Irak Arabi, seated on the eastern banks of the Tigris, in Long. 43, 52, E. Lat. 33, 21, N. By many authors this city is very improperly called Babylon. The latter stood on the Euphrates, at a considerable distance.

This city, for many years the capital of the Saracen empire, was founded by the caliph Al Mansur, the second of the house of Al Abbas; after an attempt by the Rawandians to assassinate him.

The reasons assigned by the Arabian historians for building the city of Bagdad are, that the above-mentioned attempt to assassinate the caliph had disgusted him at his Arabian subjects in general, and that the spot where Bagdad stood was at a considerable distance from the city of Cufa particularly; the inhabitants of which were remarkable for their treachery and inconstancy, of which Al Mansur himself had felt several instances. Besides, the people of Irak, who had always continued faithful to him, represented, that by building his capital near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, it would be in a great measure secured from the insults and attacks of those who should have an inclination to dispute the Caliphate with him; and that by being situated as it were in the middle of

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the tract comprehending the districts of Basrah, Cufa, Wafet, Mawfel and Swada, at no great distance from those cities, it would be plentifully supplied with provisions by means of the aforesaid rivers.

Concerning the origin of the name Bagdad, there are various accounts, which, being equally uncertain and trifling, merit no attention. The first city that went by this name was situated on the western bank of the Tigris, whence Al Mansur dispatched his son Al Mohdi, with a body of Moslem troops, to the opposite bank. Here the young prince took post, and fortified the place on which he had encamped with a wall, in order to cover his troops, as well as the workmen employed by his father on the other side of the river, from the incursions of the Persians, who seemed to have taken umbrage at the erection of a new metropolis so near the frontiers of their dominions. Hence that part of the city soon afterwards built on the eastern banks of the Tigris, received the name of the Camp, or Fortrefs, of Al Mohdi. The caliph had a superb and magnificent palace both in the eastern and western parts of the town. The eastern palace was surrounded on the land-side by a semicircular wall that had 6 gates; the principal of which seems to have been called the gate of prefects, whose entrance was generally kissed by the princes and ambassadors that came to the caliph's court. The western part of the city was entirely round, with the caliph's palace in the center, and having the great mosque annexed to it. The eastern part consisted of an interior and exterior town, each of which was surrounded by a wall. For some time the building of the city went but slowly on, owing to a scarcity of materials for building; for which reason the caliph was sometimes inclined to remove the materials of Al Madayen, the ancient metropolis of the Persian empire. But, upon trial, he found the stones to be of such an immense size, that the removal of them to Bagdad would be attended with great difficulty and expence; besides, he considered that it would be a reflection upon himself to have it said that he could not finish his metropolis without destroying such a pile of building as perhaps could not be paralleled in the whole world; for which reasons he at length gave over his design, and erected the city of Bagdad most probably out of the ruins of the ancient cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, putting an end to his undertaking in the 149th year of the Hegira, or 4 years after the city was begun.

In the 170th year of the Hegira the celebrated caliph Harun Alrashid ascended the throne. This was one of the best and wisest princes that ever sat on the throne of Bagdad. He was also extremely fortunate in all his undertakings, though he did not much extend his dominions by conquest. In his

his time the Moslem empire may be said to have been in its most flourishing state, though, by the independency of the Moslems in Spain, who had formerly set up a caliph of the house of Ommiyah, his territories were not quite so extensive as those of some of his predecessors. He possessed the provinces of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Natolia, Media or Aderbijan, Babylonia, Assyria, Sindia, Sijistan, Khorasan, Tabrestan, Jorjan, Zablestan or Sablestan, Mawaralnahr or Great Bukharia, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, &c. so that his empire was by far the most powerful of any in the world, and extended farther than the Roman empire had ever done.

In the 186th year of the Hegira, beginning Jan. 10, 802, the caliph divided the government of his extensive dominions among his 3 sons in the following manner: To Al Amin, the eldest, he assigned the provinces of Syria, Irak, the 3 Arabias, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Media, Palestine, Egypt, and all that part of Africa extending from the confines of Egypt and Ethiopia to the Straits of Gibraltar, with the dignity of Caliph; to Al Mamun, the second, he assigned Persia, Kerman, the Indies, Khorasan, Tabrestan, Cablestan, and Zablestan, together with the vast province of Mawaralnahr; and to his third son, Al Kasem, he gave Armenia, Natolia, Jorjan, Georgia, Circassia, and all the Moslem territories bordering upon the Euxine sea. As to the order of succession, Al Amin was to ascend the throne immediately after his father's decease; after him Al Mamun; and then Al Kasem, whom he had surnamed Al Mutaman. Al Mamun conspired against Al Amin; and, besieging him in Bagdad, destroyed great part of the city before he took it.

In the 276th year of the Hegira, beginning September 3, 878, there were 4 independent powers in the Moslem dominions, besides the house of Ommiyah, in Spain, viz. the African Moslems or Aglabites, who had for a long time acted independently; Ahmed in Syria and Egypt; Al Leit in Khorasan; and Al Habib in Arabia and Irak.

In the 295th year of the Hegira, after a reign of about 6 years and a half, died Al Mostafi, the last of the caliphs who made any figure by their warlike exploits. His successors, Al Moktader, Al Kaher, and Al Radi, were so distressed by the Karmatians and numberless usurpers who were every day starting up, that by the 325th year of the Hegira they had nothing left but the city of Bagdad. In the 324th year of the Hegira, commencing November 30, 935, the Caliph Al Radi, finding himself distressed on all sides by usurpers, and having a vizir of no capacity, instituted a new office superior to that of vizir, which he intitled Emir Al Omra, or Commandant of Commandants. This great officer was trusted with the management of all military affairs, and had the entire management of the

finances in a much more absolute and unlimited manner than any of the caliph's vizirs ever had. Nay, he officiated for the caliph in the great mosque at Bagdad, and had his name mentioned in the public prayers throughout the kingdom. In short, the caliph was so much under the power of this officer, that he could not apply a single dinar to his own use without the leave of the emir Al Omra. In the year 325 the Moslem empire, once so great and powerful, was shared among the following usurpers:

The cities of Waset, Basra, and Cufa, with the rest of the Arabian Irak, were considered as the property of the emir Al Omra, though they had been in the beginning of the year seized upon by a rebel called Al Baridi, who could not be driven out of them. The country of Fars, Farfestan, or Persia properly so called, was possessed by Amado'ddwala Ali Ebn Buiya, who resided in the city of Shiraz. Part of the tract denominated Al Jebel, together with Persian Irak, which is the mountainous part of Persia and the country of the ancient Parthians, obeyed Rucno'ddawlaw, the brother of Amado'ddwala, who resided at Isfahan. The other part of that country was possessed by Washmakin the Deylamite. Diyar Rabia, Diyar Becr, Diyar Modar, and the city of Al Mawfel, or Mosul, acknowledged for their sovereign a race of princes called Hamdanites. Egypt and Syria no longer obeyed the caliphs, but Mahomet Ebn Taj, who had formerly been appointed governor of these provinces. Africa and Spain had long been independent. Sicily and Crete were governed by princes of their own. The provinces of Khorasan and Mawaralnahr were under the dominion of Al Nasr Ebn Ahmed, of the dynasty of the Sammanians. The provinces of Tabrestan, Jorjan, or Georgiana, and Mazanderan, had kings of the first dynasty of the Deylamites. The province of Kerman was occupied by Abu Ali Mahomet Ebn Eyliya Al Sammani, who had made himself master of it a short time before. And, lastly, the provinces of Yamama and Bahrein, including the district of Hajr were in the possession of Abu Thaher the Karmatian.

Thus the Caliphs were deprived of all their dominions, and reduced to the rank of sovereign pontiffs; in which light, though they continued for some time to be regarded by the neighbouring princes, yet their power never arrived to any height. In this low state the caliphs continued till the year of the Hegira 656, commencing January 8th, 1258. This year was rendered remarkable by the taking of Bagdad by Hulaku the Mogul or Tartar; who likewise abolished the caliphate, putting the reigning caliph, Al Mostafem Billah, to a most cruel death. These diabolical conquerors, after they had taken the city, massacred, according to custom, a vast number of the inhabitants; and,

after they had plundered it, set it on fire. The spoil they took from thence was prodigiously great, Bagdad being then looked upon as the first city in the world.

Bagdad remained in the hands of the Tartars or Moguls to the year of the Hegira 795, of Christ 1392, when it was taken by Tamerlane from Sultan Ahmed Ebn Weis; who being incapable of making head against Tamerlane's numerous forces, found himself obliged to send all his baggage over the Tigris, and abandon his capital to the conqueror. He was, however, hotly pursued by his enemy's detachments to the plain of Karbella, where several skirmishes happened, and a considerable number of men were lost on both sides. Notwithstanding this disaster, he found means to escape the fury of his pursuers, took refuge in the territories of the Greek emperor, and afterwards repossessed himself of the city of Bagdad. There he remained till the year of the Hegira 803, when the city was taken a second time by Tamerlane; who nevertheless restored it to him, and he continued sovereign of the place till driven from thence by Miran Shah. Still, however, he found means to return; but in the 815th year of the Hegira was finally expelled by Kara Yusef the Turkman. The descendants of Kara Yusef continued masters of Bagdad till the year of the Hegira 875, of Christ 1470, when they were driven out by Ufun Cassun. The family of this prince continued till the year of the Hegira 914, of our Lord 1508, when Shah Ishmael, surnamed Sufi or Sofi, the first prince of the royal family reigning in Iran or Persia, till the dethroning of the late Shah Hosein, made himself master of it. From that time to this Bagdad has continued to be a bone of contention between the Turks and Persians. It was taken by Soliman, surnamed the Magnificent, and retaken by Shah Abbas the Great, king of Persia: but being at last besieged by Amurath or Morad IV. with a formidable army, it was finally obliged to surrender to him in the year 1638; since which time the Persians have never been able to make themselves masters of it for any length of time.

It is now two miles long, one broad, and five in circumference. The walls are built with brick, covered with earth, and strengthened with large towers like bastions. The ditches are broad, and 5 or 6 fathom deep. There are 4 gates, 3 on the land side, and one towards the river, which is passed over by a bridge of boats, that are placed at the distance of a boat's length from each other; the number of them is about 40. The castle is within the city, near one of the gates, on the N. side of the town, and is built with fine white free-stone, but now looks as if it were covered with earth. It is seated partly upon the river, and is surrounded by a single wall. It has likewise small towers, on

which cannon are placed. The ditch is narrow, and about two or three fathom deep. On the W. side of the river is an open town, which may be entered at any time of the night as well as in the day. This is called by some the suburbs of Bagdad; the houses of which are miserably built, as are also those in the city itself, for they are but one story high, and generally raised with earth. All the buildings that are good are owing to the Persians. Some of the mosques are tolerably handsome, with large domes, covered with painted tiles; and there are bazars in the streets, covered on the top, which are full of shops, where the merchants carry on their trade. There are ten caravanseras, or public inns, only two of which are commodious.

The Turks have a garrison here of 10,000 men, which are doubled in time of war, with about 200 pieces of cannon. There are likewise 12,000 militia; and yet Bagdad would be but thinly peopled if great numbers did not resort thither on account of its trade; for which reason the Armenians and Jews take up near half the city. Some part of the year the air is here intolerably hot; and then the inhabitants lie on the tops of their houses, which are terraced, in the night. The winter is so mild, that the peasants plough the land in December; at which time there are narcissuses, hyacinths, violets, &c. in full flower. There are very few trees or shrubs hereabouts, except liquorice, which is in great plenty. Nor is there cultivated land about Bagdad sufficient to maintain it with provisions; not but that part of Irak Arabi, that lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, formerly called Mesopotamia, is fruitful enough, but it wants a sufficient number of inhabitants; and if it were not for the rivers, by which all sorts of necessaries are brought to their doors, they would often be in a starving condition.

The Mahometan women are very richly dressed, and wear bracelets on their arms, and jewels in their ears. The Arabian women have the partition between their nostrils bored, wherein they wear rings. Not far from this city there are springs of naptha, which they burn there instead of candles. There are three sorts of Christians among the inhabitants; Nestorians, Armenians, and Jacobites. The first have a church; the two last perform their devotion at a chapel about a mile from Bagdad. Besides the Jews that live in the city, there are many that come out of devotion, every year, to visit the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which they believe to be about 30 miles from this place. This likewise is in the road for the caravans that come out of Persia in pilgrimage to Mecca.

The place is under the government of a basha, or visier, who hath only 700 soldiers under him, the rest being under their respective agas; but all of them so very licentious, and apt to mutiny, that

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the officers dare scarcely punish them. This obliges the grand signior to keep a great many Christians in pay for the defence of the town and country about it. They have moreover another sort of cavalry, which they stile *Ginguliler*, i. e. Men of Courage, which are about 3000, some in Bagdad, and others in the neighbouring towns and villages; and these are likewise commanded by an aga of their own. Another aga is appointed to keep the keys of the city and bridge, who hath 200 janizaries under him. As to the civil government, it is entirely in the hands of a *cadi*, who acts as judge, president, mufti, &c. and hath a *tefterdar*, or treasurer, under him, who collects the grand signior's revenue.

In 1773, on the 19th of January, the plague first manifested itself in the suburbs of Bagdad, (near the ruins of the ancient Babylon); and soon after in the city itself. It made such havock in the months of February, March, and April, that of 400,000 inhabitants, only a quarter part were left alive. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Hela, Iman-Aly, Iman-Huffein, and Iman-Moussa, were entirely swept away. Several travellers, who passed by those places in April, found all the houses deserted, and nothing but dead carcases left. Some pilgrims from Iman-Aly, and some Jewish families who escaped from Bagdad, carried the contagion to Bassora, at which place, towards the end of March, the Christians and Franks shut themselves up to prevent infection, which the Turks neglecting, 8000 of them perished in one quarter alone of the city, from the 15th to the 25th of April. Of 500 domestics of the governor's, one slave only escaped with life. This city consisted of 100,000 inhabitants, of whom 80,000 perished, 5000 fled to the Persian Gulf, about the same number escaped the infection, and 10,000 arrived at Aleppo. The number of Christians who perished amounted to 374, 74 of which were of the Roman communion; more than 4000 Jews, 3 idolaters, and all the rest were Turks. The heat of the month of May stopped the infection, and the 10th of June Bassora was delivered from it. The bishop of Babylon (whose servants all perishing, was driven forth to seek provisions), the consul of France, two ecclesiastics, and one Carmelite, died in the first-mentioned place; and in Bagdad the *sieur* Perault, agent to the India company, and two Carmelite missionaries. A Catholic Armenian priest, who practised physic, escaped the infection, though he attended on the sick the whole time. The several tribes of Arabians, who encamp on the borders of the river Chatel Arabe, as far as the sea, and to the port of the Gulf, likewise suffered prodigiously. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, having placed a line of troops on the frontiers of that kingdom, preserved that country from the infection.

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BAGEMDER, or **BAGAMEDRI**, a kingdom of Abissinia, in Africa. It lies S. and S. W. of Tigra, having that of Angot on the E. that of Amhara on the S. and those of Goyama and Dambea on the W. Its greatest extent is from E. to W. and in some parts very rocky and mountainous, especially towards the E. where live a part of the Agamerians, as also of the Caffres, a people wandering through most of Africa.

BAGEMDER, the capital of the preceding, is seated in a delightful plain on the banks of the river Bachilo, and bears the title of a royal town; because the viceroy of Tigra receives a fresh crown there, additional to that he had before; but is in all other respects inconsiderable.

BAGLIO, a small place of the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy. This is the seat of the provincial court.

BAGNAGAR, the capital of Golconda, in the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda; but both it and the whole province is subject to the mogul. It is situated on the Nerva, with a bridge over it, and in a plain surrounded with hillocks, at a little distance, which renders the air healthy. The English and Dutch have factories here only for the sake of the diamonds. The city and suburbs are upwards of three miles (Thevenot says seven) in length. Here are abundance of European jewellers, as also Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, the most expert cutters of diamonds, and best judges of their worth. In this city is a magnificent reservoir, with fountains, round which is a colonade supported by arches, affording an agreeable coolness in the hottest season. It lies 220 miles N. W. of Fort St. George, and as many E. of Goa. Lat. 16, 30, N. Long. 77, 30, E.

BAGNAIA, a beautiful seat belonging to the ducal house of Lantin. It is situated two miles from Viterbo, a city of St. Peter's patrimony, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy.

BAGNIALUK, or **BANIALUCKA**, in Latin Banialucum, a good fortress of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It is situated near the confines of Dalmatia, and a lake of the same name, upon the river Cettina. It is the residence of the beglerbeg, and the principal place of a *sangiac*, containing all the western part of Bosnia; and has a good citadel. The Turks took it in 1527; and near it a battle was fought between them and the Germans, who were besieging it in the year 1737. It lies 60 miles from Spalato to the N. E. Lat. 44, 10, N. Long. 18, 15, E.

BAGNARA, or **BAGORARA**, a small place of the Further Calabria, in Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. It gives title of duke to the house of Ruffo.

BAGNAREA, in Latin Balmeoregium, a small and ill-peopled town of Orvietano, in the Ecclesiastical

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astical State, in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and lies between Orvietato on the N. and Montefiascone on the S. about 6 miles from each.

BAGNASCO, a small place of Asti, in the principality of Piemont, and upper division of Italy: but under a distinct jurisdiction.

BAGNERES, a town of Bigorre, in Gascony, and government of this last name and Guyenne, in France; in Latin Vicus Aquensis, or Aquæ Bigerronum. It is situated in the valley of Campan, on the river Adour; and famous for its mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. Salaignac has given a description of them. Here are cold as well as warm mineral waters; and they are resorted to in spring and autumn. Bagneres lies four leagues above Tarbe.

BAGNI, a duchy of Val di Mazara, in the kingdom of Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

BAGNOLAS, anciently Aquæ Votonis; a small place of Catalonia, in Spain.

BAGNOLO, a small place of Cremasco, a province belonging to Venice, in the upper division of Italy.

BAGNOLO, a small place of the Further Principate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

BAGNOLS, or **BAIGNOLS**, a small town, belonging to the diocese of Uzes, in Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It stands on a rock, close by the river Cese; and the prince of Conti is proprietor of it. Here is a priory, and convent.

BAGORARA. See **BAGNARA**.

BAGRADA, **BAGRADAS**, or **BAGRADA**, once the most famous river of Africa Propria, on the banks of which Regulus, in the first Punic war, killed with his battering engines a serpent 120 feet long, whose skin and jaw-bones were preserved in Rome till the Numantine war. This river now is no more than a large pond, or anti-harbour, to Porto Farina.

BAGSHOT, formerly Holy Hull, and the lordship of our kings, who had a house here, with a park. It is a place in Surrey, extending from Egham to Farnham for near 18 miles, and noted for good inns in the road between Staines and Hartley-row. Bagshot-heath is a barren desert for many miles, with nothing but furze and whorts upon it; yet in some inclosures lately made, it produces good corn and grass, and plantations of trees. The soil is capable of improvement. It is to be observed, that though the Bagshot mutton be so much valued, it is called so as being only killed by the butchers there; and the sheep are fed upon Hampshire-downs. On its borders are several elegant seats of noblemen, &c.

BAGYON, in Latin Bagyona, a considerable town of Aranes jurisdiction, in that called the Si-

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cilian territory; belonging to Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It is situated close by the river Maros.

BAHAMA-ISLANDS, called also the Lucaya Islands, the easternmost of all the Antilles or Caribbees, lying in the Atlantic ocean, stretching from N. E. to S. W. between the 21st and 28th deg. of N. Lat. and between 72 and 81 degrees of W. Long. They are very numerous; but only 12 are particularly noticed by geographers, because the dangers attending the navigation among them are so great that many of them have scarce ever been visited by Europeans.

It was upon one of these to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore, that Columbus first landed, when he discovered America. Banzoni, one of the first navigators, says, that the sailor, who on this occasion first discovered land, and called out that he saw a fire, was denied the reward promised to the first discoverer, under a pretence that the same had been discovered by Columbus two hours before; and that for this reason the sailor afterwards went into Africa, and turned Mahometan.

Columbus, perceiving that this island was but small, and the inhabitants poor, immediately set sail in quest of richer countries, and the Bahama-islands were afterwards totally neglected by the Spaniards. In 1667, one captain Sayle, an Englishman, was forced upon the island of St. Salvadore, now Providence, by stress of weather: and, upon his return to England, made so favourable a report of the Bahama islands in general to his employers, the proprietors of Carolina, that 6 of them obtained a grant for the island of Providence, and the Bahama islands in general, between the Latitudes of 22 and 27 degrees. The names of their first proprietors were, George duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, Sir George Carteret, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, and Sir Peter Colliton. But though this was the first legal settlement that had been made of these islands, they had long before (particularly the island of Providence) been a shelter for pirates, and other disorderly people, who lived either by plundering the wrecks of ships, or supplying with spirits, &c. the ships that happened to touch there.

In 1672, captain Sayle paid another visit to Providence island; and on his return made the government so sensible of the advantages that would accrue to England from the possession of the Bahama-islands in general, that they resolved to send thither a governor and some settlers; and the first governor sent thither was one Mr. Chillingworth, a gentleman of capacity and character. By this time the natives of the Bahamas had been either butchered or carried off by the Spaniards or pirates; and Mr. Chillingworth, on his arrival, found he had a very unruly set of men to deal with. England was at that

that time over-run with dissolute people of both sexes; who, embracing the encouragement given by government, shipped themselves off for Providence in great numbers; and these meeting with the pirates and coasters already settled there, the whole formed so ungovernable a colony, that Mr. Chillingworth, in endeavouring to reclaim them, was himself forced off to Jamaica, and an unrestrained anarchy ensued among the settlers. These disorders continued for some years; neither the government nor the proprietors thinking it worth while to be at the expence of checking them. At last one Mr. Clarke accepted of a proprietary commission to be governor; but the Spaniards, who had all along fomented the disorders, no sooner understood that the English intended to resettle the island, than they invaded it, destroyed all the stock, and burnt the houses of the inhabitants. It is even said, that, having carried off the governor in chains, they afterwards cruelly put him to death.

After this depopulation, the island of Providence, and all the other Bahamas, were abandoned; the English removing to Carolina and other American settlements. At the time this disaster happened, the principal town of the island, since called Nassau, consisted of 150 houses. The vast consequence of the situation of these islands, however, especially in time of war, prompted a great number of people to come thither again, both from England and the continent of America. By the year 1690, New Providence became so populous that the proprietors thought fit to appoint one Cadwallader Jones to be their governor; and he accordingly arrived there on the 19th of June that year.

According to all accounts, this governor Jones was of a very rough arbitrary disposition; and as the people he was sent to govern retained pretty much the spirit of their predecessors, it was no wonder that there were frequent quarrels between them. At last Jones, being impeached of high treason by one Bulkley, was thrown into prison, where he lay for some time; but afterwards was released, and Bulkley imprisoned. However, the proprietors finding it would be highly improper to continue Jones in his government, removed him, and appointed one Trott to succeed him. Under governor Trott the town of Nassau recovered its former size; its houses amounting to 160; and having a fort for its protection, on which were mounted 28 guns, besides demiculverins.

In 1697 the proprietors, with the consent of king William, appointed Nicholas Webb, esq. to the government of the Bahama islands; and, in this gentleman's time, New Providence enjoyed a state of tolerable tranquility, and was reckoned to contain about 400 negroes. One Mr. Lightfoot, who was afterwards governor, endeavoured to set up a sugar-work on New Providence, for which the soil was

extremely proper: but the means taken by a good governor for the improvement of this perverse colony, proved the very means of weakening it: for the pirates, finding now no longer any harbour in the Bahama-islands, no longer spent their money there; and the inhabitants being at the same time restrained from the cruel practice of plundering wrecks, grew poor and discontented. Perpetual altercations now happening between them and their governors, their differences were by the lords proprietors generally referred to the government of South-Carolina; which equally discontented the governor and people, both complaining that they were treated only as a dependent province of that colony.

In this untoward situation matters continued till the year 1700, when one Elias Hasket was promoted to the government of the Bahama-islands. But he was scarcely settled when the inhabitants put him in irons, and sent him off the island, choosing by their own authority Ellis Lightfoot, esq. to succeed him. On this occasion the proprietors shewed no resentment, and Lightfoot remained in possession of the government till 1703. At that time the dissensions which prevailed at New Providence, encouraged the French and Spaniards to make a descent upon it from Petit Guaves. The island was then completely ruined; the town of Nassau was burnt, the fort dismantled, its guns nailed up, and the governor, with half the negroes, carried off. As to the white inhabitants, their enemies took very little concern about them, and they retired to the woods till the danger was over. Returning from thence, and finding the island entirely ruined, they found means to remove themselves to other settlements. So little care did the proprietors take all this time of the affairs of New Providence that they did not even know the catastrophe that had befallen them; nay, they even named one Birch to supersede Lightfoot; but when he came thither he found the island entirely abandoned, so he was obliged to return.

After this the Bahama-islands became once more the residence of pirates and free-booters of all kinds, and of all nations, especially the English and Irish, who committed more depredations on the British trade than both the French and Spaniards. At last, upon an address of the House of Lords, king George I. gave orders for fortifying and settling the island of Providence, and expelling these robbers. The plan was committed to captain Woods Rogers, a celebrated navigator; who, in the year 1718, failed as governor of Providence, with a force sufficient to reduce the pirates. Before his arrival, governor Bennet, of Bermudas, had sent a sloop to Providence, requiring the pirates to surrender themselves, by which they were entitled to a late proclamation of pardon. About 150 of the pirates, among whom were several of their captains, gladly

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accepted of this summons, and surrendered themselves. Upon the arrival of captain Rogers at this island, in 1718, he found about 300 men capable of bearing arms; many of whom had been pirates themselves, and none of them under any apprehensions from that wicked fraternity; but all of them determined in the most resolute manner to defend themselves against the French and Spaniards; which, by the assistance of 100 regulars the captain had brought with him, they were very soon enabled to do.

The first measure of Rogers's government was to read his Majesty's commission to himself in presence of all the inhabitants of the island; after which he admitted to the benefit of the proclamation about 200 of the remaining pirates that surrendered themselves. In settling his council, he nominated 6 adventurers who attended him from England; and had the good fortune to meet also with 6 inhabitants of the island, who pretended they had never been pirates, upon which he admitted them likewise. He himself had been appointed captain of the independent company that came with him from England; and the judge of the admiralty, the collector of customs, the chief justice, the secretary, the register, the provost-marshal, and officers, had all their commissions from England. Under his government the colony throve so well, that in a short time the number of white people amounted to 1500; and so sensible was government of his services, that when he returned to England in 1721 to solicit some supplies, he received a new commission as governor, and had a salary of 400*l.* a-year settled upon him. Captain Rogers indeed had interested himself so much in the affairs of his colony, that he greatly hurt his own circumstances; for the Spaniards having twice attacked the Bahama-islands with 2000 men, Mr. Rogers defeated them without having any support from the other colonies, except what he engaged on his own personal credit. He died within two or three years after his return to his government; and since that time nothing remarkable has happened to these islands, only that the colonies on them have still continued to thrive.

The number of the Bahama-islands is very considerable, and amounts to several hundreds, which hardly emerge out of an immense sea-bank; but, excepting about 15, are in general very low and narrow; and others, for the most part, are only small rocks, or little spots of land, even with the water's edge. The principal, which has given its name to the whole Archipelago, is Great Bahama, in the Northern bank, called the Little Bank of Bahama, whose situation is E. and W. and about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida. At a little distance to the east is Lucayoneque, of near the same size, whose situation is N. and S. To the

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north of both is that of Lucayo, which has only half their dimensions, but whose name has been given to the whole range: its situation is E. and W.

A channel of 8 or 10 leagues separates the Little Bank from the Great Bank of Bahama, in which is the island of Providence, with the great island of Alabaster, or Eleuthera, which has Harbour Island on the North cape. The isles of Andros are on the S. W. of Providence, which take up a space 30 leagues long, and 5 broad. Towards the S. E. are Stocking, Exuma, and Yuma or Long Island. The isle of Guanahani, the first land discovered in America by Columbus, now called Cat's-island, lies E. of the Great Bank, and separates from it by Exuma sound.

The climate of these islands is very temperate, the land in general fruitful, and the air very healthy. Their greatest disadvantage is the want of water, and being situated amongst innumerable shoals and rocks, in a tempestuous sea full of currents, that renders them inaccessible to great ships. There are only three that are inhabited, Providence, Eleuthera, and Harbour Island. On the coast is found ambergris, and the inhabitants catch great quantities of green turtle. These islands also produce a great variety of dying-woods, lignum-vitæ, and mahogany. The exports in 1769 amounted to above 6000*l.* and, in 1770, there were entered inwards 81 sloops or ships, and 84 cleared outwards. Between Long Island and St. Domingo are sprinkled many uninhabited islands.

In these islands are 2 parishes, viz. 1. Parish of of Christ-Church, comprehending the island of New Providence, in which is the town of Nassau, the capital, and the only port of entry, except at Turks Islands. 2. St. John's parish, comprehending Harbour Island and Eleuthera.

The number of inhabitants are computed as follows: in New-Providence about 600 whites, 300 negroes, mulattoes, &c. free, and about 1300 ditto slaves. In Harbour Island, 340 whites, 130 negroes, mulattoes, &c. Eleuthera, 460 whites, 230 negroes, mulattoes, &c. Cat's-Island, 6 families. Exuma, only 2 families. Turks Islands, about 500 men in the salt-season, but at other times about half that number; the others return to Bermuda.

On the north of Bahama and Lucayonequa, lies the great Bahamian bank of sand, which extends itself northward, up to the 27 deg. or 30 min. and is surrounded with rocks. That which is called the great sandy bank lies on the north of the isle of Cuba, and is terminated by the Long Island on the N. E. by the strait of Exuma, and the island of Cigatco, and on the north by that of Providence; besides this old canal, there is another called the Strait of Bahama, between the coast of Florida and the Lucayonequa. This is one of the most impetuous

ruous currents northwards of any in those seas. The Spanish ships are forced to wait an opportunity to pass this strait, which is about 16 leagues in breadth, and its length, from the Cape of Florida, northwards, 45; which shews of what importance the Bahama islands are to England.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama-islands, in the West-Indies, about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida, and about 10 west from the island of Lucayo, from which these islands are also called Lucaya islands. It is about 28 leagues long and 3 broad. It is very fruitful, the air serene, watered with multitudes of springs and brooks. It produced great quantities of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and red-wood, which were all destroyed by the Spaniards. Its chief produce now is Indian wheat, fowls, and a particular kind of rabbits; they have other provisions from Carolina. Their chief commerce is assisting with provisions ships which are driven in here by boisterous winds. This is situated on the sand-bank called the Little Bahama Bank, which extends itself northward 60 miles. The Strait of Bahama, or Gulph of Florida, lies between the coast of Florida and this island. The Spanish ships are obliged to wait an opportunity to pass this Strait from the Havanna homeward; and the strait is 16 leagues broad and 45 long.

BAHAREN, or BAHAREIN, a province in Arabia Felix; is so called from the Arabic, Baharaim, which there signifies 2 seas, viz. of Oman or Arabic, and Fars or Persian Gulph. The description which Abulfeda gives us of this country is as follows: Bahrain, in the country of Naged or Nagd, is very fertile in dates, and extends itself as far as the Persian Gulph. It hath a good many towns and villages belonging to it; but the capital is called Haggia and Hadgra, which is also called Baharain.

BAHAREN-ISLAND, an island in the Persian gulph, under the jurisdiction of Persia, betwixt Bassora and the isle of Geron or Ormus, about 60 leagues from each, near the Arabian coasts, over-against the harbour of Katifa. Long. 50, E. Lat. 26. This island abounds in water; but it is brackish, the best of all being found in ponds or pools in Nanyah, in the midst of the island; next to which that taken out of the sea is most in esteem, which is thus performed: There are several springs of fresh water arising in the bottom of the sea, at 3 fathom and a half deep. Expert divers go early in the morning in boats, about 3 musket-shots from shore, and dive to the bottom of the sea, fill their earthen or leathern vessels with the water that issues from the springs, and so come up again and return to shore: this they do with great dexterity and nimbleness. These springs are supposed to have been formerly on the shore, not far from the sea-side, which since that time have been swallowed up by inundations occasioned by earth-

quakes. This isle is very fertile, abounding in fruits of all sorts, but especially dates. But all the rice (which together with the dates is the general food of the inhabitants) is from the Indies transported to Ormus, and from thence into this island, which is famous throughout the Indies by reason of the pearl-fishery here, whence the king of Persia draws a vast revenue yearly; which may be gathered from hence, that after this island was fallen into the hands of one Bardadin, he promised to pay a yearly tribute of 40,000 serafs. Besides this, the pearl trade here produced yearly 500,000 ducats in ready money, not to reckon 100,000 ducats more shared between the Persian governor and the other officers. For there was a great resort of merchants from all parts of the world to buy pearls and transport them to the Indies and other countries, the best and most perfect pearls in the world being found near this island of Baharen and the isle of Gionfar or Giolfar, which both in bigness and roundness far exceed those found near the other islands of Latif, Lafen, Barechator, &c. &c. As to this esteemed production of nature, the manner of taking them, &c. may the reader be pleased to accept what follows. Pearl is a hard, white, shining body, usually roundish, found in a shell-fish resembling an oyster, and ranked in the number of gems or precious stones. The formation of them has puzzled both ancient and modern naturalists; and has given occasion to several extravagant hypotheses. Pliny, Solinus, and others of the ancients, supposed them formed of the dew, which (they say) the fish rises every morning to the surface of the water, and opens its shell to imbibe. But this is manifestly false, the pearl-oysters growing fast to the rocks, and never rising to the surface. Others will have pearls to be the eggs of the fishes that produce them; but this does not consist with the phenomena; for they are found through the whole substance of the oyster, in the heart, the coat that covers it, the stomach, and in general in all the fleshy and musculous parts: so that there is no reason at all to think that pearls should be in oysters what eggs and spawn are in fowls and fishes. This indeed may be said, that as in a hen there is a multitude of little eggs in form of seed, some whereof grow and ripen whilst the rest continue nearly in the same state; so in each oyster one pearl is usually found larger than the rest, and which ripens faster than the others; and sometimes this grows so large as to hinder the oyster from shutting, in which cases the fish rots and dies. In the Memoirs of the French Academy, M. Reamur hath a very curious piece on the formation both of shells and pearls; where he observes, that pearls are formed like stones in other animals, as those of the bladder, kidneys, &c. and that they are apparently the effects of a disease in the fish, deriving

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deriving their origin from a juice extravasated out of some broken vessels, and detained and fixed among the membranes. To evince the possibility of this, he shews that the shells of sea-fishes, as well as those of snails, &c. are wholly formed of a glutinous stony matter oozing out of the body of the animal; and therefore it is no wonder that such animals as have vessels containing a sufficient quantity of stony matter to build and extend a shell should happen to overflow, and burst forth in any cavity of the body, or among the membranes. To confirm this system, he observes that the inner surface of the common pearl muscle is of a mother-of-pearl colour in one part, and reddish in another; and the pearls found in this fish are likewise of two colours, exactly corresponding with those of the shell; which shews, that in the same place wherein the transpiration of a certain juice had formed a coat, or layer of shell, of a certain colour, the vessels which conveyed that juice being broke, a little mass or collection of it is formed; and, hardening, becomes a pearl of the same colour with that part of the shell to which it corresponds. The perfection of pearls, whether round, in form of pearls or olives, or irregular, consists chiefly in the lustre or clearness of the colour, which is called the water. (The size, as well as the water, makes a great difference in the value of pearls. That mentioned by Tavernier, in the hands of an emperor of Persia, in 1633, was bought of an Arab for 32,000 toman; which, at 3l. 9s. the toman, amounts to 110,400l. sterling.) The white ones are most esteemed in Europe; but some of the Indians and Arabs prefer those which border on the yellow. Some are of a lead-colour, other blackish; but all are liable to change in wearing, especially the white ones, which turn yellow in 40 or 50 years time, and are of little value. Pearls have this advantage over precious stones dug out of the rocks, that the latter owe their lustre to the industry of men, but the former are born with that beautiful water which gives them their value: they are found perfectly polished in the abysses of the sea, and nature has put the last hand to them ere they are separated from their mother. It is to be observed, that what we call mother-of-pearl is not the shell of the pearl-oyster, but of another fish of the oyster kind, called *Auris Marina*, or the *Naker*. The inside of this shell is very smooth and polished, and of the whiteness and water of pearl itself, together with a delightful mixture of red, blue, and green; and its outside has the same lustre after the first leaves have been cleared off by aqua-fortis and the lapidary's wheel. Wens of pearl are certain excrescences in form of half-pearls, sometimes found in the bottoms of the pearl-shells, which lapidaries have the skill to saw off and join together, and use them in several works of jewelling. As to the

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fishery on the coasts of this island of Baharen, there are two seasons for it, the first in March and April; the second in August and September: and during these seasons there appear hereabout some hundreds of fishermen's barks. Each of these barks is provided with one or two divers, who perform feats that are almost incredible. When the barks have cast anchor, which they commonly do in about 5 fathom water, the diver binds a heavy stone under his body, which is to serve him as ballast, to prevent his being driven away with the motion of the sea, and to enable him to walk more steadily. Besides this, he ties another stone to one foot, which makes him sink to the bottom in a moment; and he carries down with him a large net in manner of a sack, which is tied to his neck by a cord, whereof one end is tied to the side of the vessel. This sack is for the reception of the oysters gathered from the rocks, and the rope is to pull up the diver when the bag is full, or he wants to take breath. To prevent his hands from being wounded by the rocks or shells, he wears leathern mittens. Thus equipped, he precipitates himself to the bottom, where he makes the best use of his time. When he finds it necessary, he gives the rope a pull, and, holding fast by both hands, the people in the bark draw him up, and unload him of his fish; which are sometimes 500 oysters, sometimes not above 50. The best divers will keep under water for half an hour, and few of them less than a quarter; and this violent exercise they continue many hours without intermission. The water is usually very clear, so that the diver can easily see what he is about: but, to prevent his being seen by ravenous fishes, he sometimes makes the water muddy; notwithstanding which, these divers now and then fall a prey to the monsters of the deep; and of all perils attending them, this is one of the greatest and most usual. The barks unload their oysters on the shore, and lay them in a great number of little pits, dug 4 or 5 feet square, raising heaps of sand over them the height of a man; which at a distance look like an army ranged in battle. In this condition they are left till the rain, wind, and sun have obliged them to open, which soon kills them; the flesh rots and dries, and the pearls, thus disengaged, tumble into the pit upon taking out the oysters. The pits being cleared of the grosser filth, the sand is several times sifted to separate the pearls; but, notwithstanding, they lose many. When the pearls are dried and sifted, they are passed through a sieve according to their sizes, and the smallest are sold for the seed of pearls, and the rest by auction to the highest bidder.

BAHLINGEN, a town in a district of the same name on the small river Eyach, between the upper and lower county of Hohenburg, and the county of Zollern, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. It is the

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the seat of a special superintendancy, and belonged formerly to the lordship of Schalksburg, whose castle has long since lain in ruins. It was sold with the town in 1403, by count Frederick of Zollern to count Eberhard of Wurtemberg. The town in 1607 and 1724 was nearly destroyed by fire. Near it is a medicinal spring.

BAHN, or **BANEN**, a small town, containing a provostship, in Hither Pomerania, Prussia. It was built by Barnim I. in 1230; and in 1589 and 1596 the town suffered greatly by fires.

BAHURIM, mentioned in the second Book of Samuel, chap. iii. 16. by which it appears it was near the mount of Olives, within the tribe of Benjamin.

BAHUS, or **BORUS**, in Latin *Præfectura Bahusæ*, a subdivision of West Gothland, in Sweden. It takes its name from a castle so called, and is derived from the Norwegian word *bay*, i. e. large; and *bus*, that is, a house. It is also called *Wike*. It has the West sea on one side, but is bounded on the other by West Gothic Thalland or Dal: it begins near Swinesund, and extends itself as far as Gotha-elbe. It is about 21 miles long, and between 3 and 4 broad. The country in general is level and fruitful. It has fine corn-fields, meadows, forest, inland lakes, and fresh-water streams. Among the rocks on the coast are salt-works, where salt is made from the sea-water. Near Uddewalla is a very high mountain, mostly consisting of a sort of mussel-shells, which are burnt to a lime. In many places one meets with large caverns in the mountains, which look like chambers, and are called mountain or giant caves. Here are several lakes and rivers; among the latter is *Gotha-elv*, which divides itself into two branches, the western belonging to this prefecture and *Quistrom*: both these have a salmon-fishery. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and breeding of cattle; but especially by their fisheries. They also trade in beams, masts, deal-boards, tar, lime, cattle, tallow, hides, and all kinds of fish.

This country in ancient times belonged to Sweden, to which it was also ceded by Denmark, by the peace of Roschild, concluded in the year 1658: for which reason it is here inserted, though it be reckoned a part of Norway. Its clergy are in the bishopric of Gottenburg. It is subdivided into the S. part, called *Binnenland*, which consists of four inland districts; and into the N. part, properly stiled *Wike*; and this again into *Sunnar* and *Nor-wike*, consisting in general of nine inland districts.

The castle of Bahus, from which the whole prefecture is called, lies close before the town of the same name, in Latin *Bahusium*. It is a well-built and excellent fortress, standing on a rock, which is surrounded by the *Gotha-elbe*; and within it is

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a fine spring. In 1448, king Christian I. built both the walls and houses of stone, which before had been only of wood. By the above-mentioned treaty of Roschild, it was surrendered to the Swedes. In 1678, the Danes attempted to take it, but without success. It lies near the Skagerack, 20 miles N. W. from Gottenburg. And Dahlberg has a view of it in his *Suecia*. Lat. 58, 20, N. Long. 11, 10, E.

BAJA, **BAYJAH**, or **BEGIA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis in Africa, supposed to be the ancient *Vacca* of Salust, and *Oppidum Vaggense* of Pliny. It was formerly, and still continues to be, a place of great trade, and the chief market of the kingdom for corn, of which the adjacent territories produce such abundance that they can supply more than the whole kingdom with it; and the Tunefians say, that if there was in the kingdom such another town as this for plenty of corn, it would become as cheap as sand. Here is also a great annual fair, to which the most distant Arabian tribes resort with their families and flocks. Notwithstanding all this, however, the inhabitants are very poor, and great part of the land about the town remains uncultivated, through the cruel exactions of the government, and the frequent incursions of the Arabs, who are very powerful in these parts. The town stands on the declivity of a hill on the road to Constantina, about 10 leagues from the northern coast, and 36 south-west from Tunis; and hath the convenience of being well watered. On the highest part is a citadel that commands the whole place, but is now of no great strength. The walls were raised out of the ruins of the ancient *Vacca*, and have some ancient inscriptions.

BAJA, a well-inhabited town belonging to the county of Bats, in the circle on this side the Danube, and Lower Hungary. It is situated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, and the barons of Vajay are proprietors of it, 45 miles N. W. of Esseck. Lat. 46, 40, N. Long. 19, 50, E. Of the same name is also a town in Walachia, on this side the *Aluta*, belonging to Turkey in Europe. See *BAIÆ*.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, to the southward of the Canaries. Lat. 27, 10, N. Long. 15, 10, W.

BALÆ, or **BAJA**, a town of Terra de Lavoro, on the coast, 12 miles W. of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was famous for its hot-baths, and where persons of quality among the Romans had seats, to which they resorted in the cold months, and in spring. Near it was the delightful bay of the same name, in form of a crescent, where ships might ride in safety. And in its neighbourhood are the ruins of the palaces said to have belonged to Cæsar, Pompey, Cicero, &c. also Nero's elegant palace, &c. About a mile from *Baiæ* is the little spot called the

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Elysian field; but at present it has little to recommend it. Lat. 41, 6, N. Long. 14, 45, E.

BAIBY-BURG, a large town of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper. It is encompassed with a wall, and is situated on the river Kila, and opposite to Gulbo-burg.

BAIGORRE, a district of Lower Navarre, in the government of this last name and Bern, in France.

BAIKAL, an inland lake of Asiatic Russia, which the people dwelling about it call the Holy sea, lying between 52 and 53 degrees N. lat. It is said to be 500 wersts in length from W. to E. but from N. to S. in a direct line between 20 and 30 in breadth, and in some parts only 15 wersts. It is encompassed all round with high mountains. It begins to freeze towards Christmas, and the frost goes off again towards the first day of May. When it is froze over, people travel on it in the road to China. From this time to September it is said that a ship seldom comes to any misfortune upon it: but in the month of September the winds are said to be violent; whereby many unfortunate accidents are occasioned; against which, however, the inhabitants fancy that they are secure, from their calling the lake a sea. In the parts about the river Bargufin it throws up vast quantities of bitumen, or mountain tar, as it is called, which the inhabitants burn in lamps. Round it also are sulphureous springs. Its very sweet water appears green at a distance, and it is so clear that one may see several fathoms depth into it. Here are found great numbers of large sturgeon and pikes; also black sea-dogs, but none speckled. In it are likewise several islands: and round the lake not only fables, but civets, are to be met with.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the earldom of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without any fortifications. It has been several times burnt by accident, and contains now only about 500 houses. E. long. 2, 55. N. lat. 40, 35.

BAIMOTZ, a district of Neutra county, in the circle on this side the Danube, and Lower Hungary. It contains 91 large villages or boroughs: also the castle of

BAIMOTZ, which is a castle charmingly situated upon a mountain. Near it is a middling town of the same name, upon the river Nitra, and in it is a priory of the order of St. Anthony: and here is also a well-ordered warm-bath.

BAINS, (*Le fort de*), a fortress belonging to the bailiwick of Perpignan and county of Roussillon, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated upon a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Tec, and consists principally of four regular bastions. In 1670, Lewis XIV. caused these to be built. Under it lies the small village of

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Bains, which takes its name from the good warm baths that are in it.

BAKA-BANYA, **PUGGANS**, or **BUKANETZ**, a royal free mine-town of Bath district and county of Hont, in the circle on this side the Danube, of Lower Hungary. It had formerly gold and silver mines; but at present it subsists by husbandry. In the year 1664 it was plundered and burnt down by the Turks.

BAKAN, a large and handsome town of Asia in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Ava. E. long. 98, 0. N. lat. 19, 35.

BAKAR, a kingdom in India, the chief city of which is called Bikaner. Ganges borders it on the E. and the province of Delli W.

BAKAR (*Baumgarten* tells us) is a very spacious plain in Syria, but abounding with such high hills as seem to be made with hands, on which are castles seated. The story goes, that here Noah built his ark; and they shew the place where (as they pretend) he was buried, being upon a hill, and of very curious workmanship. Travelling over this plain towards the E. one may see a great many monuments of antiquity, among which one stone of prodigious magnitude, resembling for bigness a tower or hill; near to which are three pillars, not unlike those in St. Mark's Place, in Venice. Not far from hence is the castle Baldach, whence they say was Baldach the Shuite, of whom we read in the book of Job. The rows of pillars in this castle are admirable, being stones of a huge bigness. The building was high and stately, but mostly gone to ruin; yet even what is left shews it was great and noble.

BAKEWELL, the best town of the N. W. side of the Peak of Derbyshire. It is situated on the banks of the Wey, near its junction with the Derwent. From certain altars dug up near Haddon-house, it is supposed to have been a Roman town. Though large, it contains only one parish, but has seven chapels of ease, and is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. Its fairs are on Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, for cattle and horses.

BAKMONOSTRA, or **BANOSTRA**, anciently the seat of the bishop of Sirmi, in the bannat of Slavonia, and kingdom of the latter name, in Hungarian Illyria; but at present are hardly any remains of its former magnificence to be seen.

BAKOW, or **BRATZKOW**, a town of Walachia, on the further side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It stands in a pleasant and fruitful country. Here a bishop resides.

BATSCHISARAI, a town situated on the peninsula of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, and close by the sea. It is the residence of the chan, and an open town, between two mountains, which serve

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serve it instead of walls. The inhabitants are Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews; the houses are here the best in all the country. The chan's palace is a large, irregular, but commodious structure. In the year 1736 the town was taken by the Russians.

BAKU, a town situated on the W. part of Schirwan, a province of Persia in Asia, upon the Caspian sea; to which last it sometimes gives its name. It is fortified, and has a good harbour. The Russians took it during the late troubles, and Shah Nadir yielded it to them.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 14, and July 20, for sheep, horned cattle and horses. It consists of only a single street, and is seated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is four miles in length, and three in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, and 184 N. W. of London. Long. 3, 35, E. Lat. 52, 45, N.

BALACHNA, a circle of the Nischneinowgorod government in European Russia. To it belongs a town of the same name, which is very long, but meanly built, on the Wolga. It is famous for its rich salt-springs, from which upwards of 50 salt pans or pits may be constantly fed and employed.

BALAGANSKOL, an ostrog or palisaded place in the circle of Irkutsk, and province of the latter name, in Siberia, Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the Angora, is of an earlier date and more considerable than Irkutsk, but has only two pieces of brass cannon for its defence. Contiguous to it are about 60 houses, mostly good ones, inhabited by some trading people, who are well to live.

BALAGATE, a province of the mogul empire, and the largest of the three that compose the kingdom of Dekkan. It has Kandish and Barar to the N. Tellinga to the E. Baglana with part of Guzerat to the W. and Viliapur to the S. It is a fruitful and pleasant country, abounding with cotton and sugar. Here they have sheep without horns; but so strong, that when bridled and saddled they will carry boys of ten years of age. Its present capital is Aurenghabad, but formerly was Dowlet Abad; and from the latter the whole province is sometimes called Dowlet-Abad.

BALAGATE-MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains, which divides the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel, running almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. Some parts of them are covered with fine red earth, which is blown by the strong west winds as far as the island of Ceylon; and when the rays of the sun are reflected from these mountains, they seem to be all on fire. They make surprising alterations in the

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seasons; for, on the north-side of cape Comorin, it is winter in May, June, July, August, and September, in which months it is summer on the south-side of the cape; on one side there are continual tempests, thunder and lightning, while the other enjoys a constant serenity. When black clouds are gathered about the mountains, they are followed by sudden rain, which causes the overflowing of the rivers, and choaks them up with sand, inasmuch that they are unnavigable for some time afterwards. The buildings and clothes of the inhabitants are scarce sufficient to defend them from the weather. They live upon rice, milk, roots, and herbs, with very little meat: they have likewise a sort of small arrac, but are never given to drunkenness; nor do they import foreign vices, for they never travel abroad.

BALAGNA, or **BALANIA**, the most fruitful district of all Corsica; it lies in the N. E. part of the island, and in Upper Italy. It can bring 4000 men into the field: and comprehends the following small districts; namely, Ostricone, Aregno, Guisfani, Andre, Olmi, and Pino. In it is the town of Calvi.

BALAGNIA, a town in the province of Little Novogorod, in Russia, on the Wolga, 50 miles N. of Nise. Long. 45, 5, E. Lat. 50, 36, N.

BALAGUER, formerly Ballegorium and Balaguerium, a walled town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is situated on the river Segre, with a stone-bridge over it, at the foot of a high mountain, and in a very fruitful country. It contains 800 families, has one parish, three monasteries, and a nunnery; and was taken, in 1411, by Ferdinand of Aragon, after a long siege. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Lerida. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 0, 1, E.

BALAKLAWA, a fortress and harbour near a cape on the S. W. side of the peninsula of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. It belongs to the Ottoman Porte.

BALALCAZAR, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the confines of Andalusia.

BALAMBUAN, or **PADAMBUAN**, a strong town of Asia, in the Indies, on the east end of the island of Java, and capital of a territory of the same name. Long. 115, 30, E. Lat. 7, 50, S.

BALANTES, a negro nation of Melli, a province of Negro-land, in Africa. Their country is 10 or 12 leagues in length. They have no correspondence with the other negroes their neighbours, nor intermarry with them: and though they sometimes go into their neighbours country, yet they suffer none to come into theirs. They form a kind of common-wealth, governed by a council of the oldest men in each district. They are very courageous, and great robbers, but are not slaves to one another. Their weapons are hassagays, arrows, and sabres. In their attack on the Portuguese barks,

barks, when they succeed, they kill all the whites without mercy, and the negroes they sell or exchange for oxen. The Portuguese, being induced (from the general opinion of gold mines being in the country) to attempt the conquest of it, accordingly landed there in July 1695: but it being then the rainy season, the Balantes attacked them so briskly that the Portuguese were entirely routed, and obliged to retire, leaving most of their allied negroes, and the best part of their arms and ammunition, behind them.

BALARUC, a large village or burgh, on Lake Thau, in the diocese of Montpellier, in Lower Languedoc, and government of that name, in France. In its neighbourhood are warm baths, in the water of which is little or no sulphur, as Astruc affirms, but it contains some salt. It is lighter than the common drinking-water in the place; and is not so hot as to boil eggs: yet when these are put into a dry vessel, and hung over it, they are hatched in about the same number of days as when placed under a hen. The water laded out of the springs retains its heat at least for 8 hours, is longer in boiling upon the fire than common water, and does not make such a strong ebullition. Hence it is evident, that its heat does not arise from a subterraneous fire, but from an intestine fermentation of its particles. This water is used for drinking and bathing, with very salutary effects.

BALASFALVA, or **BLASENDORF**, a large burgh of Walachia, in the county of Weissenburgh, a subdivision of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. Here the bishop of Walachia resides.

BALASORE, or **BELLESORE**, formerly Ballapur, a place of Bengal, on the N. W. part of the bay of this name in the East-Indies, in Asia; subject to the Great Mogul, where European ships, bound from Bengal and the Ganges, take in a pilot. It lies 180 miles S. W. of Huegley; and the English, Dutch, and French, have their respective factories here, which indeed were the capital ones before the navigation of the Huegley river was improved; but now of little account. The town is 4 miles from sea by land, but 20 by its river. The neighbouring country is admirably fruitful, producing rice, wheat, doll, callavances, several sorts of pulse, annis, cummin, coriander, and caraway seeds, tobacco, butter, oil, and bees wax. Their manufactures are of cotton, and of the herba, which is the rind of a tree. Here are rich Moors, Banians, and Gentiles. The town trades pretty much with the Maldivé islands; which having no rice or other grain of their own, are supplied with what they want; and, in return, they bring cowries and cayar for the service of the shipping: these ride 3 leagues from the town in a road secured by cape Palmeiras from the south wind. At the mouth of the river is a dangerous bar, about 12 leagues to the

north of Cunnaca river. Betwixt these two rivers is one continued sandy bay, to which vast numbers of sea-tortoises resort; and here are shoals of a very delicious fish called Pamplee, sold for 2d. a hundred; two of which are sufficient for a moderate stomach. Lat. 21, 30, N. Long. 85, 15, E.

BALASA-GYARMATH, a mean town of Kekko district, and county of Neograd, in the circle on this side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BALATON, or **PLATTEN-SEE**, anciently Vocea, an inland lake belonging to the county of Simmeghi, in the circle on the other side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It abounds with fish, is 12 miles long, and from 2 to 5 broad. It is planted round with fine vines; and here also are otters and beavers to be met with. The river Sarwiza issues from this lake, and falls into the Danube, over-against Bathmonster.

BALAYAN, a province of the island of Manilla, in the East-Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It lies next to the city of Manilla, and extends along the coast on the east side of the island, a little beyond the bay of Batangas. There were formerly gold mines in it, but they have been long since abandoned. It is inhabited by about 2500 tributary Indians, and abounds in cotton, rice, and palm-trees. The province is well cultivated; and the Spaniards, generally speaking, have country-houses in it.

BALBASTRO, or **BARBASTRO**, in Latin Barbastro, a city of Aragon, in Spain; by the Goths called Bigastro, and in the Toledo acts Bistargo. It is a walled town, has strong towers, and is situated on the little river Vero; which, not far from hence, falls into the Cinca, and has a stately bridge over the river. It has a cathedral, 4 monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, and 18 chapels. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Saragossa, and has an income of 8000 ducats per annum. It lies 50 miles N. E. of Saragossa.

BALBEC. See **HELIOPOLIS**.

BALBRON, a small town in the bailiwick of Westhofen, and lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, in Lower Alsace: through it runs the river Mosig.

BALCH, or **BALKH**, a province of Great Bukharia, in Asia, about 360 miles long and 250 broad; situated to the south of the province of Samarkand, and to the east of Bukharia Proper. It is the least of the 3 provinces that make up what is called Great Bukharia; but being extremely fertile and well-cultivated, the prince draws a great revenue from it. The country particularly abounds with silk, of which the inhabitants make pretty manufactures. The Uzbecks subject to the chan of Balkh are the most civilized of all the Tartars inhabiting Great Bukharia, owing probably to their commerce with the Persians: they are like-

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wife more industrious and more honest than the rest; but in other respects have the same customs with the rest of the Tartars. The province is subdivided into several counties; the most remarkable of which are Khotlan, or Katlan, Tokharestan, and Badagshan. Its chief cities are Balch or Balk, Farjiah, Talkhan, Badagshan, and Anderab.

BALK, the capital of the above-mentioned province; situated on the frontiers of Persia. Long. 65° 20', E. Lat. 37°, 0', N. It is probably the ancient Bactra, capital of the kingdom of Bactria; and is said by the Persians to have been founded by Kay-umaraz, the first king of Persia, because he met his brother upon the spot where it stood, after he had been lost for a long time; *balkhiden*, or *balghiden*, in the Persian language signifying to receive and embrace a friend. The first kings of Persia who resided in the province of Media or Aderbijan, considered this city as one of their principal frontiers on the side of Scythia. In the 27th year of the Hegira, of Christ 647, Balk was reduced by the Arabs, under the command of Abdallah Ebn Amer. It continued subject to Arab princes till the year of the Hegira 432, of Christ 1041; when it was reduced by Togrol Beg, the Tangrolipix of the Greeks, and prince of the Seljukian dynasty. It was taken by Jenghiz Khan, A. D. 1221; who, with his usual and unparalleled cruelty, caused all the inhabitants to be brought without the walls and massacred without mercy. In 1369 sultan Hosein, the last of the race of Jenghiz Khan, was driven from Balk by Tamerlane, whose successors were driven out by the Usbecks in the 15th century. It was afterwards redeemed by Shah Ismael Sufi; but finally wrested out of his hands by the Uzbek Tartars, between whom and the Persians it is the occasion of almost continual wars. It was, not long since, the residence of a chan of Tartars. It is the most considerable city possessed in these parts by the Mahometan Tartars; is large, well-built, and populous, the houses consisting for the most part of stone or brick. The fortifications consist of bulwarks of earth, fenced without with a strong wall, high enough to cover the soldiers employed in defence of those fortifications. As this place is the resort of all the business transacted between the Indies and Great Bukharia, trade flourishes extremely at Balk; especially as it has a fine river passing through its suburbs, which is of vast service to the town. This river falls into the Amu, in N. Lat. 38°, 30', upon the confines of Great Bukharia and Kowarazm. The chan's palace, or castle, is a large edifice, built after the oriental manner; and consists almost entirely of marble, of which there are fine quarries in the neighbourhood. The chan of Balk, however, was obliged in 1739 to submit to the Persians under Khouli Kan; but, since that time, has most probably regained his independency.

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BALDIVIA, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port town of Chili, in America, belonging to the Spaniards. It is situated between the rivers Callaculles and Portero, where they fall into the South-sea. Long. 80°, 5', W. Lat. 40°, 5', S. It was built in 1551 by the Spanish general Baldivia, from whom it takes its name. We may judge of its importance from the sum granted annually by the king for maintaining the garrison and keeping the fortifications in repair, being no less than 300,000 pieces of eight. It is defended by 4 strong castles, mounting 100 pieces of fine brass cannon. Notwithstanding which, however, as the garrison is composed mostly of transported criminals, on whom no dependance can be placed, and generally ill supplied with ammunition, &c. it could make but a poor defence. In 1643 it was easily taken by the Dutch, who would probably have maintained their conquest against all the power of the Spanish viceroy, had they not been obliged to relinquish it through sickness and famine. The inhabitants of Baldivia amount to about 2000. The trade is less considerable than formerly, because the gold mines in the neighbourhood are shut up; yet several large ships are employed in the trade between this port and that of Lima, which consists of gold, corn, hides, and salt provisions, which are exchanged for slaves, sugar, chocolate, and European commodities and manufactures.

BALDO (Monte), one of the mountains of the Veronese; a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is particularly remarkable for its excellent plants.

BALDOCK, a large market-town in the hundred of Broadwater, in Hartfordshire. It lies on the Ikening-street, which here looks only like a field-way. Here are many maltsters. The church is large and handsome, with 3 chancels; the two outward ones are rather chapels. It has a fair tower, in which is a ring of 6 bells. Its weekly market, considerable both for corn and malt, is on Thursday: its fairs are on Wednesday after St. Matthias, Feb. 24, the last Thursday in May, August 6, October 2, and December 11. It lies 38 miles north from London, and 4 east of Hitchin. Lat. 51° 55' min. N. Long. 15° W.

BALDON, a territorial jurisdiction of Semigallia, in the duchy of Courland, in which is Baldonen, a village, with a church in it.

BALDOTZ, a large village or bourg, in the territory of count Csasky, belonging to the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It lies not far from Ziporhauz, where is a hot bath and a mineral spring.

BALDREU, a small district of Vianna, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

BALE. See **BASIL**.

BALEARES, islands in the Mediterranean: the principal of which, with the circumjacent smaller

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isles, were anciently subdivided into the Balearic and Pythufian. The Balears or Balearic isles were Mallorca, Mayorca or Majorca, and Minorca, with some other smaller ones. The Romans called them Balears, and the Greeks Balarides; which name some derive from the Greek, but others from the Phœnician language: however both derivations signify the same thing, namely, the isles of the Slingers; the inhabitants being very expert at handling the sling, the only weapon they had in use: which dexterity the Minorcans are still possessed of. These isles the Greeks called also *Gymnesiæ* or *Gymnasæ*, from the inhabitants going naked in summer. The other ancient division of these isles was into Pythufian, from their abounding with pine-trees, under which denomination was comprehended Ivica, Formentera, &c.

The Rhodians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Moors, are all said to have been successive masters of these isles; the last of whom had their own king: but between them and the Catalonians were frequent wars, which were carried on with various success on both sides.

About the close of the year 1229, James I. king of Aragon, made himself master of Majorca, and in 1232 he took Minorca; and two years afterwards Ivica: so that the whole kingdom of Majorca was annexed to the crown of Aragon.

Whilst the Romans continued in possession of these isles, they cultivated and fortified them, having considerable cities and sea-ports in each. They likewise changed their names into those of Major and Minor, or, as Pomponius Mela hath it, *Majores* and *Minores*; and he also styles them *Colonisæ*. See *MAJORCA* and *MINORCA*.

BALGA, a capital bailiwick in the circle of Brandenburg, and kingdom of Prussia, whose 16 churches are under the jurisdiction of the principal court-chaplain at Königsberg.

Of the same name with this district is a large village, and very old castle, situated on the Frischhafen, of which the Teutonic order made themselves masters so long ago as the year 1238. It was formerly a commendary, and converted into a capital prefecture by duke Frederic the grand master.

BALGANY, or **BALGONY**. Busching calls it a little town of Fifeshire. It is however an ancient and considerable seat, formerly belonging to Gen. Alexander Leslie, noted for his services in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; but at last more so, as commanding the Scots army against king Charles I. and into whose hands this unfortunate prince put himself.

BALISORE. See **BALASORE**.

BALL, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, forming the north-side of the straits of Java, through which the East-India ships sometimes return from China to Europe: but the passage is commonly

difficult on account of contrary winds. The island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and other productions proper to the climate. The inhabitants are Pagans, and very warlike. Long. 115, 30, E. Lat. 9, 0, S.

BALINETUR, or rather **BALLANATYRE**, one of the six baronies, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

BALINGHEIM, one of the 24 parishes belonging to the government of Calais, and that of Picardy and Artois, in France.

BALIUR. See **BALYUR**.

BALK. See **BALCH**.

BALLAGHY, a town in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies 20 miles S. of Sligo. Lat. 53, 48, N. Long. 85, 15, E.

[We shall observe here, once for all, that the prefixed syllable **BALL**, in this and the following places of Ireland, signifies a town, or a wall either of stone or earth, both in the Irish and Highland languages.]

BALLAGEEN, one of the eight baronies into which the county of Wexford, in the province of Leinster, is subdivided.

BALLAN, a town of France, in the diocese of Muns, with the title of a marquise, seated on the river Orne. Long. 0, 20, E. Lat. 48, 10, N.

BALLEK, a little town belonging to the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland.

BALLENA, or **RIO DE LA BELLANA**, a river of Chili, in South-America, which is next to that of Rio Chico, and close to the cape of the same name; and was so called because of a (Balana) whale of prodigious bigness which died on that coast.

BALLENSTADT, a town on the river Getel, in the principality of Dessau; and in the seat of a bailiwick. In 1397 it was sacked and destroyed, and in 1498 burnt down.

BALLIADEM, one of the seven baronies into which Queen's-county, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland, is subdivided.

BALLIBAY, or **BALLIBUY**, one of the eleven baronies in King's-county, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. Of the same name is a thriving plantation, very well situated, about the center of the province.

BALLIBRIT, another barony of the last-mentioned province, in Ireland.

BALLYCLOUGH, a village in the county of Cork, in Ireland; situated near Mallow, where are the remains of an elegant castle, and near it a chalybeate spaw, now disused.

BALLICONNEL, a town belonging to the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated 11 miles N. E. of Cavan town. Lat. 54, 6, N. Long. 7, 50, W.

BALLICORA,

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BALLICORA, a small town belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament.

BALLYCOTTON-STRAND, near Youghall, in the county of Cork, Ireland. This Strand is 4 miles long, both smooth and level, and at the western extremity of it is the point and island of the same name, the point of Ring, forming the eastern point, forms a semi-circular bay, like the hollow of a fine amphitheatre. The island is an high, small spot; which, in the proper season, is almost covered with nests of various sea-fowls, and puffin's eggs. From this island may be seen Kinsale-head and the mouth of Cork harbour, though 15 miles distant.

BALLIECARY, one of the nine baronies of Antrim, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in Ireland.

BALLIMONE, i. e. the peat-town; or **BALLIMOHRE**, i. e. the large town; a little town, belonging to the county of West-Meath, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

BALLIMORE, a barony of Gallway, in the county of Connaught, in Ireland.

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, a small town on the Liffy, near Dublin, in Ireland; which has a handsome bridge over that river, and the ruins of a fine old castle.

BALLINAHINCH, or **MAGHEDROLL**, a town on a little river nearly in the center of Down, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. It lies on the great road from Lisburn, Lurgan, and Drommohre, to Down-Patric and the sea-side. This neighbouring country is very rough with rocks, and the roads upon that account difficult and unpleasant: yet the valleys and slopes of the hills produce good oats, potatoes, and flax. The staple-commodity here is linen-yarn. The Papists in this parish are near 1000 souls: for which reason a charter-working-school is settled at this place, in order to educate 20 poor Popish children of both sexes in the Protestant religion; and who are constantly employed in the linen-manufacture. Ballinahinch lies 8 miles from Down-Patric and Drommohre.

BALLINAKYLL, a small town of Queen's county, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has a castle, which held out bravely against the Irish rebels in 1642, till it was relieved. The town sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 5 miles from Balliroan.

BALLINANE, or **BALLINANEN**, one of the baronies belonging to the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

BALLINROBE, **BALLINROAN**, or **BALLINROAL**, a corporation, and reckoned the shire-town of Mayo-county, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies 15 miles from Castlebar.

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BALL'SHANNON, a town belonging to the county of Dumagall, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated on a river, which runs out of Loch-Erne into Dunnegall-bay. It has a good harbour, with a tolerable trade; and is pretty well inhabited, considering that this county is full of bogs, large loughs, and woods. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river which runs out of Lough-Erne, which a little lower falls down a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet; and, at low water, forms one of the most picturesque cascades. It is rendered still more singular and interesting by being one of the principal salmon-leaps in Ireland.

BALLITORE, a village or colony of Quakers, near Timolin, on the river Grifs, in the county of Kildare, in Ireland; a place remarkable only for its neatness of buildings and elegant simplicity, where industry reigns amongst this happy society.

BALLYVOGY-HEAD, the extreme point of land on the south coast of Ireland, near Crookhaven, in the county of Cork, between which and the opposite cape, called Mizen-head, is a great bay.

BALLYVOURNEY, a small town in the county of Cork, Ireland. On the south-side of the river Sullane, 6 miles west of Macromp. The church is in a ruinous state, seated on a hill, dedicated to St. Gobnate. This church is 102 feet long by 24 broad, whose steeple is ready to fall with age. About a mile from thence, on the north-side of the river, stood an old castle, now in ruins. About 30 yards west of the church there is a small stone cross, for the reception of the image of St. Gobnate, before it was lately forbid being exposed to adoration. The image is now kept very privately in a chest, and frequently carried by the person who has the care of it, to different adjacent parts to be sworn upon. Near this cross is a stone fixed in the ground, and a deep cavity worn in it by the knees of devotees who have come hither in pilgrimage. Adjacent is a well, dedicated to this saint; and near it a circle of stones, originally the foundation of one of those round towers for which Ireland is remarkable; round this well, and remains of the tower, are paths worn by the knees of devotees. From this spot are seen the Kerry mountains; which, like an immense wall, are ranged several miles from north to south, and divide Cork from Kerry.

BALLY, a small island belonging to the East-Indies, in Asia, by some called Java the Less, is divided from Great Java on the west, only by the straits bearing its own name. It abounds in provisions. The natives, many of which make good soldiers in the Dutch service here, are generally bold fellows. The straits of Bally, which in the narrowest part are not much broader than the river Thames, are very difficult to strangers. Capt. Beeckman,

Beeckman, who passed them in January 1714, says, he was 15 days in making to them from the east-end of Madur-island, though only 30 leagues; for once in 24 hours the south wind bursting violently through the straits, drives ships back. On each side of them are also high mountains, from which gusts of wind come down, veering sometimes all round the compass, and that in a few minutes. See **JAVA**.

BALLON, a small town and marquise of Upper-Maine, in the government of the latter name and of Perche, in France. It is situated on the right bank of the Orne, contains 2 parishes, and lies 5 leagues from Mans.

BALME (La) a little town belonging to the duchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

BALMERINO, a small place of Fifeshire, in Scotland. It is situated on the frith of Tay. Here was anciently a famous monastery, founded by Ermengred, queen of William king of Scotland; but even its ruins are now almost effaced by time. It gave the title of baron to a branch of the Elphinston family, the last of which unhappily lost his head on Tower-hill for his attachment to the Pretender, and espousing the insurrection of 1745 in Scotland, against the government.

BALNA, formerly a celebrated and opulent town belonging to the county of Gran, in the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary; but at present it is a very mean and inconsiderable place.

BALRUDERY, a post town 14 miles north of Dublin, in Ireland, and one mile west of the Irish channel, nearly opposite St. Patrick's isle.

BALSARA. See **BOSSORA**.

BALSA, an ancient town of Lusitania, in the Ager Cunæus; now Tavira, capital of Algarva.

BALSAS River, somewhere between Puebla de los Angeles and Acapulco, in New Spain, disemboing into the South-sea (the exact place we have not learnt), of which Navarette says, It is well known that it is a river very large, and that people pass over it on canes, which are supported by only 4 calabashes they are fastened to. At first, adds he, it is frightful to see so ridiculous and weak an invention. An Indian lays hold of one end of it, and the passenger being upon it with his mule's furniture, he swims and draws it after him.

BALSTER. See **CALIES**.

BALTALIMANI, a palace of Romania, in European Turkey. It is situated on the strait which joins the Black sea with that of Mamora.

BALTAR, a place belonging to Porto district, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

BALTIC Sea, in Latin Mare Balticum. It is properly a large bay of the German ocean, between Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Courland, Russia, and Sweden. The German name of Ost-sea, or East-

sea, seems to have been given it by the Dutch, it lying to the east of Holland. In the Baltic is neither ebb nor flow; yet it is observed, that the natural current of its waters goes towards the Sund; but this may be hindered by a north-west wind of any long continuance, which also drives large volumes of water into the Baltic out of the German ocean; whence the observable rising of the waters is caused in its harbours. When the north wind blows, the water of this sea, which is otherwise salt, becomes pretty fresh, and in some measure may be used for culinary purposes: but in general it is not very salt, on account of the great number of rivers that fall into it.

The greatest depth of water in the Baltic hardly exceeds 50 fathoms. M. Andrew Celsus demonstrates, in the Swedish acts, vol. v. page 25, that the water in the Baltic decreases; and, according to his calculation, it has fallen 45 geometrical inches in 100 years. The waves here are not so high nor so long as they are in the North-sea; but fall shorter, quicker, and more numerous one upon another.

The fishery in the Baltic is considerable; particularly that of the streamer-fish, the best sort of which is called wasbuck. When the sea is tempestuous and violently agitated, it throws upon the coasts of Prussia and Courland, especially on the former, the so much celebrated amber: concerning which see more under **PRUSSIA**.

Near Sweden the Baltic extends itself into 2 bays or gulphs, which in Swedish are called Hafs-botnar; the one runs towards the north, and in the same language is called Nord-Botn, in Latin Sinus Bothnicus, i. e. the Bothnic-bay. This gulph is 80 miles long, and 30 broad. The other bay runs towards the east, and is called in Latin Sinus Finnicus, i. e. the gulph of Finland, or Finnic bay. It is 60 miles long, and 15 broad. It is said, that in the Baltic are many places where the magnetic needle does not stand true, here pointing between S. W. and there again towards N. W. Lastly, the Baltic near Livonia forms; 1. a bay, which is called the gulph of Livonia or Riga, at the mouth of the Dwina, where the town of Riga is situated; 2. the gulph of Courland, at the mouth of the Niemen, where Memel stands; 3. the gulph of Dantzick, at the mouth of the Vistula; and, 4. the gulph of Lubeck, at the mouth of the Trave.

You pass out of the German ocean into the Baltic through these three straits; namely, the Oersund, the Great and the Little Belt: the first strait lies between Seeland and the province of Schonen, in Sweden; the second between Funen and Seeland; and the third between Jutland and Funen. In winter the Baltic is commonly frozen for three or four months; by which its navigation is interrupted all that time.

BALTIMORE,

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BALTIMORE, a little town and corporation, but decayed, belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It has a commodious harbour, within an island and bay of the same name, which is secure against all winds. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament. It stands on a head-land, which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. W. of Rosse, and 5 N. E. of the island of cape Clear. Lat. 51, 16, N. Long. 9, 26, W.

BALTIMORE, a county the most northern in the province of Maryland, in North-America, on the west-side of the bay of Chesapeake, reaching to the bottom of it. Its chief town is also called Baltimore: the houses are straggling, so that the township is rather a scattered village, or parish. This county is called from lord Baltimore of Ireland, 1631, to whom it was granted by king Charles I. Its capital lies in Lat. 39, 30, N. and Long. 76, 35, W.

BALTINGLASS, a town belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on the river Urrin, and has the privilege of sending deputies to the Irish parliament.

BALVAIRD, a place in Fife, a county of Scotland, remarkable for the rocking-stone which was broken down by Oliver's soldiers. The motion of it was performed by means of an egg-shaped prominence made on a huge globular stone, which was inserted into a cavity in the surface of another lower stone quite flat, an exact proportion having been calculated for the purpose. This mechanism was concealed by the vast bulk of the upper stone, and two or three surrounding flat stones. In Popish times, by this pretended miracle, persons were condemned or acquitted of perjury, as interest or affection led the clergy, who were judges; and often criminals were brought to confess, by this means, what could not otherwise be extorted from them.

BALVENY, a mountainous district on the west side of Bams-shire, in the northern division of Scotland. It lies on the river Spey; abounding with pasture and wood, and noted for a rock from which bones and whet-stones are dug in such abundance that the people cover their houses with them instead of slate. Here are also veins of that stone from which allum is made; likewise springs of allum-water.

BALUCLAWA, or **BALACLAY**, a town on the W. coast of Crim-Tartary, in European Turkey. It was some time possessed by the Genoese, who called it Jambolic, from the store of fish in its neighbouring sea. It has about 120 houses, with an excellent harbour, surrounded with high mountains that secure the vessels in it from all winds. It receives ships of 500 tons, and has a considerable depth of water. The place is now in the possession of the Turks, who build their ships and galleys here.

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BALWHIDER, a district belonging to Perthshire in Scotland.

BALYUR, or **BALIUR**, a sea-port of Africa in the kingdom of Dancali, about 14 hours journey west from Babel-Mandel. It is remarkable only for being the landing-place of the Abyssinian patriarch, Alphonsus Mendez, with his Jesuits and Portuguese, on April 3, 1724. The king, who had received orders from the Abyssinian emperor to give them a proper reception, dispatched his son to meet them and conduct them to him. The royal palace they found to consist of about half a dozen of tents, and a score of huts, fenced about with a thorn hedge, and shaded by some wild kinds of trees. Near the palace was a river, which was then quite dried up, and no water to be found but what was digged for in the channel. The hall of audience was only a large tent about a musket-shot from the rest. At the upper end was a kind of throne made of stones and clay, covered with a carpet, and two velvet cushions. At the other end was his majesty's horse, with the saddle and other accoutrements hanging on one side; it being the custom of this country for the master and horse to lie together, whether king or subject. Around the hall were about 50 young men sitting cross-legged; and when the Portuguese ambassadors were admitted, they were made to sit down in the same posture. Soon after came the king preceded by some of his domestics, one having an earthen pitcher full of hydromel, another a cup made of porcelane, a third carrying a cocoa-shell full of tobacco, and a fourth bringing a silver tobacco-pipe with some fire. Next to them was the king, dressed in a light silk stuff, having on his head a turban, from the rims of which hung a parcel of rings nicely wrought, which dangled before his face. He had in his hand a short kind of javelin, and was followed by all the chief officers of his court and household. The respect paid him at his coming in was by standing on their feet, and squatting down again twice, after which they went forward to kiss his hand.

BAMBA, a province of the kingdom of Congo in Africa. It is situated between the rivers of Ambrisi and Loze; the last of which parts it from Pemba on the east, and the Ambrisi from the province of Sogno on the north. Along the sea-coasts it extends itself northward to the river Belunda; and on the south to that of Danda, which parts it from the kingdom of Angola. The governors of this province bear the title of dukes, and are always some of the princes of the royal family. They are as despotic and arbitrary as if they were really kings, notwithstanding the care and pains their monarchs have taken to keep them within due bounds. The soil of this province is very fertile; and would produce all the necessaries of life in great plenty, were the inhabitants but industrious in its cultivation.

cultivation. The sea-coasts produce a vast quantity of salt, which could be purified with little trouble, and would yield an extraordinary revenue if the duties were duly paid; but these the governors find means to sink mostly into their own coffers. Here is also the fishery of the zimbis, or little sea-snail, whose shell is the current coin, not only in this and the neighbouring kingdom, but also in the most distant parts of Africa. Here are also said to be mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, and iron: but none except the iron mines are allowed to be worked. Its capital is Banga or Panga.

BAMBERG, (Bishopric of,) in Franconia, Germany, is the first in the empire. It has Wurtzburg on the W. and Anspach on the S. and E. It extends about sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth; abounding in rich fruits and plants, particularly corn, wine, saffron, liquorice, and prunes. Its bishop, who is a prince of the empire, and its vice-chancellor, depends immediately on the Pope, and is not only lord of this see, but also of divers manors in Carinthia, the castles of Cronach and Fortzheim, besides several royalties elsewhere. On him the king of Bohemia, and the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brandenburg, are dependent for some parts of their estates. He is the only bishop in Germany who has the privilege of wearing a cardinal's hat, together with the pall of an archbishop; for which last he pays the Pope 4000*l*. The four above-mentioned electors are his hereditary officers, who have hereditary vicars under them. He can raise between 4 and 5000 men. His revenue amounts annually to above 50000*l*. besides the produce of sixteen large bailiwicks in Carinthia. The chapter which chooses the bishop, consisting of twenty capitular and fifteen domiciled canons, are all persons of quality. This country has but little commerce, and is wholly inhabited by Roman Catholics. It was formerly an earldom, but the Emperor Henry II. erected it into a bishopric, to be entirely dependent on the church, and gave it several other lands in Carinthia, together with the town of Abach (where he was born) near Ratibon.

BAMBERG, the capital of the above bishopric of the same name, a handsome, large, and populous city in the center of Germany, in Latin called *Bamberga*, *Bahanberga*, *Bergium*, and *Baberabergium*, the ancient *Granicianon* of Ptolemy. It is pleasantly situated, and watered by the rivers Rednitz and Pegnitz, which run through the town, and a little below join with the Mayne. Though formerly free and imperial, and afterwards governed by its own counts, is now subject to its bishop. About the town are a few vineyards; but the soil is fruitful in corn, melon, fig, lemon, and orange, trees, and is called by some the Italy of Germany. Here are two palaces, the old and new. The former is in an island formed by the Pegnitz, with a

tolerable garden; the latter, standing on an eminence, is a vast pile of free-stone, with handsome apartments. Eight miles off is the bishop's hunting-seat of Pommersfelden, reckoned one of the most charming fabrics in the empire. The way to it from the city is through a large forest of fir, abounding with deer, and a lake. The house is free-stone, built in form of a square, with 4 large towers, one at each corner. All round the grand square court is a portico, whose walls are garnished at equal distances with 50 or 60 heads of deers of an extraordinary size, with inscriptions under each when and by whom killed. There is also the figure of a wild boar killed some years ago, which weighed between 4 and 500 weight. There is in the new palace a most magnificent staircase, perhaps one of the best contrived in Europe. The entry, supported by several colonnades, leads into a saloon which serves as a passage to the garden, and is in form of a grotto adorned with fountains, columns, and statues of marble. The cieling is painted, as well as the skylight of the staircase, and the arches of the principal apartments, which are all laid out with great choice, judgment, and splendour. The stables, that answer exactly to the castle, which they front, are built in form of a half-moon, with a pavilion in the middle, from both sides of which one sees all the horses. The mangers are of marble, in the form of shells; and the racks of iron, neatly wrought in form of a scuttle-basket. The saloon between the two stables is painted in fresco, and looks one way to the court and the other to the riding-house. The cathedral, dedicated to St. George, is a vast edifice, quite Gothic; has a lofty steeple with 4 noble spires like those at Wurtzburg, of very bold work, open at the top, and supported by tall pillars, which appear very light and easy. The treasury of this church is full of very great and costly curiosities, particularly the imperial crown of Henry II. consisting of 6 plates of gold adorned with precious stones; and another of his empress, of 2 circles of gold richly set with pearls and jewels. Her imperial mantle is decorated with such a large border of pearls that it is a good load for a porter. Two statues of the said emperor and empress, and a third of the virgin Mary, each of solid silver and 5 feet high, the emperor Henry's real head in a globe, which he holds in his right hand. A statue of St. George on horseback, combating the dragon, of silver gilt, 7 feet high. A vast shrine for relics, enriched with precious stones: and an adoration by the wise men, of mother-of-pearl. Two very fine vases of porphyry. A portative altar of massy gold, 5 or 6 feet high, enriched with several histories from the book of Genesis, all in onyx. A large chalice of massy gold, loaded with medals of gold and silver, and knots of ribands, which are vows paid to a nail grafted to a little pillar of gold, pretended

pretended to be one of those with which Christ was fastened to the cross. A fine crucifix of rock crystal, adorned all round with a border of gold, and set with rubies and emeralds; the Christ being solid gold. A little tabernacle of gold, in which is preserved the aforesaid emperor's left jaw; it having a sapphire enchased on the top as big as a pigeon's egg. A large and heavy cross of gold, a foot and a half long; and another larger of silver gilt, stuffed with most precious relics. Yet one of the rarest curiosities is a folio MS. of the 4 gospels in Latin, on fine vellum, in a neat Roman character, with some Gothic letters interspersed, and the most beautiful miniatures that are to be seen. The binding is wood, covered with curious sculptures in ivory, of our Saviour's passion, and bordered with a gold edging, on which are the heads of our Lord and his apostles, as are those of the four evangelists at the four corners. The whole is enamelled, and the intervals between the figures embellished with pearls and precious stones. There are other MS. relics and curiosities; indeed so many that we think proper to omit them all, as scarce knowing which to prefer to fill up the little more room we could afford here. The Dominicans, Augustines, and Benedictines have their several churches, &c. A university was founded here in 1653, by Melchior Otto, one of its bishops. There are several public fountains in the town, but no fortifications more than its wall; so that in time of war the bishop resides, and has commonly a very strong garrison at Forcheim. Lat. 49, 56. Long. 11, 19.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, near the river Orlitz, about six leagues from Glatz.

BAMBLE, priory of, in the shire of Brådsburg, and diocese of Christiania, in Norway. This, together with Lower Tillemarken, has twenty-two churches under its jurisdiction.

BAMBUCK, a country of Africa, of which the following account is given by the Abbe Reynal, on the credit of a modern traveller whom he does not name. "In the interior parts of Africa, under the 12th or 13th degree of north latitude, there is, says a modern traveller, a pretty large country, known by the name of Bambuck. It is not subject to a particular king, but governed by village lords, called farims. These hereditary and independent chiefs are all obliged to unite for the defence of the state, when it is either attacked as a community, or only in one of its branches.

"The territory of this aristocratical state is dry and barren. It produces neither maize, rice, nor millet. The insupportable heat it is subject to, proceeds in part from its being surrounded by high mountains, which prevent the wind from refreshing the air. The climate is as unwholesome as it is disagreeable; vapours, which continually issue from the

bowels of a soil replete with minerals, render this country unfit to live in, especially to strangers.

"It is gold that hath made this miserable country an object worthy of notice: gold, which in the eyes of the covetous man seems to compensate for all the evils of nature, though in reality it increases them all. This metal is so common in this country, that it is found almost indiscriminately every where. To obtain it, sometimes it is sufficient to scrape the surface of the earth, which is clayish, light, and mixed with sand. When the mine is very rich, it is dug only to the depth of a few feet, and never deeper; though it has been observed, that the lower it was dug, the more gold the soil afforded. The miners are too indolent to pursue a toil which constantly becomes more tedious, and too ignorant to perceive the inconveniences it would be attended with. Their negligence and their folly are in this instance so extraordinary, that in washing the gold, in order to separate it from the earth, they only preserve the larger pieces: the light parts pass away with the water, which flows down an inclined plain.

"The inhabitants of Bambuck do not work these mines at all times, nor are they at liberty to do it when they please. They are obliged to wait till private or public wants determine the farims to grant this permission. When it is proclaimed, all who are able to avail themselves of this advantage meet at the appointed place. When their work is finished a division is made. Half of the gold goes to the lord, and the remainder is equally distributed among the labourers. Those who want gold at any other time than that of the general digging, search for it in the beds of the rivers, where it is very common."

BAMBROUGH, a place of Northumberland; where formerly was a famous castle, now in ruins.

BAMF, (Shire of,) in the middle division of Scotland, or north of the frith of Forth. It comprehends that part of Buchan, which lies N. of the river Ugie, the countries of Strathdoern, Boyne, Enzie or Eenie, Balvenie, and Strathyla. It was a part of the ancient Caledonia, and in the diocese of Murray, when under episcopacy. On the S. it is divided from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenshire, by the same river or water of Ugie; on the E. it has the water of Doern and the German ocean; on the W. the water of Spey and Elginshire, on the S. W. the braes of Badenoch and Braemar, and on the N. the Murray-frith. Its dimensions are variously given: but, according to Templeman's Survey, its length from E. to W. is 50 miles, and greatest breadth 18, containing 560 square miles. The climate and soil of Bamf-shire are much the same as in Aberdeenshire. The part called Buchan is watered by several rivers and small streams. It is divided into corn-fields and little hills; and no tract in the whole kingdom is so free from

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from mountains; consequently, none more fertile. And such is the plenty of grain here, that the common labourers have five or six meals of it a day, in the various forms it is used in the country; though little of what the English call meat. The district of Strathyla drives a considerable trade in lime and fat cattle. The lime-stones here are so plentiful that they build the houses with them. They also carry on a trade in fine linen, by means of the weekly market, or rather annual fair, at Keith, a neighbouring village. Upon the banks of the Spey, in this country, is the Bog of Gicht, or Gordon-castle, the noblest palace in the north, and belonging to the duke of Gordon; the paternal inheritance of which family is Strathawin, or Strathavon, a valley on the river Avon, one of the clearest in Scotland, which falls into the Spey. This tract is more inclined to pasture than grain; besides fine estates, and other seats hereabouts, which belong to them. In Balveny is found that stone from which allum is prepared; and in the district of Boyne large quarries of spotted marble have been discovered. Bamf-shire sends a member to the British parliament.

BAMF, a royal borough in the last-mentioned shire of the same name. It is the third in order of the following districts of boroughs, namely, Elgin, Cullen, Innerbury, and Kintore, which by turns send a member to the British parliament. It is a neat town, situated in the N. E. part of the shire, at the mouth of the river Doveron or Deveran, on its N. banks, upon the German ocean, and in the district of Boyne. In it the sheriff holds his courts. Here are the ruins of an old castle, and in the neighbourhood those of the abbey of Deer, formerly belonging to the Cistercian monks, and founded by William Cumming, earl of Buchan. Not far from the town is a grand modern house of lord Braco's, on the river, being adorned with noble columns and towers, with summer-houses upon little islands in the Doveron. But the inside is left unfinished, and, from some disgust, abandoned by the proprietor, for a recluse seat among the mountains of Strathbogy. Bamf consists of two principal streets, which are long, besides several short ones or wynds. Here also are some genteel buildings, and two little harbours for shipping; but vessels of burthen cannot come near them. Along the sea-coast, just beyond Bamf, you have views of the rising mountains near the frith of Cromarty, but at a considerable distance. The trade here is but little, except from its corn, salmon-fishery, and some coasting vessels; for the townsmen are fonder of tillage than commerce. The Ogilbies, with their vassals, of whom the earl of Finlater and Airley is chieftain, possess most of the adjacent country; and that nobleman has a fine seat here, but it was pillaged in the late rebellion. It lies 7 miles E. of Cul-

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len, 32 N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57, 40. Long. 2, 5, W.

BAMIYAN, a city of Asia, situated in the province of Zablestan, ten days journey from Balkh, and eight from Gazna. It is remarkable only for its dreadful catastrophe when taken by Jenghiz Khan in 1221. At that time the city belonged to sultan Jalalodin, the last of the famous Mahmud Gazni's race. Jenghiz Khan was at that time about to attack Gazna, that prince's capital; but was stopped by the garrison of Gazna, which he had hoped would give him no trouble. In this, however, he was disappointed. The people had for a long time expected an attack; and had therefore ruined the country for five or six leagues round, while the peasants had carried away the stones, and every thing that could be of use to the besiegers. Accordingly, Jenghiz Khan having erected wooden towers, and planted his engines upon them, was in a short time obliged to give over his attacks till mill-stones and other materials could be brought from a great distance. The walls of the city were very strong, so that the engines of the moguls made but little impression; and the garrison making frequent and furious sallies cut off whole squadrons of their enemies, and frequently overthrew their towers and engines. This exceedingly chagrined Jenghiz Khan; who one day returning from a fruitless attack, and hearing of the defeat of one of his generals by Jalalodin, swore to be revenged on Bamiyan. This fury cost the life of one of his grandchildren; who exposing himself too much, to please his grandfather, was slain with an arrow. At last, however, by the numberless multitude of the moguls, who continued the attacks without intermission, the city was taken, after its walls had been ruined in many places, and the bravest soldiers and officers of the garrison slain in its defence. The mother of the young prince who had been killed, entering with the troops, and more deserving the name of a fiend than a woman, caused the throats of all the inhabitants to be cut, without excepting one. She even gave orders to rip up the bellies of all the women with child, that not an infant might be left alive. In short, to gratify the rage of this inhuman monster, the buildings were all levelled with the ground; the cattle, and every living creature, destroyed; insomuch that the hardened moguls themselves gave this place the name of Maubalig, which in their language signifies The unfortunate city. A strong castle has since been built out of its ruins.

BAMPTON, a market-town of Devonshire, and an old corporation; but, from an odd plea of poverty, was excused from sending members to parliament. Its fairs are on Whitfun-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. In 614, a battle was fought between the Britons and Saxons, when the

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former were defeated. It lies 8 miles N. of Tiverton, and 160 W. of London. Lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 3, 40, W.

BAMPTON, an old market-town of Oxfordshire, on the borders of Berkshire. It is situated on the river Isis, navigable only by boats, and has the remains of a castle. Here is the greatest market in all England, for furs and fell-mongers wares, sheep-skins being dressed and stained for leather jackets, gloves, and breeches; stockings, &c. are also brought hither from Whitney, and sold into Berkshire, Wilts, and Dorsetshire. Its fair is on August 26, for horses and toys. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Oxford. Lat 51, 40, N. Long. 1, 35, W.

BAN, BANE, or BAAN, the principal river in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. The word in Irish and Erse imports beautiful or fair, it being clearer than any other river in Europe, and for that reason the best stocked with salmon; which fish particularly delights in clear water. Its source is in the Mourne-hills, in the county of Downe; and, after losing itself and its name for about 30 miles, in Lough-Neagh, or Sidney-lake, recovers its name again at Toom-castle; from whence, being crowned with woods on both sides, and dividing the county of Antrim from that of Londonderry, it runs by Coleraine into the sea. Of the same name is also a lesser river in Ireland; and therefore, by way of distinction, this we are now upon is called the Great Baan, though otherwise not a very large river.

BANAGHIR, a place belonging to King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, noted only for its bridge over the Shannon, which is a great pass on the borders of Gallway. In it are barracks for two companies of foot. It lies 25 miles from Philipstown, the capital of the county, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 4, 15, W.

BANARAS, or BANNARON, a handsome large city in the southern division of Indostan in the East Indies, in Asia. It is situated on the E. side of the Ganges, about 100 miles above Patna, in the road to Agra. The houses are of brick and stone, being higher than usual in India; but the streets are very narrow. Here is a seminary or university for the mathematics, as well as for educating their youth in the mysteries of their religion. It is held in high veneration for its sanctity; so that Banians come hither over land from Surat, and the Pagan priests fill gallon-pots with the water of the Ganges, which they send all over India for sale, or as presents to their friends, who make them good returns. A draught of this water is thought to obtain a plenary absolution from all sin: so that at weddings, &c. 500 crowns are commonly laid out upon it.

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Banaras has a considerable trade in callicoes and silks, which must not be sold till stamped with the Mogul's seal, on pain of a fine or the bastinado. Here are fine Mahometan sepulchres, and one of the noblest idol-temples in the Indies. In the neighbourhood, according to Catrou, is plenty of pulse, and all sorts of grain, with manufactures of rich stuffs of gold, silver, and silk; also magnificent turbans, fine girdles, and light vestments for the ladies of the seraglio.

BAN-BRIDGE, a town belonging to the county of Downe, and province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland: it is so called from a bridge over the river Bane. In and near it are several bleaching-yards for the linen-manufacture, the water of the Bane being proper for this purpose. Here are the greatest fairs for linen in the whole kingdom. It lies 3 miles from Gilford.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, on the river Charwell, and the edge of Northamptonshire, in the road from Buckingham to Bridgnorth, 17 miles from Oxford, and near 77 measured miles from London. A castle was built here, anno 1125. In the first of queen Mary it was made a borough, consisting of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses. In the reign of James I. it was made a mayor town, with 12 aldermen, and 6 capital burgesses; and, in 1718, it had a new charter from king George I. with the style of mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses. It is now governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 6 capital burgesses, and 30 assistants, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It has a fine large church, a free-school, two charity-schools, and a work-house. There is such good land hereabouts, especially rich pasture, that it was famous, even in Camden's time, for good cheese, as it is now for cakes and ale; and in the ploughed fields near it are often found coins of the Roman emperors. Here is held in the market at set times of the year, that which in other places is called a statute for hiring servants, but here a mop. Its fairs are on the Thursday after January 17, the first Thursday in Lent, Ascension-day, Corpus Christi, June 13, August 12, and Thursday after October 10. Market on Thursday. The town, including six hamlets belonging to it, contains about 700 houses; and it has two meeting-houses. The pyrites-aureus, or golden fire-stone, is found here in great plenty, in digging of wells. Banbury is situated 20 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 N. W. of London, in lat. 52, 5, N. Long. 1, 20, W.

BANCA, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for hot baths, whose waters have a white sediment, but instantly dye silver and copper black. The Waag has overflowed several of them. It lies 15 miles from Friedstadt.

BANCA, an island near the S. E. part of Sumatra, in Asia, being separated from the latter by

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a narrow channel. It is about 50 leagues long, and 16 broad in some places. The coast is very foul for 6 leagues within Monapin-point, which is the N. W. cape of the island; and on that headland is a high mountain called Monapin-hill. On the N. W. coast navigation is very dangerous, by reason of many banks and rocks under water, and practicable by none but praws and such small craft. Lat. 2, 5, S. Long. 105, 10, E.

BANCALIS, a port-town, situated on the E. coast of Sumatra, an island of the East Indies, in Asia. Here is a Dutch settlement, who sell cloth and opium, for which they have pepper and gold-dust in exchange; the latter supposed to be from Achin. Here are vast numbers of wild swine, the flesh of which is very sweet and fat; it is singed, and salted for sale. It lies 130 miles W. of Malacca, in lat. 2, 5, N. Long. 99, 7, E.

BANCOCK, or **BENCOCK**, an island of Upper Siam, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is formed by the river Menan. Here are large gardens supplying the inhabitants with plenty of fruit. It lies 40 miles S. of the city of Siam, in lat. 13, 30, N. Long. 101, 5, E.

BANDA island, or **Lantor**, in the East Indies, (E. long. 128. S. lat. 4, 1 half) is the principal and largest of the Nutmeg-islands, yet not above 20 miles long and 10 broad, but is exceeding fertile, yielding oranges and other fruits, besides whole forests of nutmeg-trees and cloves, without cultivation. Our English merchants, in their first navigations, sent ships hither. Capt. Keeling's voyage in 1607, shews them well acquainted with this trade at that time; but the Dutch, even so early as that, were busy in engrossing it. These islands have been always much esteemed on account of these spices. The Arabs first brought them to Egypt and the coasts of the Levant, and from thence they were distributed all over Europe. The Portuguese, having found a way to Asia, round the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1500, trafficked with the natives of India, and brought these spices to Europe. The Dutch invaded these islands about the year 1609, when the natives put themselves under the protection of the English, and acknowledged the king of England their sovereign; but the Dutch expelled both the natives and the English, usurped the dominion of them, and keep possession of them to this day, excluding all other nations from these valuable spices, which, it is pretended, will grow no where else. This island is like a horseshoe in shape, the two points whereof, running out N. and S. are 9 miles distant. In the bay between them is the chief village; and all the coasts about are covered with abundance of nutmeg-trees, whose blossoms spread such a fragancy, as if nature had employed all her art to make them wonderfully sweet. These trees by degrees quit the green, so natural to

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all vegetables, and put on a blue, mixed with black, red, and gold colour, like the rainbow, though not so regularly distributed. Beyond this delightful plain there rises a little mountain, in the middle of the island, from which flow some brooks that water the country; and then follows another plain, covered with the same trees, growing naturally out of the earth. The natives are strong, but ill-favoured, wear long hair, and live to a great age, though of a revengeful and melancholy temper. They are mostly Mohammedans, and very zealous and strict in their way, but some are Pagans, having no king or lord, but the eldest are obeyed. They have ships of force each of 3 or 4 cannon. Their hand-arms are carbines, bucklers, large scymitars, lances of hard wood, and darts, having also back and breast-plates, and glory in shewing their weapons bloody. Fruit is their chief food. The women till the ground, and do all the drudgery; the men having nothing to do but to eat, drink, sleep, or walk about. They have three harvests in a year, viz. in February, July, and October. The trees, Gemini tells us, are in common, and their fruits when gathered is divided among the inhabitants, in their several villages. They, at the instigation of the English, and others, have several times revolted against the Dutch; but are now entirely reduced.

This island has that of Ceram on the north, that of Celebes or Macassar west, and the ocean on east and south, and it lies east of Amboyna 170 miles. It is divided into three parts, each 3 leagues round. At the west end is a mountain, with 324 stone steps to the top of it, where the Dutch have a fort, and at the foot of it a town for their negroes, which is also well fortified; and they have likewise fortifications at every landing-place. Their chief factory is at Nera, which is well fortified, and is the residence of the governor and his council. The commodities chiefly imported here are, rice, cloths of Coromandel, Cambaya, and Malacca; broad-cloth, flannel, damasks, taffatas, velvets, gold chains and coins, silver cups gilt, China boxes, basons, head-pieces, guns, and damasked sword-blades. There are five or six other very small islands which produce nutmegs, and lie all round about Banda at a few leagues distant, named Pullo-way, Pulorin, Nera, Gumanapi, Guiliaen; all which the Dutch have in subjection. Of these the Dutch allowed Pullo-way to belong to the English, says captain Hamilton, after they had kindly cut down all the clove and nutmeg trees that grew on it, and made it death for the natives ever to plant any on it. The nutmeg-tree is as large as our common pear-trees, and its leaves like those of the peach-tree, but somewhat rounder. Two of these islands are uncultivated, and almost entirely uninhabited; the other three claim the distinction of being the only islands in the world that produce the nutmeg.

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If we except this valuable spice, the islands of Banda, like all the Malaccas, are barren to a dreadful degree. What they produce in superfluities they want in necessaries. The land will not bring forth any kind of corn; and the pith of the sago serves the natives of the country instead of bread.

As this food is not sufficient for the Europeans who settle in the Malaccas, they are allowed to fetch provisions from Java, Macassar, or the extremely fertile island of Bali. The company itself carries some merchandize to Banda.

BANDEIRA, one of the forts defending the harbour of Lagos, in Algarve, a province of Portugal.

BANDEL, in the bay of Bengal, was formerly a Portuguese colony, but now governed by the Mogul's fouzdaar. Hamilton says, it deals only in those commodities that are in request at the court of Venus.

BANDELSDORF, a church-village belonging to the island of Femarn, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

BANDER-ABASSI. See **GOMBRON**.

BANDER-CONGO, a port-town of Asia, on the east-side of the Persian gulph, and situated 100 miles west of Gombron, in Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 54. 50. E.

BANDO, the same with **ASMER**; which see.

BANDONBRIDGE, a small borough belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is situated on both sides the river Bandon or Baan; and, though fortified by the Irish rebels, Oliver obliged them to surrender. In 1690 its three castles, which served for gatehouses, and its walls, were demolished by the French and Irish. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament, and lies about 8 miles west from Kinsale.

BANDORA, **BANDARA**, or **BANDURA**, Long. 72. 30. E. Lat. 19; the capital, or most conspicuous village, of the island of Sasset or Canorin, on the west coast of the Hither India, divided from the island of Bombay by a channel half a mile wide, subject to the Portuguese. It is situated between Versua and Bombay, and is opposite to Mahim, which is on the south-side of the channel, as this is on the north. It is large, with tiled houses, and many handsome buildings. The Portuguese have no trade here, because the channel belongs to the English, and all customs of goods exported or imported are paid to the custom-house of Mahim. It is fordable at low-water, and the mouth of its river has so many rocks, that no ships of burthen can enter it. In 1720, the priests of the island having disturbed the English at Mahim, and animated the people to take arms against them, a bomb or two was thrown into the church here, which, by killing one or two priests and some lay brothers, convinced the rest that war was not properly their trade.

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The Jesuits had a battery of 7 guns, and abundance of small arms, besides a block-house here, as well as a noble college.

BANDY, or **GREAT BANDY**, is a town on the coast of South Guinea, consisting (Barbot says) of about 300 houses, divided into parcels, and stands in a marshy ground, made an island by a branch of the river from the main. It is well peopled with blacks, who employ themselves in trade, and some at fishing, by means of long and large canoes, some 60 feet long and 7 broad, rowed by 16, 18, or 20 paddlers, carrying European goods and fish to the upland blacks, and bringing down slaves, of both sexes, and all ages, with large elephants teeth, to supply the Europeans trading in that river. Several of these blacks act therein as factors, either for their own countrymen or Europeans.

BANGOR, or **BANCHOR**, a very ancient city, but now decayed, and still the see of a bishop, in Caernarvonshire, one of the counties of North Wales. Its Latin name is *Bangertium*; it was formerly very large, and therefore called Bangor Vaur, as the latter word imports great: its strong castle has long been demolished. The diocese comprehends the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey, together with part of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery; has 107 parishes, 36 of which are appropriated; and under it are 3 archdeacons; namely, Bangor, Anglesey, and Merioneth; one of which is added to the bishopric, for the better support of its prelate. The cathedral, which is the oldest in all Britain, was consecrated in 516; and having been miserably effaced by Owen Glendour and others, is now but a despicable structure. The principal buildings are the bishop's palace and free-school-house. It is inclosed by a very steep mountain on the south and a hill on the north. One of the bishops, called Bulkeley, sold, says the Monasticon, the revenues and bells of the bishopric. The bishop's revenues now are valued in the king's books at 131l. 16s. 4d. and the clergy's tenths at 151l. 14s. 3d. It lies 30 miles W. of St. Asaph, and on the arm of the sea or Meneu, dividing the isle of Anglesey from Caernarvonshire, where it has a harbour for boats. The town is governed by the bishop's steward, who holds the court; and has a market on Wednesday. Fairs April 5, June 25, and October 28. Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 4. 18. W.

BANGOR, a small borough, with a provost and 12 burgesses, belonging to the county of Downe, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It sends two members to parliament. Here was the first church built of stone in the whole province; and duke Schomberg, sent against the rebels in 1689, landed at Bangor, of which he was soon after created earl. Some noble remains of its very ancient abbey are still

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still to be seen. The town contains about 200 houses, but has little trade; though it spins considerable quantities of fine linen-yarn; and on this, as on all the coasts of the county, is plenty of fish. It lies 5 miles from Donnaghadee, and 6 from Carrickfergus.

BANHO, a town of Viseu-district, in the province of Beira. It belongs to the Dowager of Portugal, and contains 440 inhabitants.

BANIALUCKA, a sangiacate belonging to Bosnia and Turkish Illyria, in Europe. Of the same name is a stout fortress, where the beglerbeg resides, and near which a battle was fought between the Christians and Turks in the year 1737.

BANJAR, a river in Borneo, one of the Indian islands in Asia; in the mouth of which, twice as broad as the Thames at Gravesend, is a floating town, where the English East-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of the Mogul, and situated in the north part of the Hither India, in Asia, and S. W. of the province of Cassinere.

BANNABAT, **BANNACHIR**, or **BUNNALIN**. See **BANAGHIR**.

BANNE, or **BANNOW**, a town belonging to the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on a bay. See **BAN**.

BANNOCKBURN, a place near the ruins of Cambuskenneth-abbey, in Stirlingshire, Scotland; famous for a battle in which Edward II.'s vast army was routed by the Scots; and he himself narrowly escaped in a boat: also for another battle, fought between James III. of Scotland, and his nobility; the latter of whom, with the young prince, his son, at their head, taking up arms against the king, on account of his tyranny, defeated his army; and he himself was killed in the flight, and lies buried under a hawthorn-tree, near the above-mentioned ruins.

BANNOS, a village situated in a small plain, between the skirts of Tunguragua, and the Cordillera of the Andes, in South-America. It has its name from hot medicinal baths much resorted to. South of Cuenca, and not far from another village, called Bannos, are other hot waters, gushing out through several apertures on the summit of an eminence, the heat of which hardens eggs sooner than boiling water. These several streams uniting, form a rivulet of a brackish taste. In the aforesaid eminence are many crevices, through which issues continual smoke, a sufficient indication of its containing sulphur and nitre in great abundance.

BANSTEAD-DOWNS, one of the most delightful spots in England: first, by reason of its fine carpet ground, covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this tract, though small, very sweet; secondly, for the seats around it; and, thirdly, for

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its pleasant prospect of several counties on both sides of the Thames; including a view of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton-court, and also of London, from the tower to Westminster, it being a tract of no less than 30 miles, extending from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations. The soil, being for the most part a sort of chalk mixed with flints and sand, is dry soon after rain. There is a four miles course on them, which, in the season of horse-races, is much frequented, as all the Downs are, throughout the whole summer, for their wholesome air.

BANTALL, an English settlement in Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia, 100 miles N. of Bencoolen.

BANTAM, once the metropolis of a large kingdom in Asia. It is situated on the N. W. coast of Java, one of the Indian islands. It was very populous, well fortified, and one of the greatest ports in those seas, where the English East-India Company had one of their principal factories. But the Dutch having attacked and deposed the king of Bantam, drove the English and other Europeans out in the reign of king James II. and still retain the possession of the place, permitting one of the race of their ancient kings to enjoy the title. The city stands in a plain at the foot of a mountain, from which issues a river that divides itself into three streams; two of these surrounding the town, and the third running through it. Bantam is now a poor ruinous place, without trade or gentry, both which are engrossed by Batavia. The houses are built of reeds and canes. It has a good safe road and pleasant bay, in which are several little islands, that retain their English names. It lies fifteen leagues west of Batavia. Lat. 6, 30, N. Long. 105, E.

BANTRY, a barony of Desmond, which is united to the county of Cork, and belongs to the province of Munster, in the S. W. part of Ireland. It has a commodious bay, running twenty miles in land to the town, from which it has its name, and contains several havens; the mouth of the bay called Beerhaven, from an island lying in it, is four miles wide. Bantry town is situated in Lat. 51, 15, N. Long. 10, 46, W.

BANTRY, also one of the baronies, in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

BANTRY, or **BRAINTREE**, a little town, with a free-school, in the county of Suffolk, in New-England.

BANWELL, in Somersetshire. Here are two fairs, on January 18, and July 18.

BAOL, or **BAOUL**, a kingdom of Guinea, and Negroland, in Africa. It is bounded by that of Cajor, and does not extend above twelve leagues southwards along the coast, having the river Brissalum, or Barfalla, to the south.

BAPAUME

BAPAUME, a prefecture or bailiwick of Artois, belonging to the government of the latter name and Picardy, in France. It gives denomination to a small town, fortified after the manner of M. de Ville. It is called in Latin Bapalma, or Balma, and situated near the borders of Picardy, in a dry country, which is very much in want of water; and this is said to be its principal defence. It has an old castle, which gave the first occasion to the building of this town. Here is a particular governor, a royal prefecture, and forest-court. In the year 1641 the French took it from the Spaniards. It lies eleven miles from Peronne to the N. Lat. 50, 6. Long. 2, 56.

BAQUEVILLE, a town in a county of the same name in Normandy.

BAR SUR L'AUBE, a very old town of Val-de-Aube, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, and government of this last name and Brie, in France. In Latin it is called Barium super Albulam, or Albam and Bar-Albula: both names shew its situation on the river Aube. It lies at the foot of a hill. It was formerly a very considerable city, since at its four annual fairs separate quarters were assigned the Germans, Dutch, the people of Lorraine, and those of Orange. The Jews also had their quarters, and a synagogue. It gives the title of count, is the seat of a collection and royal provostship, and has a particular governor and chapter. It lies twenty-six miles E. of Troyes, and is noted for excellent champagne. Lat. 47, 50, N. Long. 4, 22, E.

BAR, a small town belonging to the palatinate of Podolia, in Little Poland. It is situated on the river Kiow, and upon a hill in the midst of marshes, 65 miles N. E. of Kaminiec. Lat. 48, 20, N. Long. 28, 5, E.

BAR, a fortress in the duchy of Aosta, and valley of this name, in Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is subject to the duke of Savoy, and commands the passage out of the above-mentioned valley into Piemont.

BAR, or **BARROIS**, duchy of, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, now belonging to France. It was anciently an earldom, and had its name from the castle of Bar. The lordship or territory of Bar on the other side of the Maes became a French fief in the year 1354, and afterwards continued so; but in ancient times it was an imperial fief, as well as the territory on this side that river, which was always a feudal dependancy on the empire. How the duchy of Bar was annexed to Lorraine, see under **LORRAINE**: and afterwards had the same fate with it, having been ceded by the emperor to the French, who divide the duchy of Bar into the four following general divisions:

I. Barois Mouvant; i. e. a fief of France, containing these two prevotés, namely, Bar le Duc and Bassigni. 1. Bar le Duc comprehends the prevoté of Souillieres, and earldom of Ligni; 2. The pre-

fecture of Bassigni, includes the prevoté of Gondrecourt, the provincial bailiwicks of La Motte and Fourmont, the prevotés of La Marche, Chatillon, and Conflans, with the lordship of St. Thieboud.

II. Barrois Non-mouvant, i. e. not feudatory to France, and comprehended in the bailiwick of St. Mihiel, which is a large territory, extending between the Maes and Moselle, as far as the frontiers of Luxemburg. This includes the castle-wards of Sanci, Foug, and Bouconville (to the last of which belong the lordships of Trognon and Thiécourt), the lordships of Mandre aux Quatre Tours and Amermont, the castellanies of Chaussée and Conflans, the prevotés of Estain and Brie, the village of Muffi, the prevoté of Longuion, the marquise of Pont a Mousson, the castellany of Condé, the lordships of Avantgarde and Pierrefort.

III. The earldom of Clermont, in Argonne, including the city of the same name on the Air: to which also belong the lordships of Varennes and Vienne.

IV. Several lordships lying between the Maes and Moselle, depending neither on Lorraine nor Bar: and these are the lordships of Apremont and Commerci, the marquise of Hatton-Chastel, the lordships of Dieulouard and Gorze, with the small town and district of Malatour.

This duchy of Bar is bounded by Luxemburg on the N. and part of Lorraine on the S.

BAR, a prefecture or lordship of Lower Alsace, belonging to the city of Strasbourg.

BAR, castle of, in the lower district of the isle of Schutt, belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BAR LE DUC, a prevoté of Barrois, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, in France. Of the same name is a city belonging to it, which is the capital of the duchy of Bar. It consists of the upper and lower town, with some suburbs, and is situated on the river Ornei. In the upper division formerly stood its strong castle; and there is also the ducal palace, with two chapters: besides these, in the whole town is one parish-church, a priory, 7 convents, a late Jesuits college, and an hospital. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Nancy, and formerly belonged to Lorraine, but now to France. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

BAR LE MONT, a town of Hainault, in French Flanders. It is situated on the river Sambre, fifteen miles S. of Mons, in Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 3, 40, E.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town of La Montagne, a territory in the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the Seine, as its name imports: it is the capital of a county, the seat of a bailiwick, prevoté, election, forest-court, salt-house, and the residence of a particular governor. This small town has only one parish-church, a chapter, a little college,

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college, with three convents, and an hospital. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Troyes, near the confines of Champagne. Lat. 47, 50, N. Long. 4, 22, E.

BARABIACO, a small place of the duchy of Milan, in the Upper Division of Italy. It is situated on the river Olona.

BARACAL, a small and mean place, belonging to Guarda, a district of Beira, a province of Portugal. It contains 300 inhabitants.

BARACAN, or **PARKAN**, formerly a strong place on the Danube, belonging to the county of Gran, in the circle on the further side of that river, in Lower Hungary. In 1594 the Imperialists attempted it without any success: in 1684 the Turks were defeated near it, and the Imperialists took the town by storm. It is situated directly opposite to Gran; for which reason it is looked upon as a part of that city.

BARACOA, a town on the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, in the gulph of Mexico, North-America; 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 21, 5, N. Long. 76, 10, W.

BARAGON, or **TROMBAY**, a little island adjoining that of Sallet, in India, near Bombay.

BARANCO, a port-town of St. Martha, in the Terra Firma of North-America. It lies on the river Grande, 30 miles south of its mouth, and 75 north-east of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 11, 10, N. Long. 75, 30, W.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary. It is situated near the Danube, and subject to the house of Austria, 25 miles N. W. of Essek, in Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 20, 5, E.

BARAVE, a small town on the river Vene, in the marquisate of Marquero; belonging to the bishop of Montpelier.

BAR AUBE. See **BAR SUR L'AUBE**.

BARBACENA, a small place in the district of Elvas, belonging to the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 700 inhabitants.

BARBADOES, the most easterly of all the Caribbee islands, subject to Great-Britain, and, according to the best geographers, lying between 59, 50, and 60, 2, of W. Long. and between 12, 56, and 13, 16, of N. Lat. Its extent is not certainly known: the most general opinion is, that it is 25 miles from north to south, and 15 from east to west; but these mensurations are subject to so many difficulties and uncertainties, that it will perhaps convey a more adequate idea of this island, to tell the reader, that in reality it does not contain above 107,000 acres. It lies 20 leagues east from St. Vincent, which may be seen from it on a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia, 28 from Martinico, 60 from Trinidad, 80 from Cape de Salinas, and 100 from St. Christopher's: it is usually ranked among the windward division of the Caribbees, being a day or two's sail from Surinam, the Dutch colony.

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Though the time when he not absolutely certain, yet it is generally agreed that the Portuguese were the first discoverers of this island, because as they had regular commerce with the Brasils long before the former was known to the English, it is not probable they should make many voyages thither without falling in with this island, which lies so much in the way. And it is as little doubted that they gave it the name it bears; though why they called it so is not easy to determine. Nor is it much more certain in what month or year it was first known to, or planted by, the English. That it was discovered by them in the reign of king James I. is, however, very evident; it being proved by record, that about 1615 an English vessel called the Olive, homeward-bound from Guinea, touched here, and, landing, set up a cross in or about St. James's-town, now called the Hole, and marked on a tree, "James, King of England and this island." In 1625, the William-and-John, J. Powell, commander, put 30 men ashore in the leeward part of this island, near the Hole-town, where they fortified, and set up his majesty's colours, under captain W. Dean, whom they chose their governor. In 1627 the earl of Pembroke, lord-chamberlain, obtained a grant for this island, in particular, in trust for Sir William Courteen, unknown to James lord Hay, earl of Carlisle, who had before obtained a grant of all the Caribbee islands, from king James I. to him and heirs, to be a province by name of Carliola. In 1628 the latter earl agreed with several London merchants for 10,000 acres under a governor of their own choosing; and accordingly a colony was sent under Charles Wolferstone, governor. But having not room for a regular history of its settlements, &c. it must suffice us to take notice, that the first planters of note were gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall, some of whom being Parliamentarians retired hither during the civil war; but that, on lord Willoughby's arrival, 1650, removed back to England. This nobleman farmed the island of the earl of Carlisle for twenty-one years.

When the English first landed here, it had not the least appearance of having ever been peopled even by savages. There was no kind of beast of pasture or prey, no fruit, herb, nor root, fit for the support of human life. Yet as the climate was good, and the soil appeared fertile, some gentlemen of small fortunes in England resolved to become adventurers thither. They met with difficulties and discouragements, which nothing but the noblest courage, and a firmness that cannot be too much praised, could have carried them through. By degrees some of the trees yielded fustic for the dyers; cotton and indigo agreed well with the soil, and tobacco answered tolerably: so that the country began to submit to cultivation.

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These good appearances in America, and the storm which some time after began to gather in England, encouraged many to go over. But still the colony received no sort of encouragement from the government. However, as this colony had the hardest beginning, and most laborious infancy of any among our settlements; so it was far stronger in its vital stamina, and grew consequently with greater speed. For in this small island, in little more than 20 years after its first settlement, that is, in 1650, contained upwards of 50,000 whites; of all sexes and ages, and a much greater number of blacks and Indian slaves: the former of these they bought, and the latter they seized upon without any pretence, and carried those unhappy men into slavery; a practice which has rendered the Caribbee Indians irreconcilable to us ever since.

But this small island, peopled by upwards of 100,000 souls, was not yet above half of it cultivated, nor was the industry of the inhabitants at a stand. A little before the last-mentioned period, they learned the method of making sugar: and thus enlarging the sphere of their trade, they grew prodigiously rich and numerous.

About this time the government in England, then in Cromwell's hands, confined the trade of Barbadoes to the mother-country, which before was managed altogether by the Dutch: at the same time, by the rigour exercised towards the royal party, a great many gentlemen of very good families settled in this island. After the Restoration it continued still to advance by hasty strides. At that time king Charles created 13 baronets from the gentlemen of this island; some of whom were worth 10,000*l.* a year, and none of them so little as 1,000.

In 1676 this settlement was at its height, when their whites were computed to be still much about 50,000; but their negro slaves were increased to upwards of 100,000 of all kinds. They employed 400 sail of ships, one with another of 150 tons, in their trade: and their annual exports in sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, &c. amounted to upwards of 350,000*l.* and their circulating cash at home was 200,000*l.* Not the best inhabited spots on the globe, perhaps, have ever been peopled to the same proportion, nor has land of the same dimensions produced any thing like the same profits, excepting the land upon which great cities are built. But since that time the island has been much upon the decline. The growth of the French sugar islands, and the settlement of Antigua, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, as well as the greater establishment in Jamaica, have drawn away from time to time a vast number of their people. A terrible contagion attacked the island in the year 1692. It raged like a pestilence; 20 died in a day in their principal town; and all parts of the island suffered in proportion. War raged at the same time with

this distemper; and the Barbadians, who raised a good number of men, lost many of them in fruitless attempts against the French islands. The land too began not to yield quite so kindly as formerly; and in some places they were obliged to manure it. All these causes contributed to reduce the numbers and opulence of this celebrated island. But it is only in comparison of itself, that it may be considered in any other than the most flourishing condition even at this day. For, at present, it contains 20,000 whites, and very near 100,000 negroes. The principal articles of exportation are aloes, cotton, ginger, sugar, rum, molasses, which in 1770 to Great-Britain amounted to 311,000*l.* to North-America 120,000*l.* and to the other islands 1,100*l.* amounting in the whole to 432,000*l.* sterling.

The climate of this island is very hot, especially for 8 months; but not so excessive as in the same latitude on the continent of America, by reason of the sea-breezes blowing all the year round, from E. or N. E. except in the tornado months of July, August, September, and October, when it chaps about for an hour or two to the south. As the weather is generally serene, so the length of the days is nearly equal. The twilights are so short, that it is dark three quarters of an hour after sunset. The rains fall when the sun is vertical. This excess of moisture and heat is the reason that their trees and plants grow to such a height. The coast is defended by rocks and shoals on the east-side or windward shore, so as to be two-thirds inaccessible; and by breast-works and redoubts on the west or leeward side. Besides, the whole coast is defended by a good line, and several forts in proper places. There is scarce a harbour in the island except that of Bridge-town, in Carlisle-bay, nor a stream that deserves the name of a river, though on the east-side are what they call Scotland-river and Joseph's-river. It is said, near the center is a bituminous spring that sends forth a liquid like tar, which is washed from the hills by rains; and serves for the same uses as pitch, or lamp-oil. They have wells of good water almost every where, without digging very deep, and large ponds and reservoirs for rain-water. It is mostly a level country, with some small hills covered with wood. Some parts of the soil are said to be hollowed into caves, some of them capable of containing 300 people. These are imagined to have been the lurking places of runaway negroes, but may as probably be natural excavations. The woods that formerly grew upon the island have been all cut down, and the ground converted into sugar-plantations. When those plantations were first formed, the soil was prodigiously fertile, but has since been worn out, insomuch, that about the year 1730, the planters were obliged to raise cattle for the sake of their dung, by which means the profit of their plantations was reduced to less than

than a tenth of its usual value. Notwithstanding the smallness of Barbadoes, its soil is different; being in some places sandy and light, in others rich, and in others spongy: but all of it is cultivated according to its proper nature; so that the island presents to the eye the most beautiful appearance that can be imagined.

No English grain is sown here; and only the Indian or Guinea corn are cultivated by the poor; our corn they have generally in flour from Britain. They have also potatoes, yams, &c. planted all the year. Here are all sorts of oranges and lemons, the fruit of which is large, and the juice delicious. Here are abundance of citron-trees: of the peel of their fruit are made, by the Barbadoes ladies, the finest cordial and sweet-meats in the world, besides choice roots, leaves, &c. pickled. The lime-tree here is as prickly as our holly: and since punch has been drank in England, the juice of its fruit has become a staple commodity, some tuns of it being imported into England and Ireland in a year. China limes are frequent, as also China or sweet lemons, tamarinds and palm-trees, bananas and pine-apple, with the aloes, mangrove and callabash trees, the cotton, cedar, mastic, and bulley trees, the sugar-apple, sour-sop, and shaddock, with the cocoa-tree, of whose shells they make cups, and of the nuts is made chocolate; and other trees and shrubs of note. Here are the fig-tree, cassia, fistula, the shrub physic-nut, the prickled-apple, pomegranate, papa, guava, custard-apple, macow-tree, palmetto, locust-tree, iron-wood, plantain-tree, and mangoe-tree, from the East-Indies.

The chief plants of Barbadoes are ginger and red pepper, with an infinity of others, too tedious to enumerate here. In Barbadoes is plenty of all sorts of excellent pulse: but our shrub-fruits do not thrive here. Of their potatoes they make a brisk small-beer, called mobby. The inhabitants have coach-horses from Old-England, saddle-horses from New-England, and others for common uses from Bonavista, Cape de Verd islands, and Curassou. They have a breed of their own, mettlesome, but not strong. Bulls are yoked in the cart with their cows. They have asses which run along where horses cannot pass, and are very serviceable in carrying burthens to and from the plantations. The hogs of Barbadoes are finer eating than those of Britain, but the few sheep they have are not near so good. They likewise have goats, which when young are excellent food. Racoons and monkies are also found here in great abundance. Among their birds the largest is a buzzard, but less and swifter than our grey fort, and they destroy rats very much. Here is store of large turtle-doves, and a less kind. The principal singing-bird is a thrush, and another sort like a wren, but seldom or never sings. They have a sort of fowl called oxen and kine, and the men-of-war birds; the last so

called as flying twenty leagues from land to make discoveries, and return when they espy a ship, their intelligence of this kind seldom failing the Barbadians: an hyperbolical, if not incredible, relation! They have plenty of wild and tame fowl. Their most common insects are snakes and scorpions. Here are no toads nor frogs, but muskettoes and cock-roaches; the latter of which always leave a sting; with many more insects, which we must pass over for want of room.

The precincts of this island are subdivided into south, west, north, and east, consisting of eleven parishes:

I. In the south part of the island, St. Michael's or Bridge precinct, are the parishes of St. Michael, St. George, and St. John. In St. James's or the Hole precinct are the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas. In St. Peter's or Speight's precinct, is the parish of St. Peter, with All-Saints chapel.

II. In the west is the parish of St. Lucy.

III. In the north, in St. Andrew's Over-hill, or Scotland precinct, are the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Joseph.

IV. In the east, in Ostine's precinct, are the parishes of Christ-church and St. Philip.

The civil government of this island consists of the governor, a council of 12, who are appointed by letters of mandamus, and an assembly of 22, chosen annually out of the several parishes by a majority of votes. The governor's title is, captain-general and chief governor of the island of Barbadoes. His title used also to extend over all the islands belonging to Britain to windward of Guadeloupe, which is now disused; those islands being now distinct governments. The members of the council sit in the chancery with the governor, and are by virtue of their posts styled honourable. The governor's salary is 2000*l.* sterling a year, paid from the Exchequer in Britain; and he is entitled to no perquisite except a third of seizures, unless it be granted as a settlement by the first assembly he meets after his arrival. The duty to the king on the exports of this island is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. established in 1660; the settled duties on (appropriated to the use of the stores and forts) goods imported are, 4*lb.* of gunpowder on every ton, which is paid in specie, and four pounds ten shillings a pipe on Madeira wine, both of which may amount to near 1000*l.* a year. (A pipe of Madeira also pays seven pounds ten shillings duty to the king). All liquors, &c. imported pays a duty, and the others are such as the assembly raises for the use of the colony, generally by a pound rate or poll-tax; but there is nothing settled on the sovereign but the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The military government, except in time of war, consists only of the militia, which is a very respectable force.

The rectors of the 11 parishes, who are of the church of England, which is the religion established here, as in the other islands, are allowed 150 or 200*l.* a year, paid quarterly, besides perquisites, which in some parishes are very considerable. The living of Bridgetown is valued at 6 or 700*l.* but the account does not say whether this money be sterling or currency. Here are few Dissenters; and on this island has been no pastor of this denomination since the year 1690. The surrogate of the bishop of London, who is the ordinary of all the English colonies in America, has the church-affairs here under his government.

In general here is an appearance of something more of order, and of a settled people, than in any other colony in the West Indies. In Bridgetown, which is the capital of the island, is a college, founded and well-endowed by several contributions, but principally by the liberality and virtue of that valuable man, colonel Christopher Codrington, who was a native of this island, and the most shining ornament it ever had.

The Barbadians trade with New England, Carolina, Pennsylvania, New-York, and Virginia, not only for timber, but for bread, flour, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, salt beef and pork, fish, pulse, and other provisions: with Guinea for Negroes: with Madeira for wine: with Tercera and Fayal for wine and brandy: with the isles of May and Curassow for salt: and with Ireland for beef and pork. From Great-Britain and Ireland they import osnaburghs, the chief wear of their servants and slaves; linen of all sorts, broad-cloth, kerseys, silks and stuffs, red caps, stockings and shoes, gloves, hats, millinary-wares and periwigs, laces for linen, pease, beans, oats, biscuit, wine, strong beer, which they have also from New-England, and pale ale, pickles, candles, butter and cheese, with all sorts of iron-ware for their sugar-works, leaden, brass, and copper-ware, with powder and ball: all kinds of Indian goods and toys, coals, pantiles, hearth-stones, hoops, and in short every thing fit for an English market, the difference of the climates being always considered. The planters send to Guinea guns, powder, and arms, perpetuanas, tallow, &c. with hats, and other wearing-apparel, which they have from England, and dispatch small vessels thither to bring slaves for their plantations, which must be recruited every year with 20 or 30 negroes to every 4 or 500 acres: insomuch that this island has required a supply of 100,000 negroes every 30 years. Upon a parliamentary enquiry into the African trade, it appeared, that, in three years only, the number of negroes imported at Barbadoes, Jamaica, and Antigua, amounted to 42,000, besides those carried to St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. Madeira wine being the principal drink of the gentry here, about 3000 pipes of it, with Malmsiey

and Vidonia wines, are imported into this island in a year.

The inhabitants of this island are of three classes; namely, 1. The masters, who are English, Scots, or Irish, with some few Dutch, French, Portuguese, and Jews; 2. The white servants; and 3. The black slaves. The masters live very elegantly, with rich equipages and fine liveries, &c. The white servants are either by covenant or purchase; and the latter are of two sorts, such as sell themselves in Great Britain or Ireland, for four years or more. The servitude of the blacks is perpetual; yet great care is taken of them; because, if a negro dies, it is 40 or 50*l.* loss to the owner. They are purchased by lots, after being all viewed quite naked; and the men are allowed two or three wives, in order to increase the planter's stock. Few of these have been converted: nor are the planters, it is said, very forward in promoting their conversion. The masters are obliged to treat the negroes very severely, not only by reason of the stubborn, treacherous temper peculiar to all of their complexion and country; but as being greater in number than the whites, and having made frequent attempts to get the mastery.

This island, particularly in July and August, is subject to hurricanes; but not so much as in the other Caribbee islands. The trade-wind at all other times blows continually from the eastward. The island was nearly ruined by a dreadful hurricane in October 1780; and in April 1662 it was attacked by the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter, who attempted to land some troops; but was obliged to desist from his enterprize with great loss.

BARBAGIO, a large village of Nebio, a district in the N. E. division or country on this side the mountains in the island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

BARBANTANE, a small place belonging to the country bailiwick of Arles, in Lower Provence, and government of this name, in France. It stands on an eminence near the confluence of the Rhone and Durance.

BARBARAN, a large village of Il Vicentino, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is the seat of a vicariate, under which are 15 smaller villages.

BARBARY's vast tract of ground is bounded N. by the Mediterranean (which divides it from Europe), E. by Egypt, S. by Sara or the Desert, W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extent from E. to W. (i. e. from Cape Non, on the western coasts of Morocco, to the confines of Egypt) is almost 37 degrees, or about 2200 miles. As for its breadth from N. to S. it is very unequal, in some parts not above 6 or 7 degrees, and where widest (as from Cape Non above-mentioned to Tangier) not above 10 degrees or 600 miles. Geographers have given it much greater extent both ways, some as far as

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4000 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth, which can only be meant including creeks and windings, which are too unknown to be depended on. Barbary is, next to Egypt, the most fertile, populous, trading part of Africa. The soil abounds with plenty and variety of grain and fruits, especially citrons, oranges, dates, figs, olives, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, &c. in all which the inhabitants drive a considerable traffic, as well as in coral. Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains; and by the report of Europeans, who have lived there for some time, the country abounds with all that can add to the pleasures of life; for their great people find means to evade the sobriety prescribed by the Mahometan law, and make free with excellent wines, and spirits of their own growth and manufacture. Algiers produces salt-petre, and great quantities of excellent salt, and lead and iron have been found in several places of Barbary.

Neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros are to be found in the states of Barbary, but their deserts abound with lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and monstrous serpents. The Barbary horses were formerly very valuable, and thought equal to the Arabian. Though their breed is now said to be decayed, yet some very fine ones have been lately imported into England. Camels and dromedaries, asses, mules, and kumrahs, a most serviceable creature, begot by an ass upon a cow, are their beasts of burden. Their cows are but small, and barren of milk. Their sheep yield but indifferent fleeces; but are very large, as are their goats. Bears, porcupines, foxes, apes, hares, ferrets, weasels, moles, cameleons, and all kinds of reptiles are found here. Besides vermin, says Dr. Shaw, (speaking of his travels through Barbary) the apprehensions we were under in some parts of this country, of being bitten or stung by the scorpion, the viper, or the venomous spider, rarely failed to interrupt our repose; a refreshment so very grateful, and so highly necessary to a weary traveller. Partridges and quails, eagles, hawks, and all kinds of wild fowl, are found on this coast; and of the smaller birds, the capsparrow is remarkable for its beauty, and the sweetness of its note, which is thought to exceed that of any other bird, but it cannot live out of its own climate. The seas and bays of Barbary abound with the finest and most delicious fish of every kind, and were preferred by the ancients to those of Europe.

The air is temperate though hot, being refreshed by constant breezes from the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are of good stature, strong, swarthy, expert horsemen, and peculiarly dextrous at bow, arrow, and lance, in the inland: and on the coasts well accustomed to the use of fire-arms. The dress of these people is a linen shirt, over which they tie a silk or cloth vestment with a sash, and over

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that a loose coat. Their drawers are made of linen. The arms and legs of the wearer are bare, but they have slippers on their feet; and persons of condition sometimes wear buskins. They never move their turbans, but pull off their slippers when they attend religious duties, or the person of their sovereign. They are fond of striped and fancied silks. The dress of the women is not very different from that of the men, but their drawers are longer, and they wear a sort of cawl on their heads instead of a turban. The chief furniture of their houses consist of carpets and mattresses, on which they sit and lie. In eating, their slovenliness is shocking. They are prohibited gold and silver vessels; and their meat, which they swallow by handfuls, is boiled or roasted to rags. Adultery in the women is punished with death; but though the men are indulged with a plurality of wives and concubines, they commit the most unnatural crimes with impunity. They are generally represented by our writers proud, fierce, choleric, jealous, and revengeful; ignorant, idle, treacherous, and cruel, addicted to robbery, piracy, and all manner of debauchery. They are supposed indeed originally to have been, for most part, the very dress and refuse of the ancient Egyptians, who spread themselves along these coasts, all the way westwards: and the name Barbary is most generally thought given by the Romans on account of the ferocity and barbarity of their manners. They are for most part Mohammedans; but, for sake of commerce, tolerate Jews, Christians, or any people they can gain by. Neither do all profess the same kind of Mohammedanism, those of Fez and Morocco being of the sect of Hamet, those of Algier differing from them in many things, and both have introduced superstitions and tenets of their own.

The language in most of the sea-ports, and all along the coast, is the Arabesk, or corrupt Arabic, which is more or less so in some kingdoms than in others, in Morocco least. But the traders, in commerce with strangers, use an ungrammatical jargon, a kind of odd compound of Spanish, Portuguese, &c. not unlike the *Lingua Franca*. The greatest part of this vast country is divided into kingdoms and provinces, under dominion of the Turk, each under a particular *basha* or viceroy. Some few others are under Arabian or African princes, either wholly independent or tributary to the Turks and others of his vassals; and a third sort are only obliged to furnish a sum of money or number of men to their principal lords. The remainder is absolutely subject to the king of Fez and Morocco. The natural rarities being but few, and the artificial consisting chiefly in noble remains of antiquity, stately mosques, and other buildings, urns, statues, &c. which are brought in under their proper articles, we shall only single two of them here, each

each remarkable in its kind. A few miles distant from Tangier is a vast hole like that of a coal-pit, many fathoms deep, which leads into a great number of subterranean apartments, all of them done with good marble, very fine and noble; and from the many statues, urns, and ancient Punic (or Carthaginian) inscriptions, supposed to have been so many repositories for the dead. The other is an odd kind of bridge, as commonly termed, over the river Sabu, where it runs between the two mountains of Benja-Julga and Silego; but it is more properly a quick and easy ferry over it, by help of two large stakes on either side, both well fixed in the ground, between which are extended two strong ropes, to one of which is fixed a large basket able to contain 10 men, and into which passengers being entered, and pulling one of the ropes which turns by a pulley, waft themselves over much easier and quicker than can be done by bridge or ferry-boat.

The kingdoms under the common name Barbary along the Mediterranean coast (and exclusive of those inland ones commonly but falsely included under the general name Biledulgerid) are, 1. Barca, 2. Tripoli, 3. Tunis, 4. Algier, 5. Fez, and 6. Morocco. The race of Ham from Egypt, it is (as before hinted) supposed, began first to people the E. coasts of this country. Its far from impossible that some Asiatic nations, in time, from the straits of Babelmandel along the coasts of Zanguebar, &c. came also by sea hither, and spread into the inland countries. It likewise received others from Phœnicia, and of the Canaanitish race, since even so late as St. Austin's time they called themselves Canaanites. These being more inured to war and trade than the rude natives of Afric, we may reasonably imagine, did by assistance of the Numidian and Mauritanian soldiers, hired as auxiliaries, subdue their next neighbours first, and spread their conquests gradually westward, from the frontiers of Egypt to the mouth of the Straits. The Carthaginians, jealous of the overgrown Romans, passed over into Spain and Sicily; which gave birth to the three Punic wars; which terminated in the destruction of Carthage. The Romans, not content with the conquest over these, extended it farther, reducing Numidia and its king Jugurtha, and next the brave Juba, king of Mauritania. Thus became this whole country subject to the Roman yoke. The Vandals in their turn, forcing way through France, entered Spain with the Suevi and Alani, and after 18 years possession of the coasts of Andalusia, hard pressed by the Goths, anno 427, passed over into Afric under their king Ienserik, and subdued the greatest part of what the Romans were then possessed of. But in 534, the renowned Belisarius, the emperor's Justinian's general, overthrew Gili-mar their last king, and reduced anew all that whole region under the Roman empire. It remained a

Roman præfecture till 647, when Othman, third caliph of the Saracens, sent Hucha his general with a mighty army, who wrested this large province from the Roman empire; from which time it became subject to the Mohammedam Arabs. The caliphs or Mirammolins held it till anno 800, when the governor Aglab Ibraim erected it into a monarchy, and made himself sovereign in the province of Africa Propria, and countries adjacent, and so left it to his posterity, who held it under title of Aglabites till anno 900, by which time they had extended dominion from Egypt quite to Tunis. Much about the time of Aglab, the Edrissites, descended from Edris, of the race of Ali, or Haly, Mohammed's son-in-law, erected another in the W. of Barbary, which contained all Mauritania and Numidia, where that family continued 100 years, keeping their court at Tangier, Fez, and Ceuta. But both these kingdoms were gained by Abo Mohammed Obeidalla, who pretended to be a prophet descended from Fathimah, Mohammed's daughter, who took on him the title of Mehedi, or Director of the Faithful, and left all these countries to his successors, who afterwards conquered Egypt also. These styled themselves caliphs, of which was a succession of 14, reigning till anno 1163. But Adhedh, the last of them, being hard pressed by the Christians, craved aid from Nouredin, sultan of Bagdad, who sent Saladin with a mighty army, who, ridding the Franks (or Christians), took possession of the country for his own prince; after whose death he himself assumed the supreme power, and became one of the most formidable of those Mohammedan sovereigns. About anno 1076, Joseph Ben Taf-Setin, one of the Almoravides race, having extended conquest quite to the ocean and Mediterranean, built the city of Morocco; and, passing over into Spain, subdued all the Moors there; and left his African and Spanish dominions to his successors, till 1136, when Mohammed Abdalmoumen, another prophet militant, overthrew and expelled that race; and his posterity enjoyed that throne till 1290, Morocco being their chief seat, &c. Bukar Aben Merin, in time, seized the supreme power, made Fez his capital, and had a viceroy in Morocco. His successors held the sovereignty till Alboacen, the eighth in descent, having been defeated with a great slaughter in Spain, was, on his return, dethroned by his son Alboamen; but the eastern part of Afric soon revolted from him, and the Portuguese took several considerable places from him in the west. About 1508, another revolution came about; of which we cannot spare room for particulars: only may, on the whole, observe that the family which now reigns have assumed the title of Sherifs, Zerifs, or Xerifs, a title highly revered among them as belonging to the successors of Mohammed. How the provinces of Algiers and Tunis came

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came to withdraw from the dominions of those mighty princes, how they became subject to the Turks, yet still are states, &c. are to be seen in their several proper places. We need only add, that Barbary, after a vast variety of changes, is now divided between the grand signior and the emperor of Fez and Morocco, except those few towns which the Portuguese and Spaniards still keep along the coasts; the former have only the port of Magazan on the Atlantic coast, and the latter Mazalquivir, Melilla, and Pennon, within the Mediterranean, and Ceuta upon the Straits mouth.

BARBARINA, a noble villa at Rome, belonging to the Barbarini family, and built by Pope Urban VIII. from which is a fine prospect of the city. Here are good paintings, with other curiosities; and it has beautiful gardens. Near this palace is the bastion, before which the intrepid Charles of Bourbon lost his life in the year 1527.

BARBARINO, a market-town belonging to the territory of Florence, and grand duchy of Tuscany, in the Middle Division of Italy. It is the birth-place from which the Barbarini family above-mentioned derive their origin. It lies 12 miles S. Florence. Lat. 43, 40, N. Long. 12, 15, E.

BARBAS, or **DAS BARBAS**, a little river running into the ocean on the coast of South Guinea.

BARBASTRE, or **BARBESTRE**, a bourg of Lower Poitou, and government of the latter name, in France.

BARBATE, a small place of the kingdom of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, a province in Spain. It is situated on a little river bearing the same name.

BARBAZAN, a little place belonging to the small territory of Nebouzan, in Upper Cominges, and province of Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. Here are mineral waters.

BARBE, (St.) or **St. BARBARA**, a town of New Biscay, a province belonging to the audience of Guadalajara, in Old Mexico or New Spain, in N. America. In its neighbourhood are silver-mines; and therefore it is well-inhabited. It lies 240 miles N. of Zatatecas, and 500 N. W. of the city of Mexico, in lat. 26, 10, N. Long. 110, 5, W.

BARBERN, Great and Small, a place of Bausk territory, belonging to Semigallia, a province of the duchy of Courland. Near both these is a medicinal spring.

BARBESIEUX, in Latin *Barbezillum*, a little town of Saintonge, in the government of this name, and Angoumois, in France. It is a marquisate, now in the house of Louvois. It has a manufactory of linen, which is sold not only within the kingdom, but also to the English. The capons of this place are reckoned extremely nice, and accordingly they are sent to Paris for the tables of the delicate. Here are two parish-churches and a

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convent; and not far from hence is a mineral spring. It lies about 5 leagues from Angoulesme to the S. W. and 14 from Bourdeaux to the N. E.

BARBESUL, a town and river of Boetica, and a colony in the resort of the *Conventus Gaditanus* in Spain; now *Marbella* in Granada.

BARBI, a place near the influx of the Saal into the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt, and electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the *Weissenfels* branch of Saxony, who has erected a noble castle here, finely painted and furnished. Its gardens are delightfully situated on the side of the Elbe. The duke of Barbi is the only prince of the Saxon family who is a Calvinist. It lies between the cities of Anhalt and Magedburg.

BARBORA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the strait of *Babel Mandel*. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the west of the Bay of Barbora. Long. 47, 2, E. Lat. 10, 45, N.

BARBOSA, a little district of Porto, belonging to the province of *Entre Douro e Minho*, in Portugal.

BARBOUTHOS, **BARBUDA**, or **BARMUDA**, one of the Leeward islands, among those called the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, North America. It belongs to Great Britain, and lies 45 miles N. of Antigua, being about 20 miles long and 12 broad. It is low land, but fertile, and was planted by the English as early as any of the Leeward islands, except *St. Christopher's*; but were often forced to desert it by reason of invasions by the Caribbeans from *Dominica*. At length, gathering strength, and the Barbarians diminishing, they repossessed it; so that in a few years it had 500 inhabitants; and in 1778 the number amounted to 1500. A governor is appointed by the *Codrington* family, the proprietors, who have here, as well as at Barbadoes, great numbers of negroes. Part of this island, and of the estate of *Christopher Codrington*, esq. to the value of about 2000 l. together with two plantations in Barbadoes, he gave to the Society for propagating the Gospel, towards instructing the Caribbean negroes in Christianity, and erecting a college in Barbadoes for teaching the liberal arts, particularly physic and surgery.

Here is plenty of black cattle, sheep, goats, kids, fowls, &c. the breeding of which is the principal employment of the inhabitants; and they sell these to the neighbouring islands to considerable advantage. Barbuda is said to produce citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, maize, pease, and cocoa-nuts, besides tobacco, and several raw woods, herbs, roots and drugs. Here are serpents of various sorts; some of which are very large, but not poisonous; and they destroy rats, toads and frogs; of others the bite is incurable, if an antidote be not applied in two hours. This island is better

vided for shipping than Nevis, which lies to the S. W. though not so well inhabited and planted as the latter is; for on the W. side it has a good road, well sheltered, and clear of rocks or sands. But from the N. W. and S. W. points, two shoals of sand run upwards of two leagues into the sea. Lat. 18, 5, N. Long. 61, 3, W.

BARBUSINSKOY, a town of Asia, in the empire of Russia, seated on the eastern shore of the lake Baikal, at the mouth of the small river Barbusigga.

BARCA, a country of Africa, whose inhabitants, the Barcæi, are mentioned by the ancients, for their brutal ferocity, and by Virgil lateque furentes; under which character they are no less known at present; those who live on the coasts of the Mediterranean being all given to piracy, and those of the inland to robbery and plunder. It is bounded on the E. by Egypt, on the S. by part of Biledulgerid, on the W. by Tripoli, and on the N. by the Mediterranean sea. It is commonly divided into two parts; namely, the kingdom and the desert of Barca, otherwise Marmarica and Deserta. The Arabs commonly call it Sobart, or Ceyrat-Barca, i. e. the desert, or stormy way of Barca, it being little else but a vast, wild, and sandy desert, reaching from the province of Mezrata, and Cape Raxaltin, on the W. quite to Alexandria on the E. that is, about 160 miles; and upwards of 200 from N. to S. comprehending the two regions anciently styled Cyrenaica and Marmarica. It is at present commonly known by the name of the coast of Derma, so called from the latter, which is the principal city now left on it; all the rest, which were formerly in great number, and most of them rich and well-built, being either dwindled into villages or heaps of ruins. Amongst these were the following; namely, Berniche, Bengasi, Tolometta, Persis, Grenna or the ancient Cyrene, Port Soufu, Rasat, Laranja, Ludouera, Docra, Bonandra, Tavera, Derma, Cape Raxaltin, Patriarcha, Trabuck, Port Salonetta, Brada or Bracka, Port Soliman, and some few others of less note.

It labours almost every where under a great scarcity of water; and except in the neighbourhood of towns and villages, where the ground produces some small quantities of grain, such as millet, and some maize, the rest is in a manner quite barren and uncultivated, or, to speak more properly, uncultivable: and even of that small quantity which those few spots produce, the poor inhabitants are obliged to exchange some part with their indigent neighbours, for dates, sheep, and camels, which they stand in greater need of than they, by reason of their great scarcity of grass and other proper food; for want of which, those that are brought to them seldom thrive or live long. In this country stood the famed temple of Jupiter Ammon; and notwithstanding the pleasantness of the spot where

it stood, this part of the country is said to have been the most dangerous of any, being surrounded with such quick and burning sands as are very detrimental to travellers; not only as they sink under their feet, but being light, and heated by the rays of the sun, are easily raised by every breath of wind; which, if it chance to be in their faces, almost burns their eyes out, and stifles them for want of breath; or, if vehement, often overwhelms whole caravans. Against this temple Cambyses king of Persia dispatched an army of 50,000 men. They set out from Thebes in Upper Egypt, and under the conduct of proper guides reached the city of Oasis, seven days journey from that place; but what was their fate afterwards is uncertain; for they never returned either to Egypt, or to their own country. The Ammonians informed Herodotus, that, after the army had entered the sandy desert which lies beyond Oasis, a violent wind began to blow from the south at the time of their dinner, and raised the sand to such a degree, that the whole army was overwhelmed and buried alive.

Concerning the government or commerce of this country we know nothing certain. Most probably the maritime towns are under the protection of the Porte: but whether under the basha of Egypt or Tripoli, or whether they have formed themselves into independent states like those of Algiers and Tunis, we cannot say; only we are told that the inhabitants of the maritime towns are more civilized than those that dwell in the inland parts. The first profess Mahometanism, and have imbibed some notions of humanity and justice; whilst the latter, who have neither religion, nor any sign of worship among them, are altogether savage and brutish. They are a sort of Arabs, and like them live entirely upon theft and plunder. By them this tract, which before was a continued desert, was first inhabited. At their first coming in, they settled themselves in one of the best places of the country; but as they multiplied, and had frequent wars with one another, the strongest drove the weakest out of the best spots, and sent them to wander in the desert parts, where they live in the most miserable manner, their country hardly affording one single necessary of life. Hence it is that they are said to be the ugliest of all the Arabs; their bodies having scarcely any thing but skin and bone; their faces meagre, with fierce ravenous looks; their garb, which is commonly what they take from the passengers who go through these parts, tattered with long wearing; while the poorest of them have scarce a rag to cover their nakedness. They are most expert and resolute robbers, that being their chief employment and livelihood; but the travellers in these parts are so few, that the Barcans are often necessitated to make distant excursions into Numidia, Lybia, and other southern countries. Those that fall into their hands are made to drink plenty

of warm milk: then they hang them up by the feet, and shake them, in order to make them vomit up any money they think they have swallowed; after which they strip them of all their clothes, even to the last rag: but, with all this inhumanity, they commonly spare their lives, which is more than the other African robbers do. Yet, notwithstanding every artifice they can use, the Barcans are so poor, that they commonly let, pledge, or even sell their children to the Sicilians and others from whom they have their corn, especially before they set out on any long excursion.

Along the foot of mount Atlas on the north is a spacious plain, said to be fruitful, and well watered. The air is more subject to cold than excessive heat; and in winter they have deep snows. The mountains yield fruits, but no grain; and the woods are full of all sorts of wild beasts. Lybia, properly so called, lay, according to Procopius, between Cyrene to the west, and Alexandria, in Egypt, to the east.

BARCA, or **BARCE**, a city, which some authors of note are in doubt whether there ever was such a place; but Strabo mentions Barea or Barca as the capital of the Barcæi; and Pliny, Scylas, Ptolemy, and Stephanus do the same. The two former and the last make it to have occupied the same spot where Ptolemais afterwards did; but the other couple are of different opinion. It seems, therefore, to have stood to the west of Cyrene, and to have had a port near the greater Syrtis. Herodotus affirms Barca to have been built by the brothers of Arcefilaus III. king of Cyrene, above a generation before the beginning of Cyrus's reign; and also that it was taken by Amasis the Persian general for Pheretina, mother of Arcefilaus IV. who had been murdered in the city.

BARCA, (Ponte de,) a little town of Vianna district, and province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains 600 inhabitants in one parish. To its jurisdiction belong 25 parishes.

BARCELLOS, a town belonging to an audience which bears its name, and subject to the dowagers, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It is situated on the river Cavado, and surrounded with walls and towers. It has a collegiate and a parish church, a house of mercy, an hospital and convent. It contains but 400 inhabitants. It is the seat of an audience, an auditor, and judge called juiz da fora, appointed by the royal house of Braganza. This place, after the erection of the kingdom, was the first earldom in Portugal, and then raised to a duchy by king Sebastian. But at present nobody bears the title, it being absorbed in the royal house of Braganza. It lies 12 miles west of Braga. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 9, 15, E.

BARCELONA, a handsome, rich, and strong city of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, of which it is the capital. This city was originally

founded by Hamilcar Barcas, and from him called Barcino. It was reduced by the Romans, and continued subject to them till the kingdom of Spain was over-run by the Goths and Vandals, and afterwards by the Saracens or Moors. In the beginning of the ninth century Barcelona was in the hands of the Moors, and under the government of one Zade. This governor having more than once abused the clemency of Charlemagne, at last irritated Lewis king of Aquitaine, and son to Charles, to such a degree, that he gave orders to his generals to invest the city, and not to rise from before it till they had put Zade into his hands. The Moor made a most obstinate resistance, so that the siege lasted many months: at last, finding it impossible to preserve the city much longer, and being destitute of all hopes of relief, he determined, or rather was compelled by the inhabitants, to go to the Christian camp, and implore the emperor's mercy; but here he was no sooner arrived than he was arrested, and sent prisoner to Charlemagne, who condemned him to perpetual banishment. The people gaining nothing by this expedient, continued to hold out for six weeks longer, when the king of Aquitaine himself took the command of the siege. To him they made a proposal, that if he would allow them to march out, and go where they pleased, they would surrender the place. Lewis having agreed to this, made his public entry into Barcelona, where he formed a design of extending his father's dominions as far as the Ebro: but being recalled before he could put his design in execution, he appointed one Bera, count of Barcelona. The city continued subject to him and his successors, who still enjoyed the title of counts of Barcelona, from the year 802 to 1131; during which time we find nothing remarkable, except that the city was once taken by the Moors, but soon after retaken by the assistance of Lewis IV. king of France. In 1131 it was united to the crown of Arragon by the marriage of Don Raymond V. count of Barcelona with the daughter of Don Ramiro the monk, king of Arragon. In 1465 the Catalonians revolted against Don Juan II. king of Arragon, out of hatred to his queen Donna Juanna; the consequence of which was, that Barcelona was besieged by that monarch in 1471. Various efforts were made by Lewis XI. of France, and the duke of Lorraine, in order to raise the siege, but without effect. Things at length were brought to the utmost extremity, when the king offered to pardon them all, without the smallest punishment, either in person or property, provided they would submit: but these terms they rejected, chiefly through the influence of the count de Pailhars, who had been pardoned the year before. The army, on the other hand, was very earnest in being led on to the assault, in hopes of plunder. The king, however, wrote a letter to the citizens, dated the 6th of Oc-

tober, in terms as affectionate as if he had been writing to his children, bewailing the miseries they had brought on themselves, and concluding with a protestation, that they, and not he, must be answerable for the consequences. Upon this, at the persuasion of a priest who had a reputation for sanctity, they sent deputies to the king, and made a capitulation on the 17th of the same month. In this the king acknowledged they had taken up arms on just motives; and forgave every body except Pailhars, who was, however, suffered to escape. On the 22d of October the king made his entry into the city, and confirmed all their ancient privileges. In 1697, Barcelona was taken by the French, after a bloody siege of 52 days; and the loss of this city had a considerable effect in disposing the Spaniards to agree to the treaty of Ryswick. In queen Anne's time it was taken by the allies under the earl of Peterborough; but being afterwards shamefully denied assistance by the English ministry, was obliged to submit to Philip II. by whom the whole province was deprived of its ancient privileges.

Barcelona is situated by the sea-side, of a form between a square and an oval; it is surrounded with a good brick wall, round which is another, with 14 bastions, horn-works, ramparts, and ditches; the ramparts are high, broad, and spacious, inasmuch that an hundred coaches may be seen every evening driving thereon for pleasure. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, which are separated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the streets are handsome, well paved with large stones, wide, and very clean. It is the residence of a viceroy, is a bishop's see, has a fine university, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handsome buildings. Here is a court of inquisition, which the inhabitants look upon as an advantage. The remarkable buildings are the cathedral, which is large, handsome, and adorned with two high towers; the church of the Virgin Mary; the palace of the bishop; that of the inquisition; and several religious houses: add to these the palace of the viceroy; the arsenal, which contains arms for 1000 men; the exchange, where the merchants meet; the *terfana*, where they build the galleys; and the palace where the nobility of the country meet, called *La Casa de la Deputation*. This last is built with fine large free stone, and adorned with columns of marble; there is in it a large hall, with a gilt ceiling, and a handsome portico, wherein persons may either walk or sit; the hall is adorned with the portraits of all the counts of Barcelona. There are several fine squares, particularly that of St. Michael, into which all the great streets run. At the church of *Capilefmona*, i. e. alms-taker, close by the cathedral, 300 poor are fed every day upon charity. The number of houses in Barcelona is reckoned at about 15,000. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Terragona, and his

annual income is reckoned to be 10,000 ducats. Here also is an university, an academy of the fine arts erected in 1752, a court of inquisition, and a royal audience of Catalonia, in which, next to the governor and captain-general, sits the regent. The other members here are ten counsellors, five criminal or justiciary officers, and two fiscals.

The port is wide, spacious, deep, and safe; defended on the one side by a great mole, and on the other sheltered from the west wind by two mountains, that advance into the sea, and form a kind of promontory: the mole is 750 paces long, with a quay, at the end of which is a light-house, and a small fort. One of the mountains, called Mount Joy, is very high, and rises in the middle of the plain near the city: it is covered with gardens, vineyards, groves of trees, and has a strong fort for the defence of the city: this mountain being a rock, yields an inexhaustible quarry of fine hard free stone. Barcelona is a place of great trade, on account of the conveniency of its harbour; and it has a manufacture of knives greatly esteemed in Spain, as also of blankets. Here are also several glass-houses. The inhabitants are diligent, and equally fit for labour and trade; they are also very civil to strangers. The women are well shaped, and as handsome as any in Spain; they are brisk and lively in their conversation, and more free and unrestrained in their behaviour than in other parts of Spain. E. long. 2, 13. N. lat 41, 26.

BARCELONETTE, a valley and territory of Provence, in France. It is situated on the Alps, on the confines of Dauphiny, and the county of Nice, in Italy. Francis I. king of France, took it from the duke of Savoy, and annexed it to Provence; but Henry II. restored it to Savoy: at last, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, it was ceded to France, and in the following year united to the government of Provence. The principal place in it is of the same name, which was built in the year 1230 by Raymond Berenger, count of Provence; who, in memory of the origin of his predecessors from Barcelona, in Spain, called it *Barcelonette*. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Embrun. Lat. 44, 35, N. Long. 6, 40, E.

BARCELOAR, or **BASSELORE**, in the Mogul territories, India, stands 30 miles S. from Batacoa, 40 from Onor, 120 from Goa, and 100 S. W. from Raolconda, on a broad river 4 miles from sea, and one from the mouth of the river, which has a bar on it of 13 feet water at spring-tides, and a castle on the north side to secure the entrance. The Dutch have a factory here to buy rice for Malabar; the Portuguese also get supplies of it for Goa, exchanging horses, dates, pearl, &c. The English have a fort here called Moor's Fort, to the S. E. of the Dutch fort, and the Danes a factory. They have two crops of rice yearly by means of lakes, from whence water is let out.

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to water the fields at will. Here is a good trade for pepper, ginger, and drugs. In the road from hence to Mangolor, 9 miles, are planted four rows of trees to shade passengers, and huts kept by poor people, so appointed by the government, to supply them with fine fresh water gratis, Lat. 13, 45, N. Long. 74, 15, E.

BARCINO, a town of the Terraconensis in Spain, and capital of the Laletani. Now **BARCELONA**. See that article.

BARCOS, a town of Lamego, a district belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 380 inhabitants.

BARDASTRANDAR, a district belonging to the western quarter of Iceland, in Norway.

BARDES, an island of the Mogul, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies N. of Goa. The land here is high, under which the Portuguese anchor, loading or unloading their ships; on it are the forts Aguada and Los Reys. It is full of cocoa-trees. From hence a good deal of palm-wine is exported.

BARDEWICK, or **BARDANWICK**, in Latin Vicus Bardorum, Bardejugum, or Barderopolis, now a village of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the river Ilmenaw; and of its ancient grandeur only the cathedral is left, after the bishopric was transferred to Verdun, the district about it being turned into kitchen-gardens. It was destroyed in 1189, except the cathedral, by Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick; as it was by the Saxons, in 1371. In 1529 Lutheranism was introduced here. It lies about a mile northward of Lowenburg, in Lat. 53, 40, N. Long. 10, 6, E.

BARDFIELD, a small place in Essex. An annual fair is kept here June 22, for cattle and toys.

BARDI, a small place belonging to the Val di Taro, and duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Cevo.

BARDO, a mean place belonging to the duchy of Aosta, in the principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy. Here is a mountain castle.

BARDONACHE, a place in the valley of St. Martin, and principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy. There is also another place of the same name in Dauphiny, in France, and may be seen in the particular maps.

BARDSEY-ISLAND, in Cardiganshire, South Wales; it forms the north point of Cardigan-bay. Within Bardsey is good anchoring, in the little bay of Aberdaron; but it has a difficult entrance for large ships in case of hard weather.

BARDT, a port-town of Pomerania, in Germany, situated on the Baltic Sea, 10 miles W. of Stralsund, 73 N. W. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Rostock; E. long. 13, 20. Lat. 45, 20. It is subject to Sweden, and was once the metropolis of Upper Pomerania. It is situated on a bay, but too

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shallow to be a good harbour. It is very ancient, most probably having its name from the mouth of the river Bardt, which, being joined by the Beke-nitze, falls into the Baltic near this town. It is populous, and defended by a strong castle, and the adjacent fields abound with all sorts of corn. A sort of beer is here brewed, which is much valued. A yearly fair is held on the Sunday after Michaelmas. In 1587 the whole town was consumed by fire. The earl of Brandenburg took it in 1677, but restored it to Sweden in 1679.

BARDUTZ, a juridical seat, united to that of Udvarhely, in the Terra Sicularum, or N. E. part of Transylvania, belonging to the kingdom of Hungary. It contains a town of the same name, which is well inhabited, and where they make great quantities of salt.

BAREBOE, or **BAASELANDSWERK**, an iron-manufactory, belonging to the diocese of Christianland, in Norway, about 2 miles from the town of Arndal. It is one of the oldest in this country, and is in a middling condition. In this neighbourhood also are several iron-mines.

BAREGE, in Latin Vicus Baredgimus, a little place in the valley of Lavedon, and ancient earldom of Bigorre, belonging to Lower Armagnac, in Gascony, and government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It is situated at the foot of Mount Tormalet, which is famous for its warm baths, of which four have different degrees of heat, and are good for the cure of rheumatic pains, &c. It is about a league distant from the kingdom of Aragon, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and 5 leagues almost S. from Bagneres.

BAREITH, a marquisate in the eastern division of Franconia; in Germany, formerly subject to its own margrave, who was a prince of the empire, and had a vote in the diet; but since the extinction of this branch, in the year 1726, it is now in that of Culmbach. It extends 38 miles from N. E. to S. W. but is of a very unequal breadth, being 17 at the two extremes, and not above 4 in the middle. The margrave being a branch of the Brandenburg family, is thence styled Brandenburg Bareith.

BAREITH, the capital of the last-mentioned marquisate, or margravate, is a fine city, defended by a castle, where the prince resides. This is but an old huge pile, and incommodious. He has a pretty house ingeniously contrived about 2 miles off, called the Hermitage. Bareith lies 15 miles S. E. from Culmbach.

BAREME, (valley of), one of the four vigueries belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Digne in Upper Provence, and government of this latter name, in France. To this valley belongs a large village of the same name, situated on the river Alle. It is the seat of a collection, and the principal place in the valley.

BARENTON,

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BARENTON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Auvranche, near the source of the river Ardee.

BARESUND, a place in the fief of Linkioping, belonging to East-Gothland, in Sweden; to which ships can come out of the open sea towards the towns of Norkioping and Soderkioping. Here is a custom-house, at which vessels are visited.

BARETTA, a fort in the isle of Anthony Vaez, about half a league from Fort William, and as much from the continent, on the coast of Brasil; and commands the avenues both by sea and land to the Cape of St. Austin and the Receif.

BARFLEUR, or Val de Cere, in Latin Barro-fluctum, and Vallis Cereris, a small town, with a little port, belonging to the territory of Cotantin, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the last name, in France. Formerly it was the best port in this province, where the kings of England, when masters of it, used to land; but it is now choked up with sand. Here is the seat of a viscounty and admiralty, in 1346 the English destroyed it, and filled up the harbour. At the Cape of Barfleur, 12 miles E. of Cherburg, was once a royal yard, where part of the royal navy of France was destroyed the day after the victory of La Hogue, obtained by the confederate fleet under Admiral Rooke, in the year 1692. Lat. 49, 37, N. Long. 1, 16, E. Cape Barfleur is a very low and long piece of land, which has a small dry harbour on the east side, fit only for vessels of 9 or 10 feet draught; the entrance is very easy, for it requires no more than to keep in mid-channel.

On Cape Barfleur stands the fourth light-house, erected in 1775, by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen: this light-house, situated on the point of the rock which forms Cape Gatteville, level with the surface of the water, is raised on a base in order to preserve the foot of it from the breaking of the sea. From the foundation of this base the body of the light-house is 88 feet, and the iron lanthorn which contains the fire, is 15 feet high. The point of Cape Gatteville towards the sea, is near a quarter of a league from Barfleur to the north, forming a very low rocky point, running into the sea about 300 fathoms. All the neighbouring coast is very rocky, of a kind of granite, of which the tower is built.

BARGA, a little town of the Florentine territory, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, and Middle Division of Italy.

BARGE, a small place of Rostino, one of the districts of the N. E. division of Corsica in Upper Italy.

BARGEMON, a bourg or large village, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Draguignon, in Lower Provence, and government of the last name, in France. It is situated on a hill, which is covered

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with vines and olive-trees, and surrounded with mountains.

BARGENY, the ancient Berigonium of Ptolemy, a little town, and the only place of note in the bailiery of Carrick, a district belonging to the shire of Aire, in Scotland. It has the privilege of holding a market, and gives the title of lord to a branch of the Hamilton family.

BARGI, a castle of the Bolognese, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy.

BARGIE, one of the baronies in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

BARGON, an inconsiderable place in the eastern division of the Genoese dominions, on the main land, in Upper Italy.

BARGUSIN, a small river of Asiatic Russia, in the neighbourhood of which the bitumen, or mountain-tar, is thrown up in the Baikal lake very plentifully, and burnt by the inhabitants in their lamps.

BARGUZINSKOI-OSTROG, or pallisadoed place, in the circle of Selenginski, and province of Irkutzkaja, in Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the little river Barguzin, which falls into the lake of Baikal.

BARI, or **TERRA DI BARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, of which the above-mentioned city is the capital. It is bounded on the north by the Capitanata, on the north-west by the Ulterior Principato, on the south by the Basilicata, on the south-east by the Terra de Otranto, and on the north-east by the gulph of Venice. It has no considerable river except the Offanto, which separates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate; and the soil produces plenty of corn, fruit, and saffron; but there are a great many serpents, and spiders called tarantulas. The principal towns are Bari, the capital, Frani, Andria, Bavo, Bilonto, Conversano, Monopoli, Polignano, Barletta, and Malfetto.

BARI, the capital of the last-mentioned province, bearing the same name, in Latin Baris, Barium, or Barrietum. It is a well-built, fortified, and populous city, on the Adriatic. It drives a good trade, notwithstanding the Venetians spoiled its harbour. The archiepiscopal see was formerly at Canosa; but, upon the Saracens destroying that town, the Patriarch of Constantinople united its church with that of Bari; for which reason the metropolitan of Bari is stiled archbishop of Bari and Canosa. His suffragans are the bishops of Bitetto, Bitonto, Conversano, Giovenazzo, Lavello, Monorvino, Polignano, and Ruvo. Bari was anciently the residence of the Greek governor or exarch, in Apulia and Calabria.

In 1465 Ferdinand I. of Aragon, took the city and duchy of Bari from the prince of Taranto, together with all his other lands, and gave them to

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Francis Sforzia, duke of Milan. Afterwards it came, together with the principality of Rossano, to princefs Bonna, who, in 1517, was married to Sigismund, king of Poland; after whose death she resided at Bari, and appointed king Philip II. of Spain, her heir to Bari and Rossano. In a council held at Bari by pope Urban II. in October 1, 1098, St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, disputed against the Greeks upon their union with the Latin church. It lies 85 miles N. W. of Otranto, in Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 17, 40, E.

BARJAC, or **BARGEAC**, a little town in the diocese of Uzez, belonging to Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. It has the title of a barony; and close by it stands the castle of Banos.

BARILLE, a little place of the Basilicate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy.

BARILLES, a large village and bailiwick of Lower Foix, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Auriege.

BARILLOWITZ, a town, with a garrison, belonging to the generalate of Croatia Proper, on the farther side of the Save, in the kingdom of Hungary.

BARIS. See **ANTONIO**.

BARJOLS, or **BARJOUX**, a pretty large and well-inhabited town, in the viguery of the same name, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Brignoles, in Lower Provence, and government of this last name, in France. It is a seat of the collection of the tailles and viguery, also of a royal jurisdiction. Here is a collegiate church and 2 convents.

BARIUM, a town of Apulia on the Adriatic; so called from the founders, who being expelled from the island Bora, built this town. It is now called Bari; see that article.

BARKAM. See **BARAKAN**, in Hungary. It is situated at the confluence of the Ibola and Danube; and is memorable for the victory which John Sobieski, king of Poland, and the duke of Lorraine, obtained here over the Turks in 1684.

BAKHAMSTEAD (Great), anciently Durobrivæ, a market-town of Hertfordshire. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which was very large and strong, on the north-side of the town, where the kings of Mercia resided: a parliament was also held here in 697, and Ina's laws published. In this town was the famous meeting between William the Conqueror and the English nobility, after the former had defeated Harold; the issue of which was, that he was obliged to swear he would inviolably keep the ancient laws of the kingdom: though he afterwards took away their lands. The church of St. Peter is a handsome structure, having many chapels and oratories. The chapel of St. John is for the use

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of the master, officers, and scholars of the free grammar-school, built by dean Incent of St. Paul's. The town extends itself in handsome buildings and a broad street; at the south-east end of which is St. Leonard's hospital, and at the other that of St. James's. It lies 9 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 25 N. W. of London. Lat. 51, 41, N. Long. 40, W.

BARKING, a large village in the marshes of Essex, not far from the Thames; mostly inhabited by fishermen. It has a large parish, with a chapel of ease at Ilford, and another, called New-chapel, on the side of Epping forest. Here was erected the first nunnery in England, by Erkenwald, bishop of London, of which there are no traces left. The soil here is rich, but the air unhealthy. A little beyond the town, on the road to Dagenham, stood a large old house, where, tradition says, the gun-powder treason was first contrived, and all the consultations holden about it. On the same road is the famous breach which laid about 5000 acres of land under water; but after 10 years inundation, and the works being several times blown up, it was stopped by captain Perry. The annual fair of Barking is on October 22. It lies 9 miles E. of London.

BARKLEY. See **BERKLEY**.

BARKWAY, a market-town of Edwine-street hundred, in Hertfordshire. It is a considerable thoroughfare in the north road, with good inns, and is a populous place. The church, which stands in the middle of the town, has an aisle on each side, and a tower with 5 bells, and a turret clock. The bodily representation of the Deity, like a man in a loose robe down to his feet, on some of the window-panes, with the globe before him, and emblems of the six days creation, is very gross, and was placed there in the Roman Catholic times: and St. George slaying the dragon, a bishop, &c. on a window in the north-aisle, owes its origin to the same times. Here are several handsome monuments, and about a mile off is Northamsted, a chapel of ease to it: it was greatly damaged by a fire on August 18, 1748. Its annual fair is on July 20. It lies 15 miles S. of Cambridge, and 36 N. of London.

BARÉDUC. See **BAR** and **BARROIS**.

BARLETTA, a little town in the province of Bari, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is the see of a metropolitan, who styles himself archbishop of Nazareth (where one of them anciently was prelate), also bishop of Cannæ and Monteverde. He likewise has the privilege of wearing the cross and pallium.

BARLEVENTO-ISLES. See **CARIBBEE**.

BARMACH, a famous and very high mountain on the coast of the Caspian sea, in Schirvan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is very cold at the top, though the air is mild at the foot of it.

BARMSTED

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BARMSTED, a town of Segberg division, in Stormar, and duchy of Holstein, in Germany. It belongs to the ducal branch of Holstein.

BARNAGLASS, or rather **BAHR-NAGHASH**, i. e. lordship of the sea, a district of the kingdom of Tigra, in Asia. It is so called, as extending to the coast of the Red-sea, on which it had the famed seaport of Arkkio or Arquico, which rendered its commerce very considerable. But as that hath been seized by the Turks, Bahr-naghash has dwindled to little or nothing.

BARNAGUL, in the bay of Bengal, India, about 6 miles from Governapore, and the village next to it on the river side above Calcutta, where the Dutch have a house and garden, is as infamous as Bandel (in its place mentioned) for a seminary of whores. The Dutch anchor here sometimes, for refreshment, and to take in their cargoes for Batavia.

BARNARD-CASTLE, vulgarly **BARNY-CASTLE**, properly **BERNARD'S-CASTLE**, having been built by Bernard Baliol, great-grandfather of John Baliol, whom Edward I. of England, made king of Scotland. It is a large structure, situated on a rock, and guarded upon one side by the river Tees, and in the bishopric of Durham. The castle, which is on the west-side of the town, is of great antiquity. The buildings of the town are elegant, being built of a white free-stone; the principal street is spacious, and near a mile in length. It is not incorporated, but is governed by a steward and jury of the manor of Darlington, which consists of the principal inhabitants. It is very populous. At the foot of the market-place stands an open structure of fine free-stone work, cupolaed, and covered with blue slate, surrounded with an octagonal colonade, as a stand for the market-people. At the head of the market-place, this fine-street is blocked with shambles and a town-house. This is an inland town, and has one of the greatest corn-markets in the N. of England, but is surrounded by 6 or 8,000 acres of land, capable of the highest improvement by cultivation, lying waste. Here they have an excellent method of dressing their hides into leather, of which are made the best bridles, reins, and belts. The manufacture of stockings flourishes here, as does also the jockey-trade. The annual fairs are on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and St. James's day, July 25. It lies near Marwood-park, about 26 miles S. W. of Durham city, in Lat. 54, 26, N. Long. 1, 3, W.

BARNAVELDT, an island of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. Long. 78, 10. W. Lat. 56, 20, S.

BARNESLEY, a well-built and populous little market-town, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. Here manufactories of iron and steel works are very flourishing. It is called Black-Barnesley; but whe-

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ther from its smoaky appearance, or from the moors near it, which look all like Bagshot-heath, is uncertain. The annual fairs here are on May 12, and October 10. It lies 10 miles from Doncaster, and 177 from London.

BARNET, (East), a thoroughfare town of Hertfordshire, and well supplied with inns. It lies high, and was formerly much frequented for its medicinal waters; but now for its hog-market. In its neighbourhood, near Enfield-chace, are several very handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London.

BARNET, (Cheaping), a place of Hertfordshire, a little farther N. in the St. Alban's road; it is famous for the decisive battle fought there on Easter-day 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the make-king, earl of Warwick, with many of the nobility, and 10,000 men, were killed. The field of battle is supposed to be a green spot near Kiksend, between St. Alban's and Hatfield-road, a little before they meet. And here, in the year 1740, a stone column was erected, with an inscription, giving an account of the battle. In the street are six alms-houses, also a free-school-house. It lies 10 miles N. W. of London. Lat. 51, 42, N. Long. 20, W.

BARNEVELT islands, so called by Schouten and Le Maire, in S. America. They are grey and barren rocks, surrounded with several other smaller ones, and lie in about lat. 56, 35, S. Long. 73, 10, W.

BARNSDALE, a moor 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, across which the great Roman causeway runs, from Doncaster to Castleforth.

BARNSTABLE, or **BARNSTAPLE**, a well-built and populous borough of Devonshire, on the river Taw, 30 miles N. of Exeter, and 194 miles from London. The name is compounded of Bar; which, in the British language, is the mouth of a river, and staple, which, in the Saxon, is a mart of trade. It had walls formerly, with a castle, the liberties of a city, and a haven, which became at last so shallow, though at spring-tides the neighbouring fields are overflowed, that most of the trade removed to Biddiford; yet it has still some merchants, and a good trade to America and Ireland, from whence it is an established port for landing wool; and it imports more wine and other merchandizes than Biddiford, and is as considerable; for though its rival cures more fish, it does not drive so great a trade with the serge-makers of Tiverton and Exeter, who come hither to buy fish, wool, yarn, &c. This town is pleasantly situated among hills, in the form of a semi-circle, to which the river is a diameter, and has an old stone bridge over it of 16 arches, with a paper-mill. The streets are clean, and well paved, and the houses of stone. It is a mayor-town, (by charter of queen Mary) with

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with 24 common-council, of whom two are aldermen, besides a high-steward, a recorder, his deputy, &c. Here are two charity-schools. It has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. Its fairs are September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, and last four days, toll-free. Market on Friday.

BARNSTAPLE (County), in New-Plymouth colony, Massachusetts province, in New-England, lies to S. E. of Plymouth county, along the bay of its own name, at the N. end of which is Cape Cod, the highest and longest Promontory on the coast, so called from the abundance of cod usually caught there. It is a large bay, capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships; and in 1602, when Capt. Gofnold landed here, was encompassed all round, even to the very sea, with oaks, pines, sassafras, juniper, and other sweet woods. The town of the same name, and capital of the county, lies at the north end of the bay on the Hayenas river and creek, and on the south side of the peninsula open to the Atlantic ocean.

BARNWELL, i. e. according to Camden, *hairns* or children's wells, to which youth resorted for merriment on St. John's eve; and hence called *midsummer-fair*. It is a little village with a church, in the hundred of Flendish, Cambridgeshire. Here was formerly an abbey, now in ruins. It lies 1 mile from Cambridge. In 1731 and in 1757 the whole town was almost consumed by accidental fires.

BARNWELL, a fort of North Carolina in America, situated about 20 miles to the N. W. of New-Berne, a town on the southern bank of the New-river.

BAROCHE, or **BROTCHA**, a walled town of Cambaya, in the empire of the Mogul, and Hither India, in Asia. It is situated on the river Nerdaba, which runs into the bay, where it has a port. Here the English and Dutch had factories formerly; but now only agents. It is inhabited by weavers and other manufacturers of cotton cloth; the bastas of this town, a long fine sort of cotton stuffs so called, being famous all over India, and the country being level, produces the best cotton, as well as wheat, rice, and barley. But Thevenot says, its principal trade is in agates, brought from quarries in the mountains, on the S. W. called Pindatsche. On the top of a hill is a fort: it has one great street for the markets; and calicoes are brought hither from all parts, in order to be whitened, the water here being excellent for that purpose. It is a thoroughfare to Lahor, Delli, Agra, and Amadabat. The river is broad, rapid, and deep, but in many places choaked up with sand; though pilots bring up large vessels to the very walls, where they load salt and corn. It lies 60 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 22, 15, N. Long. 72, 5, E.

BARONIES, a territory belonging to the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in

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France, so called, as consisting of two large baronies, which formerly were free imperial lordships. These are the barony of Meuoillon, and that of Montauban.

BAROS, a town of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia, belonging to the Dutch. It is situated on a considerable river, and abounds in gold, camphire, and benjamin, but admits of no foreign commerce. Captain Hamilton says, that it lies within the south end of Hog-island, and bounds the kingdom of Achin.

BAROUSSE, valley of, a subdivision of Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, and belongs to the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France.

BARQUEIROS, a little district of Lamego, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It includes one parish.

BARR, and **BARRI**. See **BAR**, and **BARI**.

BARR, isle of John, so called by F. Labat. It lies in the river Sanaga, or Senegal, as the French name it, and belongs to Guinea, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It is situated above the bar, being 5 or 6 leagues in circuit, but longer than it is broad. It is extremely fertile, with beautiful high trees upon it in some parts. It is subject to two negro lords, who have their particular district and respective villages therein.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Irtisch and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

BARRA-FRACA, a marquisate of Val di Noto, a province of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy.

BARRADY, a river of Syria, formerly the Chrysorrhoeas, which, rushing from Anti-Libanus down to Damascus, is there divided into endless streams for the supply and decoration of that city; whence, recollecting at some distance, it soon loses itself in a bog.

BARRAY, one of the Hebrides, or western isles of Scotland, situated in W. long. 6, 30. N. Lat. 56, 55. Of this island Dr. Smollet gives the following description. "About two leagues and a half to the S. W. of South Vist appears the isle of Barray, or Barra, 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth, partly mountainous, and partly capable of cultivation, having the advantage of a commodious harbour on the E. side, and a good fishery of cod, ling, and salmon; which last are speckled, surprisingly nimble and shy, insomuch that the fishermen are obliged to use three nets within one another, that, if the fish springs over two, it may be caught in the third. In the south end of Barray, there is an orchard planted with fruit-trees, though few of them produce fruit; but all sorts of pot-herbs and roots grow here in great perfection; nay, the natives even raised tobacco; but it never answered their purpose or expectation. This island, together

with the adjacent smaller isles, belongs to the laird of Macneil, said to be the 36th in lineal descent from him of the same name who first possessed this estate. He holds it, however, in vassalage, from Macdonald of Slate, to whom he pays a yearly quit-rent. In the little isle of Kermul, about a quarter of a mile to the southward of Barry, is the family seat, furnished with a watch-tower, and surrounded by a kind of fortification. The cockman, or watchman, is constantly on the tower, to reconnoitre and prevent surprize; and the government of the castle is vested in a constable, who is very cautious of admitting any stranger in the absence of Macneil or his lady. The church of this island is dedicated to St. Barr, a wooden image of whom stands on the altar, and of this patron they recite a legend of miracles: hard by is a little chapel, in which Macneil and his descendants are interred. The inhabitants are very courteous and hospitable: as soon as any stranger lands on the island, they oblige him to eat, on the supposition, that the keen air of the ocean must have sharpened his appetite. When three or four guests arrive, each, by ancient custom, is lodged in a separate house; and thus man and wife are very often parted. The natives chiefly employ themselves in fishing, and climbing rocks for eggs and sea-fowl. The chief climber is distinguished by the name of gingich, or hero; and pays dear for his pre-eminence. When the boat approaches the rock, the gingich first leaps upon it, and, with the assistance of an horse-hair rope, draws his companions after him from one precipice to another. At their return to the boats with their booty of eggs and fowls, the gingich, at the hazard of his life, jumps into the vessel, which is generally tossed by a violent agitation of the sea, and keeps her steady to the rock, until the rest enter: in compensation for his courage and dexterity, he is gratified with a larger proportion of their plunder.

When a tenant's wife dies, the husband makes application to Macneil, desiring him to recommend another help-mate, and his request is immediately granted: then he visits her, carrying along with him a bottle of strong waters for the celebration of the marriage, which is consummated without farther ceremony. When the husband dies, the widow presents the same petition, and is accommodated in the same manner. Should a tenant lose his milk cows by the severity of the season, or any other misfortune, Macneil is obliged to supply him with the like number; and when an old man is past his labour, the laird maintains him in his own family, for the remaining part of his life.

BARRA, or **BARRAH**, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa. Here is a point or headland of the same name, which reaches about 20 leagues along the N. side of the river Gambia. The king of Barra is of Munding extraction, and tributary to that of Bar-

fally. The Royal African company of England had 2 factories in this country; but the trade is now open with all their settlements in Africa, having been lately resigned, are now lodged in the government for a valuable consideration; the one of these was at Gillyfree, lying opposite to Jamesfort; the other at Colar, upon a river of the same name, which discharges itself through one mouth into the Gambia, and which is upwards of 8 leagues above James-island. In this kingdom, about 6 leagues from the sea, is Charles-island, lying about a musket-shot off Barra-shore: on which island formerly stood a fort, but it is now gone to ruin. James-island is opposite to Gillyfree, from which a spit of land and rocks runs out a great way, N. N. W. vulgarly called the Company's spit. In 1663 the king of Barra was prevailed on by the Dutch to attack the English factory.

BARRABA, a wild desert and waste of Siberia, in the Asiatic part of Russia, lying between the rivers Irtysh and Ob, or betwixt the town of Tara and Ostrog, i. e. a pallisadoed place of Tschaukskoi. Here is little wood, but the finest arable land, of which part might be turned into meadow-grounds: yet hitherto uninhabited. Here are a great many lakes, abounding with a fish, which is a kind of black sea-dog, and a species of carp, called Karwasehen; also in this waste are several rein and red deer, foxes, ermines and bears. Among the inland or fresh-water lakes, the principal is Tschane, in which are many isles. Some fortified places in this desert had afterwards their names from the province of Jenesei. On a mountain called Piclowa, from the picta or white firs that grow on it, are some rich copper-mines. Every hundred weight of ore found here, yield 12 pounds of pure copper, and produces a quantity of silver besides. It lies very near the surface of the earth.

BARRACUNDA, a place belonging to the kingdom of Yany, in Negroland, and on the river Gambia, in Africa, upwards of 50 miles from Fata-tenda in a straight line, but many more by water, on account of the windings in this river. This was once a place of good trade, but grown so wild since the demolition of the town, that at present there is not so much as a ferry. The inhabitants have retired to Jah, an inland town about 9 miles farther. See **GAMBIA**. About three-score miles above Barracunda, which is 250 leagues from the sea, the tide flows up this river; and vessels of 150 tons can come almost to it.

BARRAUX, simply, or **LE FORT DE BARRAUX**, a large village, with a fort, in Graisivandau, a district of the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It is situated on the river Isere, and on the frontiers near the entrance into the valley of Graisivandau: it is the residence of a particular governor, deputy-governor, and major.

In 1528 the duke of Lefdineres took it in less than two hours, though a garrison were ready to receive them with lighted matches. It has Montmelion on the N. from which it lies a league distant, and Grenoble on the S. Lat. 45, 5, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

BARREIRO, a town belonging to the audience of Setuval, in Portuguese Estremadura.

BARRERA, (one of the western islands of Scotland) is one of the lesser islands to the N. which has a harbour on the south side, and is possessed by one of the Macleans.

BARRETS, a barony belonging to the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland.

BARRIMORE, a barony in the last-mentioned county and province, in Ireland.

BARRINGTON, a viscounty in Ireland.

BARRINGTON (Town), in Bristol-county, Plymouth-colony, New-England, seated on the river Swansey, 6 miles N. from Bristol.

BARROIS. See **BAROIS**.

BARROW, one of the principal rivers in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It rises in Queen's county, and, after running E. and then S. it washes Catherlogh and Loughlin; then taking in the province near Waterford, falls together with it into the ocean.

BARRY, an island of Glamorganshire, in South Wales; so called from one Baruch, a holy man, buried there.

BARSALLY, a country next adjoining to Samjally, on Gambia river, in Negroland, Africa; is a very noted one, governed by a king of the Jalloff nation. In this country is our African Company's chief factory at Joar. The town is inhabited by Portuguese, but is much lessened of late years. At present it contains not above 10 houses, besides the king's and the company's, which two take up as much ground as all others. About a mile from the town is a ledge of hills, high and rocky, but nevertheless full of trees, which the natives say run 100 leagues up the river. The ships that come to trade at Joar always take up their stock of water out of the river, it being ever fresh there. The country of Barsally extends about 15 leagues eastward along the river, and also inland northward, and then westward.

BARSONY-PILSEN, or **BARSONS**, an old mine-town and colony of Saxons, in Lower Hungary; but now subsists by agriculture, and belongs to the archbishop of Gran.

BARTE, a bourg belonging to the valley of Nestez, on a river of this last name, in Upper Armagnac, a subdivision of Gascony, in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France.

BARTEN, one of the capital bailiwicks belonging to the circle of Rastenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It contains a country uncommonly plea-

sant; for which reason several of the principal families have built themselves seats here. The eight churches in its district are under the inspection of the archdeacon of Rastenburg. Among other towns it comprehends the little town of

BARTEN, which is well-built, and has a beautiful castle, erected about the middle of the 14th century, upon the Liebe. It was sometimes the residence of the bishops of Pomesan, and knights of the Teutonic order.

BARTENLAND, a country formerly so called, in the circle of Brandenburg, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, in which lies the capital bailiwick of Prussian Eylau. The 16 churches of the latter, and of the capital bailiwick of Bartenstein, are under the inspection of the archdeacon of Bartenstein.

BARTENSTEIN, a capital bailiwick which belonged to the ancient Bartenland. In it is

BARTENSTEIN, the most regular and best town of all Natangia, and situated in a pleasant country, on the Alle. It has the precedency, and holds the first rank among all the Prussian towns. Its old castle, which was built by the knights of the Teutonic order, about the middle of the 13th century, has formerly stood out several assaults from the enemy. Here is an archdeacon. See **BARTENLAND**.

BARTFA, **BARTHFELD**, or **BARDIOW**, a royal free town belonging to the province of Saros, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It lies at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and drives a considerable trade in wine towards Poland.

BARTHOLOMEW-ISLES, a parcel of small islands in the South Sea, not far from the Hebrides.

BARTHOLOMEW, (Isle of), St. one of the Lesser Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, 20 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and 30 N.E. from Saba. It is reckoned to be about 5 leagues in circuit, but has little ground fit for culture. It produces tobacco and cassava; and is covered with trees, among which are some excellent ones, highly valued; as, the soup or aloes tree, the calabash tree, the canapia tree, which bears a flower of five leaves, that close at last in the form of a cherry, with a white pulp and yellow juice. It blossoms in October and December, and has ripe fruit the two following months. Upon a fire being made about the tree, it yields plentifully a pleasant gum used in physic as an aperient. The parotane tree, whose boughs grow downwards; and, being plaited thick together, serves sometimes for bulwarks. Under these lie the wild hogs; and on the banks near the rocks are sea-trees, whose boughs are surprisingly plaited together, and look as if they were glazed.

On the shore are found the fish called the sea-star and sea-apple. Here is a vast variety of birds, and a particular kind of lime-stone exported to the adjacent islands. The inhabitants have no fresh water but what rain they save in cisterns, of which every house has one or more. The island is encompassed with so many rocks that it proves dangerous for ships of burthen to approach it.

Poincy, the French governor general, peopled it at his own charges, in the year 1648. But Sir Timothy Thornhill took and plundered it in 1689, after beating the French from their works, and a fortification of the extent of two acres of land, encompassed with a double row of palisades 6 feet high, the intervals being filled with earth, and a wide trench without, and well-manned. After burning many of the houses, Sir Timothy carried off about 700 people with their cattle and goods, the men to Nevis, and the women and children to St. Christopher's. The inhabitants were afterwards allowed to return, but under an English governor, who kept it in the king of England's name. Yet by the peace of Ryswick it was restored to the French. But in 1746, the English, in two privateers of Antigua, suddenly attacking the French, took 300 negroes and about 400 white people prisoners, 140 of which were able to bear arms. In the island is a good harbour well fortified, from which the French greatly annoyed our trade. In 1763, at the peace of Paris, it was restored to the French, but was taken again by the British forces, March 15, 1781. This island is besides considerable for lignum-vitæ, and that fort called iron-wood. It lies in lat. 18, 6; N. Long. 62, 15, W.

BARTON, a place about 12 miles from Liverpool in Lancashire, where is a remarkable salt spring, proceeding from some rock of salt, and not from the sea; as it has been proved by experiment, that a quart of sea-water will yield but an ounce and an half of salt: whereas the same quantity of this spring produces near half a pound of a good, white, and granulated salt. See BURTON.

BARTON, a mean straggling town in Yarborough Wapentake, and Lindsey division, in the N. of Lincolnshire. It is situated on the S. shore of the Humber; over which is, at this place, a sorry and dangerous passage to Hull in an open ferry-boat, in which sometimes 15 horses, 10 or 12 cows, intermingling with 17 or 18 passengers, are tossed about four hours, more or less, on the Humber, before they can get to the harbour at Hull. It lies 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 140 of London. Fair, Trinity-Thursd. Market on Monday.

BARTON UPON NEEDWOOD, Staffordshire, so called by reason of its situation upon that forest near Whitchnor. There is a chapel here in the

form of Henry VIIIth's at Westminster. Fairs May 3, and November 8.

BARUTH, a market-town lying on the water of Lobau, about half a German mile from Weissemburg, in Lusatia; in a spot remarkably fertile, and called the Golden Meadow. Here is a well-built citadel, and some fairs held; and the town belongs to the family of Gersdorf.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Turkey in Syria, with a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is situated in a fine fertile soil, but is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly. E. Long. 34, 20. N. Lat. 33, 30.

BARWALD, a district containing many villages, inhabited by Lutherans, in Marienburg, Poland.

BARWICK. See BERWICK.

BAS, an island belonging to the bishopric of Quimper, or Cornouaille, a subdivision of Lower Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies opposite to Roscof, and forms an excellent road. Lat. 48, 50. Long. 4, W.

BASADOIS, in Latin Ager Vasatensis, a territory of Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It takes its name from the Vasati or Basati. The middle part of this country is sandy. It is bounded by Guyenne Proper on the N. and W. the Landes on the S. and Agenois with Condomois on the E. It is generally fertile in corn, wine, and fruit.

BASARTSCHICK, a town belonging to the sangiacate of Kirkeli, and province of Romania, in European Turkey. It is much cried up by the Turks, and situated on the river Maritz, into which another stream falls that runs round the town. It is altogether well-built, has pretty broad and clean streets, carries on a considerable trade, and lies in a delightful country. Here also are several baths. Lat. 41, 49, N. Long. 24, 40, E.

BASAS, in Latin Vasatium, anciently Cossium and Civitas Vasatica; the capital of Basadois, a territory of Gascony, in the government of this last name, and Guyenne, in France. It stands on a mountain; the foot of which is washed by the little river Lavasane, and is the seat of a prevoté, country bailiwick, a provincial, and royal jurisdiction. Its bishop is under the metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese containing 234 parishes, and 37 chapels of ease, with an income of 18,006 livres a year; and he pays an assessment of 600 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are three parish-churches and a college. It lies about 8 miles from the Garonne, and 30 S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 25, W. See BAZA.

BASCARA, a little town belonging to Catalonia in Spain. It is situated on the river Fluvia.

BASHAN. See ARGOB.

BASIL,

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BASIL, bishopric of, though reckoned a part of the Franche Comte, is situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Its bishop is a prince of the empire, whose diocese is part of the ancient territory of the Rauraci, being situated between France and Switzerland. It is bounded by Sundgane Proper on the N. by Franche Comte on the W. and by the cantons of Basil, Berne, and Solothurn, on the S. and E. It is an ally of the Swissers, and divided into two parts; namely, Elsgaw, which is the largest, and the Free-mountains. It extends about 30 miles from E. to W. and 33 from N. to S. It abounds with corn, wine, fruit, wood, meadow and pasture grounds. The lake Biel yields store of a kind of fish, called hourlings, which, when salted, are sold at a good price. The bishop's lands consist of the bailiwics of Porentru, Biederthan, Florimont, &c. The towns of principal note are only four; namely, Porentru, and Delmont, in both which the bishop has seats, Bienne, and Arlesheim. The inhabitants of the bishopric of Basil speak broken German, and are composed of Papists and Protestants; but the latter are more numerous.

BASIL, (Canton), is not properly within the limits of ancient Switzerland, but includes the country of the Rauraci, who even in Cæsar's time were allies of the Helvetians. It is bounded by the canton of Solothurn on the S. by the Brisgaw belonging to the empire, and the territory of Rhinfelden, a forest town, on the E. and by Alsace on the W. It advances on the territories of Germany beyond the Rhine, and is bounded by the Brisgaw on the N. Its extent from N. to S. is about 24 miles, and from E. to W. 21. It is entirely Protestant, containing only 30 parishes, and 6 bailiwics, from which each bailiff receives 1000 or 1200 livres per annum. This is a pleasant, rich, and fruitful country in all the necessities of life; it produces also for exportation, excellent corn and wine, particularly about the city of Basil, the neighbourhood of which consists of a fine level tract reaching to Mount Jura. The air is salubrious and temperate, though the country be much exposed to the northern winds. The inhabitants are tall, proper, and well-set men, being ingenious, sincere, courteous, cheerful yet grave, and live amicably with one another. The men mostly wear the French dress, as do the greatest part of their women. Their language is High-Dutch, though the French is also much used. The revenues of the Canton principally arise from secularized abbeyes, their bailiwics, and the imposts laid on goods carried through their country, to and from France, Germany, and Italy. Their chief strength lies in the wealth and number of inhabitants in the city of Basil; exclusive of which they can raise only 4000 men.

BASIL, or **BALE**, as the French call it, which is the capital, stands on the Rhine, upon the con-

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finis of Alsace and the empire. In Latin it is called Basilea, from the mother of Julian the Apostate. It had its rise from the ruins of Augusta Rauracorum; some vestiges of which are still to be seen near Aust, a village 7 miles to the E. It was a Roman colony erected by Augustus, and much enlarged afterwards. It is reckoned the largest of all the towns in Switzerland, having 220 streets, 6 market-places, and 99 wells. Its situation is uneven, most of the streets being crooked and paved with sharp stones, which however is designed for the surer footing of the horses that carry loads uphill. This city has at different times suffered greatly by fire, inundations and earthquakes; particularly the latter in the year 1356, when it was almost ruined; but it recovered itself in 1431, when the famous council, consisting of but few members, was held here, in the vestry of the cathedral, which lasted 17 years, in which Pope Eugenius IV. was deposed, and Æneas Sylvius its bishop declared it was preferable to Ferrara or Florence; and, when he came hither in 1460, being pope, by the name of Pius II. he established a university in Basil, with very ample privileges; and to it belongs a noble library of 16,000 volumes, besides MSS. among which is the library of Erasmus, who died here in 1536.

This city was formerly subject to the landgraves of Alsace, but made imperial about the close of the 14th century, yet was not quite independent on the empire till the treaty of Munster in 1648. It was formerly an episcopal see, under that of Basle. But since the reformation, the bishop has been obliged to reside at Porentru near Upper Alsace, the Protestants styling him bishop of the former place. But though he still retains the sovereignty of a considerable part of the bishopric, he has no jurisdiction in the city of Basil. And though he comes once a year to receive the money, which this city is bound to pay him in lieu of his rights, he must be gone as soon as he receives it; the city is also independent of the canton. Trade, especially that in ribands, still continues to flourish at Basil, 6 or 8 factories sending each (to the value of 30 or 40,000 guilders of that commodity annually to the Franckfort fair. Most of the offices here are bestowed by lot, and none but qualified persons admitted to be candidates. There is a proper alternation in the lucrative posts: so that a person seldom holds a place above three years. No person without the city is to wear gold or silver lace, under the penalty of three guilders. All unmarried women are prohibited silk clothes.

The bridge over the Rhine, which is all of wood, except six piers of stone, next the little town, is 250 common paces in length. The city on the German side of the Rhine is called the lesser town, has its own jurisdiction, but in subordination to the

great

great town; and its privileges have been considerably abridged, on account of their having declared formerly for the house of Austria. The little town has no fortifications, and those of the great town are of no importance, its principal strength consisting in its union with the Swiss cantons. St. Peter's square, with its row of limes, is the best walk in the great town. The cathedral is an old building, with two towers. Among the tombs here of eminent personages, is that of the celebrated Erasmus; the inscription on which is verbose, but not very elegant.

The government of the city is aristocratical, and divided into 15 trading companies, from which are chosen the members of the great and little council; the former having no power, and is only assembled on extraordinary occasions, when the little council thinks proper to communicate any matter of importance to it. Two burg-masters govern by turns. From the bridge, the greater town, which stands on a rising ground, looks like an amphitheatre: and both can raise 3000 men; and, when joined together, form near one half of the state. On the Rhine are 31 mills, 21 of which are for corn, and 6 for making paper; which art, at least with regard to ordinary paper, is said to have been first invented here, in 1417, by Antony and Michael Gallicion. The town-house, not far from the cathedral, is an ancient fabric, adorned with fine paintings, mostly by Holbein, who was a native of this city. The great town, which is 7 miles and a half in circuit, has 9 or 10 churches, and 7 or 8 convents, but for no other uses than to harbour monks. The little town, which is two or three miles round, has four churches and three convents. The clocks in the city of Basil are always an hour faster than those of the country: the reason for which is variously told; among others, it is said, that it was in order to bring the fathers of the famous council, which sat here, earlier together, for the quicker dispatch of business: however the custom still continues. The salmon come up to this part of the Rhine to spawn, and bits of gold are now and then found in this neighbourhood; which shew mines of gold to be somewhere near this river, but hitherto undiscovered.

About a quarter of a league without the city is a lazaret-house, with a church on the spot, where, in 1444, about 1600 Swiss fought for 10 hours with 30,000 French under the dauphin; the former of which were all killed, except 16, but not before they had slaughtered 6000 of their enemies. The princes of Baden Dourlach have a palace in Basil, with a large collection of curiosities. Fort Hunningen, built by the French in the last century, is so near Basil, as to cannonade each other. It lies 40 miles S. of Strasburg, Lat. 47, 56, N. Long. 7, 40, E.

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BASILICATE, or **BASILICATA**, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is partly surrounded by the Appenine mountains, and formerly comprehended the greater and better part of the ancient Lucania, as also some part of Calabria. It is bounded by the Capitate on the N. by the gulph of Tarentum, and part of Bari, on the E. and by the two principates on the W. Its length from N. to S. is about 66 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about 50. The Appenines in this province divide themselves near Venosa into two principal arms, both which terminate at the sea. This country, though mountainous, is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, saffron, cotton, honey, wax, fruits, &c. And along its coasts are found pearls, though neither large nor fair. Notwithstanding the goodness of the soil, the Basilicate is at present neither well peopled nor well cultivated; on which accounts the greatest part of it would be looked upon as naturally barren, had it not been formerly famed for its fertility.

BASILIGOROD, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

BASILIPOTAMO, i. e. the royal river; the present name of the ancient Eurotas, a river of the Morea, in European Turkey. It discharges itself into the Golfo de Calochina.

BASILUZO, anciently *Insula Herculis*, one of the little islands lying round that of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy.

BASINGSTOKE, a large and populous market-town in the N. part of Hampshire, 16 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 48 from London; from whence it is a great thoroughfare to the west. It is a large populous town, with a great market for all sorts of corn, especially barley, here being a great trade in malt, as there is also in druggets, shalloons, &c. It is a mayor-town, with a recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 capital burgesses, &c. Besides the church here was a very neat chapel, now ruinous; the roof of it was adorned with the history of the holy prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ. Near it is a free-school; besides which here are 3 charity-schools, in one whereof 12 boys are taught, clothed, and maintained by the Skinners company in London. The adjacent country, though surrounded with woods, is rich in pasture, and sprinkled with fine houses, and a brook runs by the town, which has plenty of trout. Its fairs are Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and October 10. Market on Wednesday.

BASINGSTOKE Downs, Hampshire, has a fair on Easter-Tuesday, and September 16.

BASKIRA, or **BASKIRI**, a territory of Russian Tartary, in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by part of Bulgaria and Tumean Tartary; on the E.

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it is separated from that part of Great Tartary called Albi, and Kalmaki, by a ridge of mountains extending quite to the White sea; on the S. by another ridge called Gertora: and on the W. by part of Bulgaria, from which it is divided by some mountains which produce iron, crystal and other fine stones. In this country is Mount Albater, from which rise the rivulets Vye and Loskama; which, uniting some leagues afterwards, forms the river Tobol, which runs into Siberia, and gives name to the city and territory of Tobolskoi.

BASKIRIANS, or **BASKIRS**, and **Ufiskoi** Tartars, a people inhabiting the western and southern parts of Asiatic Russia. They are included in the government of Casan. The former dwell towards the W. between the river Kama, the Uralskoi mountains, and the Wolga; the latter principally in the northern parts. They live promiscuous, and intermarry together. They are strong-bodied and tall men, have a broad brownish visage, black hair, and long beard. Their dress is not unlike that of the Russians. They yield good horsemen, are warlike, and very expert at the bow and arrow. With regard to their religion, they may rather be reckoned Pagans than Mahometans, from the latter of which they have only retained circumcision and some other rites. Some of them have been brought to profess the religion of the Greek church. They dwell in villages, and support themselves by breeding of cattle, hunting, and agriculture. They have no want of honey and other wild productions. They thresh their corn in the open fields, and so carry it home. They pay their tribute from the produce of the lands, namely, corn, wax, honey, horned cattle, and pelletory. They have abundance of swine; but they eat none of them. Besides horses, they use also the two-bunched camel. They take as many wives as they can maintain; and they truck these for horses: so that frequently six or seven are given for one woman. Not only the Baskirians, but likewise the Tartars, have several times revolted from Russia, and the last insurrection was in the year 1735: but they were soon reduced to obedience again. And whenever they design any new enterprize, a particular judge from among the principal inhabitants is appointed in every district or bailiwick, and an overseer of the Russian nation set over each village: so that no future rising is readily apprehended; as at the same time they are curbed and overawed by several fortresses now erected in their country.

BASMOE, a place of Borresyssel, one of the districts belonging to Christiana diocese, in Norway. It is fortified both by nature and art, and is a pass into the Swedish frontiers.

BASOCHE, a barony of Le Perche Gouet, belonging to Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name, in France.

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BASQUE, or **BASQUES**, the S. W. division of the government of Galcony, in France, upon the Bay of Biscay, and confines of Spain, as far as the river Bidassoa.

BASS, an island within the mouth of the frith of Forth, in Fifeshire, Scotland; about a mile from the S. shore of East Lothian, and opposite to the remains of Tantallon castle, on the N. shore. It is inaccessible every way, except by one narrow passage, which only a single person can pass at a time, and that not without the help of a cable or crane. At the top of that passage was a fort; but neglected since the Revolution. It was but slightly fortified; rather to prevent its being made a retreat for pirates, than for any use it could be of to command the sea, the entrance of the frith being so wide, that ships can go in and out without the least annoyance from the Bafs. The whole island is a mile in circuit. In the times of king Charles II. and his brother James II. it was a sort of state-prison for the western people called Cameronians, particularly those Presbyterians who had been in arms at Bothwell-brigg against the government. After the Revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels; and held out the last of any place in Britain for king James. But their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

The Solan geese are the principal inhabitants of this island; a fowl which is found no where in Britain except here, in some of the lesser Orkney isles, and that of Ailsy in the mouth of Clyde. They come periodically, as the swallows and woodcocks do. They mostly feed on herrings, and therefore come just before or with them, and go away with them also; though they do not follow the shoals, going all away northward; but whither is not known. The neighbouring inhabitants make a great profit both of the flesh and feathers of their young, which are taken from their nests by a person let down the rock by means of a rope. At the top of the Bafs is a fresh-water spring, with a small warren for rabbits; and on it is pasturage for about thirty sheep; but the soil at the bottom of it is almost worn through by the violence of the sea. It was purchased by king Charles II. Besides the Solan geese, here are incredible flocks of other fowl; so that, in May and June, the surface of the island is almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young. The Bafs rises very high above the sea, in the form of a cone. It lies forty-five miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56, 3, N. Long. 2, 20, W.

BASS, (La,) a town of French Flanders, on the river Lender, and on the frontiers of Artois. Lat. 24, 5, N. Long. 51, 5, E.

BASS

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BASS-ISLE, or **ISLE DE BAS**, on the coast of Brittany, France, between Morlaix and Ushant, N. of Pol de Leon, surrounded by rocks and shoals.

Bass-isle is about 3 miles in length from east to west, and 1 mile in breadth, being separated from the land by a narrow channel, at the eastern end of which lies Roscou, or Roscof, a small harbour, which some years ago was made, by the French government, a kind of free port for the exportation of rum from their colonies, which is here deposited and sold to our smugglers. You may enter that harbour by the two ends of the channel; but the shore of the island is encumbered with a multitude of rocks above or under water, which render the passage difficult.

BASSAC, the name of a mountain in Persia, somewhere between the city Lar and Bander Congo, on which the way is so bad and full of precipices, that there is no riding it, and took up Gemelli and his company (as he acquaints us) twelve hours in passing but ten miles.

BASSAM, (Grand,) a town of Guinea Proper, in Africa. It is situated at the mouth of the river Sueira da Costa.

BASSAIM. See Bacaim.

BASSANO, a little town, or large village, of La Marca Trevigiana, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the Brento. Here is a podestaria, to whose jurisdiction twelve villages are subject, which gives the name of Bassanese to the neighbouring territory. Between it and the Alps are several hilly grounds, famous for their fertility, particularly in exquisite wines. In Bassano a great deal of silk is wrought and manufactured.

BASSE-TERRE, a part of the (Caribbee) island of St. Christopher's, in possession of the French till yielded to Great-Britain by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. It is the chief town of the island, built by the French under the cannon of their fort. The houses are of good brick, freestone, and carpenter's work, with a town-house, hospital, and large church. The castle stands on the east side of a high mountain shaded with trees, always verdant, half a French league from sea. It is built of brick and freestone three stories high, has noble halls and apartments wainscotted with cedar, and a fine prospect of plantations of sugar and ginger, and a long walk of orange and lemon trees, leading to a large court, before it. It is defended by five sconces mounted with cannon, has a chapel, and great stone cisterns into which water is brought by pipes under ground. The town and fort both stand on a cape, which has a bay on each side fit for shipping. It is eight miles S. from Cayenne or Chiann.

BASSE-TERRE, in Guadalupe. See GUADALOUPE.

BASSEE, a little town belonging to the Quartier la Wepe, and castellany of Lisle, in the go-

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vernment of French Flanders. It is situated on the Deule, and formerly it was fortified.

BASSETER. See BASSETERRE.

BASSIGNI, a bailiwick of Barrois, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, belonging to France. It only comprehends a part of the territory so called, the other part being in the government of Champagne. It consists of six districts or jurisdictions; namely, the prevoté of Gondrecourt, the provincial bailiwicks of La Motte and Bourmont, the prevotes of La Marche, Chatillon, and Conflans; with the lordships of St. Thieboud.

BASSINGTHWAITE-LAKE, in Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Keswick, in the road to Cockermouth, remarkable for its beautiful prospect, being surrounded by mountains piled on mountains; which form an awful circle, and seems to shut it in from all the rest of the world.

BASSORA, a city of Arabia Deserta, in the province of Eyraca Arabic, Asia, stands about 250 miles S. E. from Bagdad, and about 240 S. W. from Isfahan, in lat. 30, and E. long. 57, on the frontiers of Persia, about half a league from the Euphrates (which the Arabs call Scetel Areb, or the Arabic river) and on the confluence of that and the Tigris into the Persian Gulph. It is a modern city, built by order of Omar, the second caliph, in 636, to cut off the communication of the Persians with India. It is large and opulent, 12 miles in circumference, but hath nothing extraordinary in its buildings, public or private. It stands on such a sandy and stony ground that there grows nothing about it, especially as it never rains there. But there is a small river pretty near it which enriches the valley through which it passes to such a degree, that the Arabs make it one of the four Paradises of the East. And the inhabitants are supplied with water from the Euphrates by a canal able to carry vessels of 50 tons. It has a fortress at the mouth of it, to prevent strangers coming into it without leave. It stands about 45 miles from sea, but the tide rises near as much again above it quite to the castle of Gorno.

The whole country about it lies so low, that if it was not for a stout dike or bank, which extends all along the coast, it would be in danger of being laid under water. It is between 3 and 4 miles long, 12 miles in circumference, and built of large square stones, so well cemented that the water cannot affect it, though the sea runs somewhat strong, it being at the very end of the Persian Gulph. This city hath undergone many changes and revolutions, and was taken from the Arabs by the Turks about 100 years ago; but they at length shook off the Turkish yoke, and a lord of the country made himself absolute master of the place. Since that time Cha-Abas, king of Persia, having taken Ormus, sent Iman-Couli-Can to besiege Bassora; but the

the prince who then commanded in it hired some of the Arabs of this province to go and break the dike, which let in the sea with such force that the besiegers had like to have been all destroyed, so that the siege was immediately raised. This city is however under the Turkish dominion, though governed by a *cadi* appointed by the prince. This prince gives full liberty to all nations and sects to come and trade to this capital; where they are so civilly used, and so good an order kept, that one may go safe through the streets at all hours of the night. The circumjacent track is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world: however, the hot winds that frequently blow there are very troublesome to travellers, and sometimes overwhelm them with sand driven by the force of these winds out of the neighbouring deserts. The city is inhabited by Jacobites, Nestorians, Jews, Mahometans, and Chaldean Christians, commonly called Christians of St. John, which last are pretty numerous here.

The abbé Raynal values the merchandise annually brought to Bassora at 525,000*l.* of which the English furnish 175,000*l.* the Dutch 87,500*l.* and the Moors, Banians, Armenians, and Arabs, furnish the remainder. "The cargoes of these nations (says he) consist of rice; sugar; plain, striped, and flowered muslins from Bengal; spices from Ceylon and the Molucca islands; coarse, white, and blue cottons from Coromandel; cardamum, pepper, sanders-wood, from Malabar; gold and silver stuffs, turbans, shawls, indigo, from Surat; pearls from Baharen, and coffee from Mocha; iron, lead, and woollen-cloth, from Europe. Other articles of less consequence are imported from different places. Some of these commodities are shipped on board small Arabian vessels; but the greater part is brought by European ships, which have the advantage of a considerable freight.

"This merchandise is sold for ready money; and passes through the hands of the Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. The Banians are employed in changing the coin current at Bassora, for that which is of higher value in India. The different commodities collected at Bassora are distributed into three channels. One half of them goes to Persia, whither they are conveyed by the caravans; there being no navigable river in the whole empire. The chief consumption is in the northern provinces, which have not been so much ravaged as those of the south. Both of them formerly made their payments in precious stones, which were become common by the plunder of India. They had afterwards recourse to copper utensils, which had been exceedingly multiplied from the great abundance of copper mines. At last they gave gold and silver in exchange, which had been concealed during a long

scene of tyranny, and are continually dug out of the bowels of the earth. If they do not allow time for the trees that produce gum, and have been cut to make fresh shoots; if they neglect to multiply the breed of goats which afford such fine wool; and if the silks, which are hardly sufficient to supply the few manufactures remaining in Persia, continue to be so scarce: in a word, if this empire does not rise again from its ashes; the mines will be exhausted, and this source of commerce must be given up."

BASSY, (Port), in Negroland, Africa, is about 22 leagues above Yamyaconda; and Bassy-town lies about 6 leagues to the south of the port.

BASTI, a town of the province of Bætica in Spain, situated to the west of the Campus Spartarius. Now Baca in Granada. See BACA.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Albania in Turkey in Europe, over against the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. E. long. 10, 35. N. lat. 39, 40.

BASTIA, a little town of Modenese Proper, in Upper Italy. It is pleasantly situated on an island formed by the river Panaro, about 16 miles below the city of Modena.

BASTIA, the capital of the island of Corsica, (see CORSIKA), in the division of it on this side the mountains, in Upper Italy, and on the N. E. part, upon the sea, on the site of the ancient Mantinum. It was the seat of the Genoese governor, has a good harbour, and is defended by a strong castle. Here also resides the bishop of Mariana Destrutta: and they have likewise at Bastia an academy of the fine arts. The malecontents of Corsica have made several attempts on this city, for which reason it was provided with a strong Genoese garrison. In 1745 it was bombarded by the English, very much damaged; and, after taking it, given to the Corsicans, who were driven out again by the inhabitants in the year 1746. It was besieged by the Austrians and Piemontese in 1748; but defended itself so valiantly, that the besiegers were obliged to retire. Terra Vecchia is a suburb of Bastia. It lies 7 miles E. of San Florentino, and 120 S. of Genoa. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 9, 40, E.

BASTIADA, a little town of Old Castile in Spain.

BASTICK, or BASTIA, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, near the island of Corfu, and subject to the grand signior. Lat. 38, 42, N. Long. 45, 5, E.

BASTIDE de Seron, a very little town of Upper Foix, in the earldom and government of the latter name, in France. It stands high.

BASTIDE de Clarence, a little town belonging to the district of Amix, and kingdom of Lower Navarre, in the government of this last name and Bearn, in France. It was built in the year 1306.

BASTIMENTOS, some small islands at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, and above

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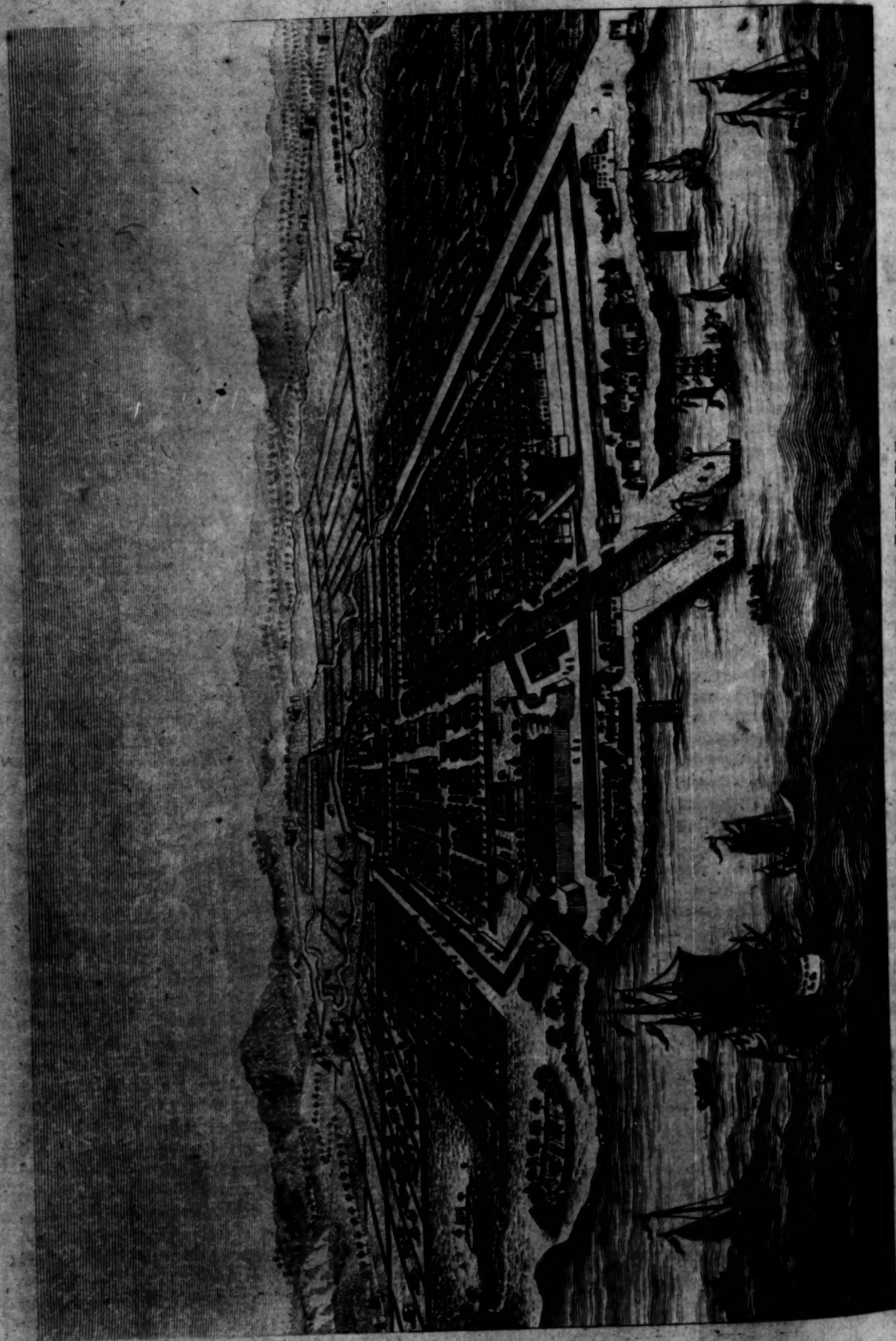
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BATAVIA in the EAST INDIES.

W. & A. G. Smith

half a mile from the coast of Darien, in South America, and a little to the E. of Porto Bello. They are famous for a British fleet under the late Admiral Hoffer continuing so long before them, in a state of inaction. These islands are mostly high, one of them being peaked, and all clothed with woods. Upon one of them, part of which is a sandy bay, and a good riding and landing-place, is a spring of very good water: and all together form an excellent harbour between them and the isthmus, the bottom of which affords good anchorage. It is safe coming in with the sea-wind, between the most easterly island and the next to it; and also going out with the land wind the same way, this being the principal passage. Further W. before one comes to Porto Bello, lie two small islands, which are flat and without either wood or water. They are pretty close together, the soil is sandy, and they are surrounded with rocks, particularly towards the sea. Between these and the isthmus is a very narrow channel, not fit for ships to enter.

* **BASTIOGNE**, or **BASTOGNE**, in Latin *Bastonia*, or *Bellonaneum*, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, and county of Chiny, near the forest of Ardenne, twenty-eight miles N. W. of the city of Luxemburg. It is the seat of a provostship, containing 145 villages in its district; and the birth-place of John Beck, who, from a messenger, was made captain-general and governor of Luxemburg. Lat. 50, 5, N. Long. 5, 26, E.

BASTION DE FRANCE, a fortress on the Barbary coast, and kingdom of Tunis, in Africa. It lies eighty miles W. of the city of Tunis. Lat. 36, 30, N. Long. 8, 5, E.

BASVILLE, a sea-port town of the island of Martinico, built by the French.

BATA, or **BATA-SZEK**, a handsome town belonging to the county of Tolna, and circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated in a fruitful country, and united with a rich abbey of St. Michael the Archangel.

BATACALA, or **MATACELO**, a small East Indian island, on the N. E. side of that of Ceylon, and sixty S. E. from Trinque-male. On it is a sort of about two leagues in circuit, and three within the mouth of the river bearing its name. It was the first place taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who here made an alliance with the emperor of Ceylon, and fortified the place with high stone walls and three bastions. It lies 160 miles N. E. of Colombo. Lat. 8, 2, N. 81, 3, E.

BATALHA, or **BETALHA**, a town belonging to the district of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains upwards of 1800 inhabitants, and the best built church in the kingdom, said to be finished by some English architects. Some Portuguese kings lie buried here.

BATAN, one of the many valleys belonging to the kingdom of Navarre in Spain.

BATANGAS-BAY, in Manila, inhabited round about by Indians; near the point whereof is a small island called *la Caza*, as abounding in game.

BATAVA, (*Castra understood*) a citadel of Vindelicia, so called from the Cohors Batava, in garrison under the commander in Rhætia; now *Paffau*; being first called *Batau*, from the *Batavi*; then *Bassau*, and *Paffau*; situated in Bavaria at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ills. See *PASSAU*.

BATAVI, the ancient inhabitants of Holland, mentioned in *Cæsar's Commentaries*, who were friends and allies to the Romans. The modern Hollanders also retain the name of *Batavi*. This ancient people, in the time of Vitellius and Vespasian, carried on a very vigorous war under the command of their valiant leader *Claudius Civilis*. The modern *Betaw* or *Betuwe*, which is the general appellation of the quarter of Nimeguen belonging to Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, was the ancient *Batavia*, and the seat of the *Batavi*, who were part of the *Catti*. These leaving Austria (the towns of *Battenburg* and *Batterhausen* having some traces of their name) settled first here; and afterwards extended their limits over part of the track lying between the *Waal* and *Maese*. Their territories are supposed to have extended from *Rhinberg* in the duchy of Cleves, to *Catwyck* on the sea in Holland; which is probable, from *Tacitus* assigning them the ocean for their boundary upon one side: so that they possessed most of that called the *isle of the Rhine*; namely, part of South Holland, of the duchy of Guelderland and lordship of *Utrecht*, which was formerly inhabited both by the *Batavi* and *Menapii*.

BATAVIA, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and center of their commerce in Asia. It is situated on the N. E. part of the island of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. Here is the residence of their governor general, and council of the Indies. It has a most excellent harbour belonging to it. The Dutch at Batavia can now fit out so many ships that no European nation at that distance can cope with them: so powerful are they, and so numerous are the subjects and dominions dependent upon them. When they first came hither, which was in the year 1619, the place was only a village, in a flat country, with fenny grounds round it: but they have since made it a very beautiful city, built of white stone, having cut canals faced with stone, on the borders of which are evergreens planted, running all along the principal streets; so that the water of land-floods is carried off. About 17 or 18 small islands in the Offing so break the violence of the winds and waves that 1000 sail may ride safe thereat a time, besides small craft, which go into the river, and lie close in-shore fastened to piles. Two large

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large piers run out about half a mile into the sea, between which 100 slaves are constantly employed in taking up the mud and soil from the town, otherwise it would soon be choked up. Across the river below the town is a boom, which is shut up every night, and well guarded. Here all vessels pay toll. A sea-gale rises every morning about ten, to bring vessels into the bar; and a land-one about ten at night, to carry them out. The one comes from the N. and the other from the S.

The city is nearly square, being divided into two parts by a river, and is between five and six miles in circuit. The streets are spacious, exactly crossing each other alike; and over the canals are reckoned no less than 56 stone bridges, besides those of timber and draw-bridges. The buildings in general are neat, most of the houses having handsome gardens. The public structures are magnificent, particularly the governor's house, with a lofty turret, which may be seen a good way at sea. Here are several spacious market-places; and in the middle of the city is a large square, which serves as a parade for the garrison. On its W. side stands the great church, and on the S. the Stadthouse. The suburbs reach almost half a league into the country. Any inhabitant of Batavia permitting a stranger to sleep, though but for a single night, in his house, without an order, incurs a penalty of 500 dollars; the hotel being the only licensed lodging-house, the governor appoints the keeper of it. This hotel is the most superb building in the city, having more the air of a palace than an inn. All the streets of Batavia are well disposed, and having canals running through them, resemble the cities in Holland. Here the Chinese have their temples and burying-ground: and here live Malaysans, Javans, and other nations, which the Dutch have transported from Bauda, Amboyna, &c. The reformed Portuguese and Malaysans have each a church in Batavia; but neither Papists nor Lutherans are tolerated.

The city has four stately gates; namely, two on each side of the river, and it is surrounded with a good rampart faced with stone, as is also the curtain between its two bastions, and planted with cannon so contrived as to be equally serviceable against an invasion or insurrection, the guns being easily brought to point down the principal streets. On the W. side of the city is a large quadrangular fort, commanding both the town and road. There are also five very strong forts erected two or three leagues from the town, in order to defend the avenues against the incursions of the natives. The city may be so surrounded with water, that no approaches nor attacks can be formed against it in the ordinary way. In the islands of Omus and Onroft in the bay, and about two leagues from Batavia, are several good platforms of guns lying level with the water; they have also yards and docks for ships,

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with plenty of timber and other naval stores. This city is said to be the best supplied with flesh meat of any factory in the Indies, though the beef is generally lean, and the mutton dear.

The regular troops that garrison the city and neighbouring forts are 10 or 12,000; about 1000 of which mount guard every day. And these consist, 1. of Chinese, who are computed at no less than 80,000 under this government. 2. Dutch. 3. Reformed Malaysans. 4. Mahometans. 5. Amboynese. 6. Javanese, who are all Mahometans. 7. Topasses or Mardykens, who are a mixture of Indian and other nations. 8. The Bugasses and Macassars, descended from the ancient inhabitants of Macassar and the neighbouring islands. And, 9. the Timoreans, transported hither from the island of Timor, whose inhabitants were formerly barbarous Pagans; but many of them have turned Christians or Mahometans. The Dutch have in Batavia a spin-house, or house of correction; a pest-house, a house of artisans, and a Chinese-hospital for sick and old people. They have set up a printing-office, and founded schools for teaching the learned languages as well as the liberal arts. Most Indian languages are spoken here, though the Malayan and the bastard Portuguese are most in use: and these two serve a man in almost any part of this country. This city being the great magazine of the Dutch East India Company, they import hither not only what Europe affords, but the merchandise of Japan, the Spice-islands, Persia, Surat, Bengal, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, &c. Though they suffer no Europeans to trade hither, yet 15 or 20 sail of Chinese junks, from 300 to 500 tons apiece, come hither every November or December, and return the beginning of June: by which means the Dutch are furnished with the goods of China much cheaper than if they sent their fleets thither. All the other governments belonging to the Dutch East India Company, are not only subject to the governor-general and council at Batavia, but the following chief-ships and factories are immediately under their direction; namely Japan, Tonquin, Macassar, Siam, Bantam, Japara, Jambee, Pulambam, and Arrakan. The governor and his lady have their respective guards, and splendid equipage, like those of princes.

Every thing in Batavia being subject to a duty, the revenues of this government must be very considerable. Here, or in any part of Java, are few common servants, besides the slaves brought hither from almost every country of Asia. Crocodiles are so much dreaded here that the company give 30 florins for every one that is killed. That frequent disturbances arise from such a medley of different nations is not to be wondered at, considering that none of them are celebrated for their probity. A plot of the Javanese to destroy this whole colony

was discovered but a few days before that fixed for the execution of it, namely, January 2, 1722; when the ringleader, with eighteen of his adherents, was put to death. A more dangerous plot contrived in 1740, by the Chinese, was frustrated by Governor Imhoff; when many thousands of that nation were massacred, and 635 of them committed to prison, were directly put to death. Batavia lies in lat. 6, 15, S. Long. 100, 50, E.

BATAVIA, the name of a river in the Terra Australis, first discovered by the Dutch, and situated in that part of it called Carpentaria, or Carpentier-landt.

BATAVORUM (Insula,) the island of the Batavians. Of this island Tacitus gives the following description. "The Rhine flowing in one channel, or only broken by small islands, is divided at its entering Batavia, as it were into two rivers. One continues its course through Germany, retaining the same name, and violent current, till it falls into the ocean. The other washing the coast of Gaul, with a broader and more gentle stream, is called by the inhabitants Vahalis; which name it soon changes for that of Mosæ, by the immense mouth of which river it discharges itself into the same ocean." According to Tacitus, therefore the island of the Batavians was bounded by the ocean, the Rhine, and the Vahalis, now the Waal. Cæsar extends it to the Mosæ, or Meuse; but Pliny agrees with Tacitus. However, this island was of greater extent in Tacitus's time than in Cæsar's; Drusus, the father of Germanicus, having by a new canal conveyed the waters of the Rhine into the ocean a considerable way north of the former mouth of that river. The Batavi were a branch of the Catti, who, in a domestic sedition, being expelled their country, occupied the extremity of the coast of Gaul, at that time uninhabited, together with this island situated among shoals. Their name Batavi they carried with them from Germany; there being some towns in the territory of the Catti called Battenberg and Battenhausen. The bravery of the Batavi, especially the horse, procured them not only great honour from the Romans, being called their brothers and friends, but an exemption from taxes, being obliged only to furnish men and arms. The modern name of this island is Betu or Betaw.

BATTLE, a people of Germany, formerly inhabitants of what is now called Hesse. Being dissatisfied with their situation there, they settled on the island formed by the Vahalis and Rhine, which from them took the name of Batavia, or Batavorum Insula. Their government was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Their chief was, properly speaking, nothing more than a principal citizen, whose business was rather to ad-

vise than to command. The principal men who exercised jurisdiction and commanded the troops, in their respective districts, were chosen, as well as the kings, in an assembly of the people. A hundred persons selected from among the people presided over every county, and acted as chiefs in the different hamlets. The whole nation was, in some measure, an army always in readiness. Each family composed a body of militia, which served under a captain of their own choosing.

BATENBURG, or BATTENBURG, in Latia Batenburgum, Arx Batavorum, and anciently Batavodorum, a small city of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces. It is the seat of a little district called Maes and Waal, as lying between those two rivers, near their confluence. It gives title of baron. And two brothers, barons of Battenburg, were beheaded at Brussels in 1596, by the Duke of Alva's orders. It lies on the N. shore of the Maes, ten miles from Nimègue, towards the S. W. and nearly opposite Ravenstein. Lat. 50, 45, N. Long. 5, 35, E.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire, in England, seated in W. long. 2, 30. N. lat. 51, 27. All the different names that this city has borne in different ages and languages have been taken from its medicinal waters, as the aquæ solis, or "waters of the sun," of Antoninus; the Cæsar Baden, and Cæsar Ennant, i. e. "the city of baths," and "the city of ointment," of the Britons; and the Ackman-chaster, i. e. "the city of valetudinarians," of the Saxons. The baths consist of the king's-bath, the queen's-bath, the cross-bath, the hot-bath, the leper's-bath, and the duke of Kingston's bath. This place was of old a resort only for cripples and diseased persons; but now it is more frequented by the sound for pleasure than by the sick for health. The waters are very pleasant to the taste; and impregnated with a vitriolic principle, yielding, upon evaporation, a little neutral salt, and a calcareous earth and iron. They are very efficacious in strengthening the bowels and stomach, bracing the relaxed fibres, and invigorating the circulation. In bilious complaints they are counted specific; and and prove serviceable in most nervous, paralytic, rheumatic, and gouty complaints. At the king's-bath is a handsome pump-room, where the gentlemen and ladies go in a morning to drink the waters; and there is a band of music that plays all the time. In the cross-bath is a monument of marble, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost attended by angels, erected by the earl of Melfort (who was secretary of state for Scotland) when king James II. met his queen here. The king's-bath is a large basin of 65 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 10 inches, containing 346 tuns, 2 hogshheads, and 36 gallons of water when filled to its

its usual height. In the middle is a wooden building with niches and seats for the accommodation of the bathers. There are also iron rings all round for them to hold by; and guides, both male and female, to attend them in the bath. The person intending to bathe puts on, at his own lodgings, a bathing dress of brown canvas hired for the purpose; and is carried in a close chair, of a particular make, to one of the slips which open into the bath. There he descends by steps into the water, where he is attended by a guide. Having staid his stated time in the bath, he ascends again into the slip, where he puts off his bathing-dress, and being wrapt up in blankets, is carried home to bed, where he lies for some time to encourage perspiration. The King's-bath is overlooked by the company in the pump-room; and adjoining to it are places furnished with pumps to pour the hot streams on any particular part of the body. The Queen's-bath communicates with the King's, from which it is filled; therefore the water of it is not so hot, being at a greater distance from the source. As the heat is here more moderate, the bathers descend first into the Queen's-bath, and advance gradually to the center of the other.

In the year 1755, the abbey-house, or priory, belonging to the duke of Kingston, was taken down, in order to erect a more commodious pile of building; and in digging for the foundation, the workmen discovered, about 20 feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of Roman baths and sudatories constructed upon an elegant plan, with floors suspended on pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the conveyance of heat and vapour. These were supplied by a spring of hot water, of the same properties and temperature with those of the King's-bath; and the sewer was found still entire, that conveyed the waste water into the river. The duke, having cleared the spring and the sewer, has erected several convenient baths and sudatories on the spot, where invalids may be accommodated at all hours, by night as well as by day. The two seasons are the spring and fall; but those who take the waters purely for their health do not regard the seasons, but drink them all the year round. There are a number of genteel sedan-chairs, which carry people to any distance, not exceeding half a mile, for sixpence.

The company assemble in the afternoon, alternately, at two stately rooms, to converse together, or play at cards. At a very pretty new theatre near the parades, plays are acted every other night; and there are balls twice a week, for which and the rooms, and books at the libraries, the gentry generally subscribe. The city is surrounded with hills on all sides, except a little opening to the east and west, through which the Avon runs. This river, which has been made navigable to Bristol by act of

parliament, washes the city on the east and south sides, and there is an elegant bridge over it. This city hath formerly had a slight wall, of which some part still remains, as well as one or two of its gates; but almost all the new buildings, and much the greatest and finest part of the city, is without the walls, particularly the fine square called Queen's-square, in the middle of which is a small garden, with gravel walks, and an obelisk in the center. But the greatest ornament at Bath is the Circus: it is of a circular form, consisting of houses built on an uniform plan, with three openings at equal distances to the south, east, and west, leading into as many streets. The fronts of the houses, which are all three stories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, the frieze embellished with sculpture. The whole has an air of magnificence, which cannot fail to strike the most indifferent spectator. In the center of the area is a reservoir, or basin, filled by two or three springs rising in the neighbouring hills; whence the streets in this district are supplied with water. On the south side of the town are the north and south parades, two noble walks, paved with hewn stone, raised upon arches, facing each an elegant row of houses on one side, and having a stone balustrade on the other. These, with the two streets that join them, were planned and executed by one Mr. Wood, an able architect, who likewise built the Square, and projected the Circus. The two public rooms stand betwixt the North-Parade and Orange-grove; which last is a square planted with trees, having in the middle a stone obelisk, inscribed in Latin to the late prince of Orange, who recovered his health in consequence of drinking the Bath waters, and gave his name to this part of the town. Several new streets and rows have of late years been built on the north-side of Bath, in the neighbourhood of the square, such as Gay-street, Milford-street, Edgarrow, Harlequin-row, Bladud's-buildings, King's-mead-street, and Brock-street.

Their advantages for building here are very great, having excellent free-stone, limestone, and slate in the neighbourhood. One sort of their lime is as white as snow. The guild-hall of Bath stands in the market-place, and is said to be built on a plan of Inigo Jones; which, however, exhibits nothing worthy of that great architect: besides, one end of it has been rebuilt in a different style. The hall is ornamented with some portraits of the late prince of Wales and other remarkable personages: but the greatest curiosity of the place is a Minerva's head in bronze, a real antique, dug up in Stall-street, in the year 1725. Bath boasts a noble infirmary, or general hospital, for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the three kingdoms. It extends 100 feet in front, and 90 in depth, being capable

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pable of receiving 150 patients. Here was anciently a monastery, of which the present cathedral was the church. It is a venerable pile; the principal front of which is adorned with angels, ascending and descending. The bishop of the diocese is nominated both from Bath and Wells; yet he and his chapter always reside at Wells. There are three other churches in Bath, and several chapels and meeting-houses. Besides the infirmary, there are several other hospitals, alms-houses, and charity-schools.

The corporation consists of a mayor; 8 aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace; and 24 common-council men. The city is extremely well provided with stage-coaches, post-coaches, chaises, machines, and waggons. Bath is the general hospital of the nation, and a great number of invalids find benefit from the waters; but as the city lies in a bottom surrounded by very high hills, the air is constantly surcharged with damps; and indeed this place is more subject to rain than any other part in England. The markets are remarkably well supplied with provisions of all kinds at reasonable rates, particularly fish and poultry. They also afford excellent mutton fed upon Lansdown, one of the highest hills that overlook the city. This down, remarkable for its pure air, extends about three miles; and at the extremity of it there is a stone monument, with an inscription, erected to the memory of Sir Bevil Granville, who was here killed in a battle which he fought with the Parliament's army in the reign of Charles I.

The cloth manufactures in Bath are very considerable. The magistracy take great care in preserving good order; and the prices of lodging, of coach and chair hire, &c. are under certain regulations. In and about Bath are also pleasant walks, a theatre, and every thing that can render the place agreeable. In 1774 it suffered much from an inundation. In 1755 some of the Roman baths were discovered in digging below the foundation of the old abbey-house. They send two members to parliament. Its annual fairs are on February 3 and June 29. It is situated 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51, 21, N. Long. 2, 30, W.

BATH, BATOWTZE, or FRAUMARK, a small town belonging to a district of the first name, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. In its neighbourhood are fine corn fields and vineyards. It has also considerable annual fairs and weekly markets. It lies 18 miles E. of Esseck. Lat. 49, 5, N. Long. 20, 40, E. See **BATS**.

BATH-GATE, a Roman causeway so called, in the peak of Derbyshire.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the east bank of the Danube.

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BATHOR, a town belonging to the county of Szabolts, and circle, on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, together with the castle of Nair-Bathor, from which the ancient family of Bathori takes its name, and who also are proprietors of it.

BATHTOWN, in Albemarle county, belonging to North Carolina, in America, on the northern bank of the Pantego or Pamticoe river, in lat. 35, 30, N.

BATI, or the **LESSER JAVA**, an island in the East Indies, lies to East of Great Java, from which it is divided by the channel of Balambuan.

BATICALA, or **BATACOLA**, the most southern kingdom of Canara, belonging to India, on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Onar, on the W. by the ocean, on the E. by Garzopa, and S. by Malabar. It is, according to Luyts, a fruitful country. But the Portuguese, by blocking up its harbours, and making incursions into the country, reduced it thrice, compelling it to pay them tribute. But since that time the Dutch have engrossed all its trade.

BATICALA, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name, is situated on a small river, about four miles from the sea, and 30 leagues S. of Goa. It seems to have been once a considerable place; but now it has nothing remarkable in it, except half a score pagods covered with copper and stone. The country producing such good pepper, the English had formerly a settlement here; but at a hunting-match, about the year 1670, an English bull-dog happening to kill a cow devoted to a pagod, the priests of the country raised a mob, by which the whole factory, consisting of 18 persons, with John Best, the principal of them, was murdered; as appears from an inscription upon one large grave in which they were all buried. The English have never settled at Baticala since, though they still buy pepper there.

BATIE, an earldom belonging to the castleward of Montmerle, in the sovereign principality of Dombes, and government of Burgundy, in France.

BATISFALVA, a castle and large village belonging to Zips county, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated in a fruitful plain, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. This is the native place of the ancient Marassi family, and one of those articulated towns in which the Lutherans may perform divine worship without any molestation.

BATNE, anciently a city in the province of Anthemusia, on the Euphrates, where a great fair was annually kept for the vent of Indian and Chinese commodities.

BATORKESZY, a spacious and well-inhabited town belonging to the county of Gran, and circle on the other side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is subject to Palfi: and its neighbouring land has become very fit for producing grain and vines.

BATS, or **BATH**, in Latin Comitatus Bathensis, a county belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was formerly united with that of Bodrog, and is mostly under the jurisdiction of the royal chamber. The inhabitants are Hungarians, intermixed with a good many Servians or Rascians.

BATS, or **BACHIA**, in the last-mentioned county of the former name, in Hungary Proper, an episcopal town, which was formerly famous, not only as being the residence of a bishop, but for the number of its inhabitants. But it has since declined very much, and been united with the archbishopric of Colocza.

BATURIN, a town of Severia or circle of Nefchinz, belonging to the government of Kiew, in the European division of Russia. Before it was demolished by the Russians, it stood upon a little hill on the river Sem, and was the residence of the Hettman of the Cossacs. In the year 1708 it was taken sword-in-hand by the Russians without considerable loss, pillaged, reduced to ashes, and all the inhabitants cut to pieces. The castle has been since rebuilt for the new Hettman, and all proper methods, by means of public decrees, used for the re-edifying the town.

BATTE. See **BATAVI**.

BATTAGLIA, a little town of Paduano, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in the Upper division of Italy. It lies about an Italian mile from Cataio.

BATTEL, or **BATTLE**, a large village of Sussex, in the rape of Hastings, so called from the decisive battle fought October 14, 1066, between king Harold and William duke of Normandy, in which the former, with 60,000 men on both sides were killed. This is commonly called the battle of Hastings. By this decisive blow in favour of the conqueror, the English became subject to him, and he was soon after acknowledged king of England. On Heathfield, or rather Headfield plain, where the battle was fought (so called, probably, from so many heads or lives having been lost on it) which is not far off, he founded a monastery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Martin, whose abbot was mitred, and called it Battel-abbey, both in commemoration of his own success, and that the monks of it should pray for the souls of the slain. This appears from its remains, to have been a very stately pile, and a mile in circuit; of which the gatehouse is almost entire, and still used for the sessions and other public meetings. In the town of Battel is made very fine gun-powder, and the best perhaps in Europe. Its weekly market, formerly on Sundays, has since the year 1600 been changed by act of parliament to Thursday; and it has another the second Tuesday in every month. Its annual fairs are on Whitfun-Monday and the 22d of

November, also on Battel-field, August 2. In the town is a charity-school for forty boys. The incumbent of the church here is called the dean of Battel. The town stands in a low dirty site; consequently not very healthy. Near it is Beacon-hill, from a beacon now upon it, but formerly called Standard-hill, where the Norman invader set up his great standard of defiance the day before the above-mentioned decisive battle. Here is a harbour for large barges. It lies six miles N. of Hastings, and forty-eight S. E. of London, in lat. 50, 55. N. Long. 35, E.

BATTEL-EDGE, a place near Burford in Oxfordshire, where Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, beat Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, in a pitched battle, and shook off the yoke of the latter. In commemoration of this battle, as they say, a kind of festival is celebrated annually on Midsummer-eve.

BATTENBURG. See **BATAVI** and **BATENBURG**.

BATTERBAY, a fine harbour in the bay of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It is four miles long, narrow, but with a very safe entrance; in some places a mile broad, and in others two, with a channel of ten or twelve fathom water, and not less than five close to the shore, on both sides. It has good anchorage without any rock or shoal: but here are no town's ships nor trade, as is the case all over this coast.

BATTERSEA, a pleasant village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, and not far from the Thames. It has numerous seats on that river belonging to the Londoners; and its grounds are mostly laid out for furnishing the markets of the metropolis with vegetables, and is particularly noted for its asparagus.

BATTLE-FIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury; where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep; is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses, and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad street paved; but no manufactory.

BATUA, **BUTUA**, **BUTHOE**, or **BUTHOECE**, a town of Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic; now **BUDOA**; which see.

BATUSABER, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the Peninsula of Malacca.

BAVARI, anciently **BOII** and **BOIARES**, a warlike people of Germany, who carried their victorious arms into Italy, Greece, and beyond the Hellespont. They were the first Germans that traversed the Alps, and pitched their standard on the banks of the Tyber and Thermodon. They possessed

settled that part of Germany lying between Pannonia, Suabia, Italy, and beyond the Danube.

BAVARIA (the Circle of) in Germany, is part of the Rhetia Vindelicia and Noricum of the ancients, and took the (Latin) name Boiaria (from whence is Bavaria) from the Boii, a warlike people, who came from Gallia Celtica, and settled here about 470 years after Christ, being governed at first by their own kings, and afterwards by dukes, to the time of Charles the Great, who erected it into a kingdom which extended from the mountains of Franconia to the frontiers of Hungary and the Adriatic gulph. It comprehended the countries of Tirol, Carinthia, Carniola, Stiria, Austria, and other states, which are now fallen to different princes. In this state it continued about a century, when its king Lodowick dying childless, the Bavarians chose Arnold governor, who contented himself with the title of duke, as did his successors till Maximilian I. who had the dignity of Elector conferred on him, together with the Upper Palatinate, by emperor Ferdinand II. in 1623. At present it is bounded E. by Austria and Bohemia, S. by Carinthia and Tirol, W. by Suabia and Franconia; and it lessens to almost a point towards Upper Saxony, N. According to a new estimation, its greatest length from N. to S. is 190 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 115; but it is much indented every way. The present state of Germany makes Upper and Lower Bavaria 130 miles long and 100 broad, exclusive of the independent states, reckoned in this circle, the archbishop of Salzburg, bishoprics of Ratisbon, Passau, and Freisingen, duchy of Neuburg, landgrave of Leichtenberg, besides imperial cities. The air is healthy, the soil producing corn and pasture, though but little wine, and the country is much interspersed with forests and mountains, the former yielding venison, and the latter mines of copper and some silver, and quarries of marble. Here are baths and salt-works. Its chief rivers are the Danube, Lech, Inn, Isar, Aiber, Saltz; and lesser ones Altmul, Nabe, Rogen, &c. and has 16 lakes.—It contains 35 cities, of which Munich is the capital; 94 towns; 720 castles; 4700 villages; eight great abbeys; and 75 cloisters or monasteries, besides those of the Mendicants. It is divided into four great bailliages called governments. These are Munich, Landshut, Straubing, and Burkhauseu. The principal cities are Ingoldstadt, Donawert, Landsberg, Freiberg, Straubingen, Willhausen, Wasserberg, Eling, Raim, &c.

Besides these two provinces, the duke of Bavaria possesses the Upper Palatinate of Westphalia, which has been united to Bavaria, and comprehends several counties, cities, towns, and villages. On the other side of this province is Chamb, the chief city of the county of the same name, belonging likewise

to the duke of Bavaria. He also possesses the landgraviate of Leichtenberg, which fell to him by the death of Maximilian Adam, in consequence of family pacts made between the house of Bavaria and that of Leichtenberg for their mutual succession. In 1567 the county of Kaag fell to the duke of Bavaria by the death of Ladislaus the last count of that name. There are likewise family pacts of mutual succession established betwixt the house of Bavaria and the Palatine of the Rhine.—The inhabitants of this country are strong and laborious, exercising themselves in shooting with rifled muskets at a mark, in order to render themselves more expert in war.

The house of Bavaria is universally allowed to be one of the most ancient in Germany. The counts of Scheuren, whose castle at present is a cloister, gave them the name. At that place are shewn the tombs of more than 26 lords of Scheuren. At the death of the late elector on the 30th of December, 1777, on the palatine's succeeding, the emperor claimed part of the electorate, but the king of Prussia obliged him to desist from his enterprize.

BAVAY, in Latin *Bavacum*, Ptolemy's *Bagacum*, or Antonine's *Bagacum*; a very old little town belonging to the French part of Hainault, and in the government of Flanders, belonging to that kingdom. It is situated on the river Oiseau. It was, under the Romans, the capital of the Nervii, and a considerable place, from which were several causeways that led to Maestricht, Cologne by Tongres, to Rheims, through all Champagne, besides many others. At present it contains not above twenty families. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Mons, and three of Malplaquet; to which the French retired after the glorious battle of the latter name, wherein was the greatest slaughter of any fought in queen Anne's wars, almost the whole force of both sides being engaged that day; the confederates under the command of the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French under that of the Marshals Villars and Boufflers. Lat. 50. 26, N. Long. 3. 36, E. See **MALPLAQUET**.

BAUERWITZ, or **PAURWITZ**, an open little town having a popish church, seated in a rich corn country, in the Prussian part of the principality of Jagerndorf.

BAUGE, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquise; three miles from Macon; Long. 4. 54, E. Lat. 46. 20, N.

BAUGE, or **BEAGUE**, in Latin *Balgium*, or *Baugium*, the name of two little towns lying contiguous, in the government of Anjou, in France. The one is called Beauge le Vieux, and the other Beauge sur Coesnon; both of them on the river of the last name. Near Beauge le Vieux the French obtained a victory over the English in the year 1420.

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In the other town is a royal court of justice. It contains but one parish, with between 5 and 600 families. It lies 20 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47, 30, N. and under the same meridian with London.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in Proper Orleans, with an Augustine abbey.

BAULA, or **BAULI**, a pleasant country lying beyond the castle of Baia, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. A little farther in land are some very genteel seats, with the ruins of several more, particularly Hortensius, Pompey, &c.

BAUME, a marquisate belonging to the little territory of Royanez, a subdivision of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France.

BAUME, (St.), a mountain in France, in Provence, between Marseilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, seated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Besancon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is seen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Long. 6, 20, E. Lat. 47, 12, N.

BAUMEN, or **BAUMAN**, a cave of Lower Saxony in Germany, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance is through a rock, and so narrow that not above one person can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peasants have turned up, in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorn's horns. Some think this cave reaches as far as Goslar; but be this as it will, the skeletons of men have been found in it, who are supposed to have been lost in the turnings and windings.

BAVORD-CASTLE, a fortification raised by king Alfred in Kent, and just by the town of Sittingham, when in pursuit of the Danes; but now in ruins. Here they say one Norwood entertained king Henry V. on his triumphant return from France, very elegantly, at the expence of no more than 9 s. 9 d.

BAUSKE, a little town, in a parish of the same name, belonging to Semigallia, a subdivision of the duchy of Courland. It lies between the rivers Maus and Mommel, with a strong castle near it, which is called Bauskenburg, and situated upon a

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rock. It has a large garrison. In 1701 the Swedes took it, with the king of Poland's magazines, valued at 300,000 crowns; and he demanded 60,000 crowns from the duchy, besides vast quantities of provisions. In 1705 the czar Peter surprised the town by stratagem, and forced the Swedish garrison to surrender, just after the victory he had obtained over them at Muhrendorf. They repossessing Bauske, quitted it, and the whole duchy of Courland, in 1709, after levying great sums from the inhabitants. It lies 17 miles E. of Mittau. Lat. 36, 22, N. Long. 46, 10, E.

BAUTRE, or **BAWTRY**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 3 furlongs in length, and situated on the Idle, which parts this division from Nottinghamshire. It stands on the post-road to Scotland, and has very good inns. The river, though small, has a deep channel and quick stream, which carries flat-bottomed vessels into the Trent, within 7 miles of it to Stockwith, from thence to Burton, and then to Hull, if the weather be fair. From Stockwith, vessels of 200 tons burthens may come up to the town. By this navigation upon the Idle head, mill and grind stones are brought into Derbyshire; all sorts of iron wares from Sheffield, and the adjacent country of Hallamshire, this being the center of all exportation, particularly for heavy goods, from this riding. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are Holy Thursday, Old Martinmas, November 22. It lies 3 miles E. from Tickhill, and 147 N. of London.

BAUTZEN, **BAUDISSEN**, or **PANTZEN**, in Latin Budissina or Bubesia, the capital of the marquisate of Lusatia, and Upper Division of it, in the circle of Higher Saxony. It is situated on the Spree, which river rises about 2 miles above it, at the village of Sprueberg. Its castle stands on a high and steep rock. It suffered much in the civil wars of Germany, particularly from the elector, and when the Imperialists, setting fire to the suburbs, to dislodge his forces, was driven into the town, which was quite burnt down; and since this disaster it has never recovered its lustre. The church here serves both the Lutherans and Roman Catholics to perform divine service in. It lies 35 miles N. E. of Dresden. Lat. 51, 15, N. Long. 14, 30, E.

BAUVILLERS, a small place in the environs belonging to the district of Amont or Gray, in the government of Franche-comte, in France. It lies on the frontiers of Lorraine.

BAUX, or **BAULX**, (Les), in Latin Baltium, and by corruption Baucium, a large village belonging to the provincial district of Arles in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It stands on a mountain with an antique castle, which was formerly very strong. The lords of this place were powerful and very considerable; for they possessed

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possessed all that tract of country which from Baux is called Terres Baussenques, and to which 79 places belonged. At length, by failure of heirs, this lordship of Baux, belonging to a daughter of the Orange family, married to John of Challon, was after her death, annexed to the earldom of Provence, and reckoned among the adjacent countries. Lewis XIII. raised Baux to a marquisate; which title he conferred upon the prince of Monaco, in the year 1642.

BAY. See under the proper name of each.

BAY LE GRAND, and **BAY LE PETIT**, two of the many forts belonging to St. Malo, in the government of Bretagne, in France. See **MALO**.

BAYA, E. long. 19, 50. Lat. 46, 40. a town of Hungary, situated 65 miles S. E. of Buda, and 45 N. W. of Esseck.

BAYA DE FRANCE, on the coast of N. Guinea. See **RUFISCO**.

BAYAO, a small district of Porto in Entre dourou e Minho, in Portugal. It contains 18 parishes.

BAYDOUR, a town of Canara, in the subdivision of Malabar, belonging to the peninsula within the Ganges, in Asia. It lies about two days journey from the sea, and is the residence of a lady who generally governs this country. See **CANARA**.

BAYEUX, in Latin Baiocum, formerly Biducassum, or Juliobona, a town belonging to the territory of Bessin, in Lower Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies near the English channel, on the river Eure, which a little below is said to lose itself under ground. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of an election, bailiwick, viscounty, admiralty, forest-district, and salt-granary. Here are 17 parishes, 9 convents, 2 hospitals, a college, and a seminary. The bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Rouen, has a diocese consisting of 615 parishes, with a revenue of 60,000 livres, and he is assessed to the court of Rome in 4433 florins. The cathedral of St. Mary is very magnificent, with two high spire-steeple, besides a stately tower. The city is divided into upper and lower town, or the suburbs of St. John, George, and Patrick. In Bayeux were set up manufactories of cloth, serge, and stockings, which succeeded very well; but the high taxes obliged the merchants not only to abandon these, but to leave the city and settle elsewhere. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49, 17, N. Long. 0, 38, W.

BAYKUL. See **BAIKAL**.

BAYLUR, the principal sea port on the Red Sea, in the kingdom of Dancali, in Africa. Here the Abyssinian patriarch, who was sent from Rome, landed.

BAYNA, a town belonging to the district of Bodok, and county of Neutra, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Its inhabitants almost in general follow agriculture.

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BAYON, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Long. 14, 42, E.

BAYONA, a little town of Galicia in Spain. It is situated on a small bay, which forms a commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Minho. The sea-coast abounds with fish, and the territory belonging to the town produces fine fruit. Near the entrance of the bay are some islands, which the ancients called the Islands of the Gods. It lies below Vigo, and contains about 400 houses. In this bay the French and Spanish ships, in 1702, were burnt by the English and Dutch.

BAYONNE, in Latin Bajona, or the ancient Lapurdum, is the capital of Labourd, a territory belonging to Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It lies near the confluence of the rivers Adour and Nive, not far from the mouth of the former, whose united streams fall a little below into the Bay of Biscay. It is of a middling largeness, the see of a bishop, the seat of a collection for the tailles, a provincial district, admiralty and mint. The name Bayonne is compounded of the Basque words Baja and Ona, which signify a good harbour. It is considerable on account of the great resort to it for trade, though its entrance is difficult, by reason of a sand-bank. The river Nive runs through the town, the Adour surrounds its walls, and afterwards both streams unite. They divide the town into three parts. The great town, as it is called, lies on this side the Nive; the little town is between the Nive and Adour; and the suburb St. Esprit, where great numbers of Jews reside, lies on the further side of the latter river. Each of the two former parts of the town, besides fortifications, has a small strong castle. But the suburb, exclusive of its good works, has also a citadel on an eminence, which is a regular square, fortified after Vauban's manner; so that it defends all the three parts of the town, the harbour, and the neighbouring country.

The bishop of Bayonne is under the metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese of 72 parishes, an income of 19,000 livres, and repays an assessment of 100 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and its chapter; there is also in the suburb a small chapter; exclusive of all which, in this city is a college and five convents. This is the only place in France which has the advantage of being situated on two rivers, into which the tide flows. Here are imported all sorts of foreign goods, which the merchants send into Aragon and Upper Navarre, on the backs of mules, that return loaded to Bayonne, with Spanish wool, that is afterwards exported into several countries of Europe. From the forests, on the Pyrenean mountains, they have great quantities of masts, which they send to Brest and other French ports,

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ports, where the king's ships are built. They send also a great many ships to the whale and cod fisheries; and they were the first who sent vessels, in the year 1605, to the coast of Finland and to Groenland, for the former purpose; but the fish spoiling, by reason of their being far from home, they contrived a method of making the fat into oil at sea. The inhabitants have the privilege of keeping two of the city gates in their own hands; the third leading into the suburb, being the only gate which is guarded by the king's troops. It lies 85 miles S. of Bourdeaux, 360 S. W. of Paris, and but five leagues from the frontiers of Spain, on which side it is one of the keys of France. Lat. 43, 30, N. Long. 1, 25, W.

BAYPIN, VAYPIN, or VIAPIA, is an island belonging to the Mogul territories in India, on the coast between Cranganore and Couchin, 4 leagues long, but not 2 miles broad.

BAZA, BAZAS, or BASA, a pretty old and large town of Granada in Spain. See **BACA**.

BAZADOIS, a province of Guienne in France, which makes part of Lower Gascony. It is a barren heathy country. Its capital is Bazas.

BAZAS, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, whose foot is washed with a small river, 5 miles from the river Garonne, and 35 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Long. 0, 30, W. Lat. 44, 20, N.

BAZIEGES, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the territory of Tolouse, between the city of Tolouse and Carcassone.

BAZOCHE, or BAZOGE, a little place belonging to the country of Thimerais, part of the county of Perche, and government of the isle of France. It lies on the rivulet Coitron, and contains about 240 families. See **BASOCHE**.

BAZOIS, a district belonging to the government of Nivernois in France. It consists of valleys, which lie under the mountains of Morvant. It produces only a little wheat and rye; for which reason it yields the more pasture, wood, and pit-coal.

BAZZANO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated in the territory of Acquila, and in the Ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called *Aufidus*.

BEACHLY, a town of Monmouthshire; the ferry between which and the village of Ault is here called Beachly passage, and on the opposite side that of Ault. It is two miles from Chepstow, a port-town on the river Wye.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham. It is noted for shipwrecks in stormy weather, and has several caverns made in it by the sea. It projects perpendicularly over the beach, from which it has

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its name, and is the highest cliff on all the south coast. From beyond Arundel to this headland, the country along the coast, for a good breadth, rises into high hills, called the South Downs. This cape is memorable for a defeat of the English and Dutch near it, by a superior fleet of the French, June, 30, 1690. Though it was alledged by the Dutch, that Torrington did not fight; yet, having been tried for it, at the solicitation of the States-General, he was acquitted by a court-martial, mostly composed it was said, of the earl's friends. Lat. 50, 48. Long. 0, 25.

BEACON-HILL, a very high hill of Essex, on the S. side of the mouth of Harwich harbour, about half a mile from that town, and opposite to Landguard-fort, on which stands a large light-house, commanding an extensive view of the coasts of Suffolk and Essex. Here is a well of petrifying water.

BEACONSFIELD, a small market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Oxford-road; it has several good inns, and stands on a dry hill. It lies eight miles from Marlow, and 22 miles W. of London. Its market is on Thursday; and its fairs are February 13, and Holy Thursday.

BEANE, a river in Hartfordshire, which runs into the Lea river, near Hoddesden.

BEAR-ISLANDS, a cluster of small uninhabited rocky islands, situated on the N. coast of Siberia, in the frozen ocean. Lat. 73, N. Long. 173, E. from Ferro.

BEAR, a barony belonging to the county of Desmond, united to that of Cork, in the province of Munster in Ireland.

BEAR-ALSTON, or BERAL-STON, or as some call it, **BORALSTON**, in Devonshire, on the river Tave, three miles from Tavistock, and 200 miles from London, is a small, but ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is chosen yearly. The burgage-holders who pay 3d. a year, or more acknowledgement for the land they hold in the borough to the lord of the manor, are the only voters for its members, who are returned by the portreeve. This place though of such consideration as to send two members to parliament, is only a hamlet in the parish of Bear-Ferris, from the church of which it lies near two miles. It did not send members till the 27th of Elizabeth, when many other mean boroughs had the like summons; and, in its first return, it was called Berealveston. Its houses, which are not a hundred, are but ordinary; and its market on Thursday, but inconsiderable.

BEARNE, a territory and principality, which, with Navarre, is one of the governments in France. It takes its name from the ancient town of Bearnum, whose situation cannot be ascertained; in Latin it is called *Benearnia*, and lies at the foot of

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of the Pyrenean mountains. It is bounded on the E. by Bigorre; on the S. the Pyrenees part it from Aragon and Upper Navarre; on the W. it borders on the provostship of Acqs, Lower Navarre, and Soule; and on the N. it has Lower Armagnac, Turfan, and Chalosse, parts of Gascony. It is 16 French leagues in length, and 12 in breadth, being mountainous and dry; yet the vallies are pretty fruitful. Here they have but little wheat and rye, but quantities of mailloc or manioc, a sort of Indian corn; and they sow flax, of which they make linen. On the rocks are vineyards, the wine of which, in some places, is excellent. In the mountains contiguous to Monein, are copper, iron and lead mines, with great numbers of fir or pine trees, from which masts and deal boards are made. In the vallies of Ossau and Aspe, and near Oleron, are mineral waters. The principal rivers are Gave Bearnois, and Gave d'Oleron, both which are very rapid, and fall into the Adour. At Saillies is a salt-spring, which furnishes the whole government with salt. In the year 1695 the number of inhabitants in Bearne was found to be 198,000. The inhabitants are strong, laborious, lively, and frugal, but not very open and sincere, minding only their own interest. The municipal law, by which justice is administered in Bearne, they call Forz. At Pau is a supreme council; of which, with the chancery of Navarre, also a sovereign court, is composed the parliament of Navarre, sitting at Pau. The States are composed of two bodies; namely, the clergy and nobility, the other of the commons. The trade of Bearne consists in exporting the wine produced in the seneschalship, or provincial bailiwick of Morlas. The English and Dutch buy up great quantities of it. The inhabitants sell also to the Spaniards linen, cattle, and vast numbers of little horses, which suit a mountainous country. Besides seven considerable towns, here are 434 villages or boroughs.

BEAT, (St.) a fortified little town, belonging to the upper part of the diocese of Comiages, and Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies between two mountains, near the confluence of the rivers Garrone and Pique, being divided by the former into two parts. All the houses in St. Beat are built of marble, there being no other stone in this country. In the town is a priory; and here a considerable trade is carried on in cattle, horses and mules.

BEATA-ISLAND, on the south coast of Hispaniola, opposite a cape of the same name on that island, about four miles. It is low, and covered with bushes and trees; on the south side is a well with fresh water in it at certain times of the year. This island is a very good place for cruising ships to anchor, when they want to heel, or boot-top,

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or to refit any of their rigging: and 7½ miles from the S. W. of this island is Altavela rock.

This rock, the most southerly of Hispaniola, in lat. 17, 20, is the land you steer for in going down from the Leeward islands to Jamaica; for by keeping in its latitude you avoid falling into the dangerous bay of Neyva.

BAYAHA, or PORT DAUPHIN, is one of the finest ports in the island of Hispaniola; it would contain a great number of ships, as much shut up as in a basin, being only a quarter of a league broad, but about one league up it divides into two branches, one to the S. E. the other, to the S. W. in both which are several little islands so steep that you may careen the largest ships along side of them. You may anchor near the land, and carry an hawser on shore; the ground is good every where; the only inconvenience here is that the river in the bottom is very deep, and you must go a great way up before you find the water fresh.

BEAUCAIRE, in Latin Belliquadra, so called from an old quadrangular castle, which was demolished in the year 1632. It is a town belonging to the diocese of Nîmes in Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Rhône, directly opposite to Tarascon. Here is a very considerable annual fair kept on the 22d of July, which lasts about ten days. They hold it in a large meadow near the town; the duty on all merchandise, and even unopened bales, amounting to about 30,000 livres. The trade in this fair is carried on for upwards of six millions of livres: and merchants resort hither from Italy, Germany, Spain, Turkey, Armenia, Smyrna, &c. Here is a collegiate church. It lies seven miles north of Arles, and about 12 from Nîmes. Lat. 43, 40, N. Long. 4, 40, E.

BEAUCE (Proper), or the territory of Chartrain, in Latin Belsia Propria, in the government of Orleanois, in France. It lies between Orleanois, Blaisois, Perche, and the isle of France, being 14 leagues in length and eleven in breadth. It is a country very fruitful in grain.

BEAUDESERT-PARK, a place in Staffordshire, near the Trent; where are the remains of an old fortification, called Castle hill, supposed, by Camden's annotator, to have been cast up by Knute, the Dane, in his ravages over this part of the country.

BEAUFORT, in the valley, a town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France; in Latin Bellafordia. It lies near the river Authion, on a branch of the Coesnon, which divides the town into two parts. It formerly belonged to several particular Lords, but is now united to the crown. Though this place is small, it has two parish-churches, and a convent of Recollets, and contains

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not above 90 families. It lies 15 miles east of Angers. Lat. 47, 30, N. Long. 15, E.

BEAUFORT, an archiepiscopal barony, which anciently was an imperial state, belonging to Ambrunois, a territory of the Upper Delphinate, and government of Dauphiny, in France.

BEAUFORT, a little town of Savoy Proper, a subdivision belonging to the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies 30 miles E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45, 30, N. Long. 6, 40, E.

BEAUFORT, a town and district in S. Carolina, including all the places to the S. from Combahee river, and the swamp at the head of the S. branch of that river, between the sea, including the islands; the boundary continuing from the main swamp to Matthew's Bluff, on Savannah river.

BEAUFORT, a sea-port town in the county of Granville, in South Carolina, situated on the island of Port Royal, 26 miles from Purryburg, and 43 from Charles-town to the S. W. It has a good fort, but is not well fortified. It is expected from its harbour and situation that it will become the capital of South Carolina, as it is already the station of the British Squadron in those seas.

BEAUFORT, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Newbern.

BEAUFORT, a sea-port town in North Carolina, in the county of Carteret, and district of Newbern, in Core Sound.

BEAUGE. See **BAUGE**.

BEAUGENCY, in Latin, Balgenciacum, or Baugentiacum, a town and earldom of Upper Orleans, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the Loire, over which there is a stone-bridge of 22 arches. Its neighbourhood abounds with corn, wine, fruit, and game. It is the seat of an election, royal presidentship, a bailiwick, salt-granary, forest-district, castleward of the bailiwick of Orleans, a hunting-jurisdiction, with a chapter. In 1104 and 1157 councils were held here, in one of which a divorce was obtained by Lewis XI. from Eleanor, heiress of Guyenne, on the score of consanguinity, though he had two daughters by her. She afterwards married Henry duke of Normandy, who became king of England; and she carried her daughters with her. This was the occasion of a bloody war between France and England, which continued above 300 years. In Beaugency is a manufactory for serges and other stuffs. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Orleans. Lat. 47, 48, N. Long. 1, 36, E.

BEAUJEU, in Latin Bellus Locus, a little town of Beaujolois, a subdivision of the government of Lyonnois, in France. It stands on the river Ardier, with an old castle upon a mountain. It was formerly the capital of the country; but at present only a large borough, and gives name to Beaujolois. It lies 25 miles W. of Lyons, in lat. 46, 15, N. Long. 4, 30, E.

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BEAUJOLOIS, a territory belonging to the government of Lyonnois, and S. E. division of it, in France. It is about 10 French leagues in length, 8 in breadth, and a very fruitful country. It was anciently a barony, which Edward II. in the year 1400, made a present of, together with the lordship of Dombes, to Lewis II. duke of Bourbon; from which house it came by inheritance to that of the duke of Orleans. It is bounded by the subgovernment of Lyonnois on the S. Maçonnois on the N. on the W. it is parted from Forez by the Loire, and on the E. from the principality of Dombes by the Saone.

BEAULIEU, a little town belonging to the viscounty of Turenne, and government of Limosin, in France. In it is an abbey. Of the same name is another small town, and a barony, which belongs to the government of Touraine, in France. Its name in Latin is Bellus Locus. It is situated on the river Indre, lying opposite to Loches, to which it is joined by a bridge. Here is a Benedictine abbey of St. Maur, where stands a pyramid, with characters that could never be decyphered.

BEAULIEU, or **BEWLEY**, a village of the Ard, belonging to Inverness-shire, in Scotland; where stood, before the Reformation, a famous monastery, in a very rich clayey soil, and in the language of the country called Mannachin, which denotes such a religious foundation. It lies on the river or water of Beaulieu. Here is a celebrated water-fall, where great numbers of salmon are caught, particularly by means of a creel or large kind of hamper, into which the fish tumble back in their attempting to mount the cataract. It lies not far from Castle-Downy, the demolished seat of the late lord Lovat. Beaulieu gives name to the neighbouring arm of the Murray-frith, which reaches up to it, and about 8 miles N. W. of Inverness. The Rev. Mr. James Fraser, in one of the earliest papers of our Philosophical Transactions, supposes this frith to have formerly been firm land, from long oaks with their roots having been found lodged under the sand in the middle of it; unless the rapid water of Beaulieu, otherwise Farrar, in its inundations, should have carried such trees down with its stream from the adjacent lands. At Beaulieu are annual fairs held, which were formerly much resorted to by the Highlanders. The monastery seems to have been secularized and engrossed by the Lovat family. The salmon-fishery on the river brought in annually 500l. sterling in the late lord Lovat's time, and is now let for about 400l. to one of the merchants of Inverness, who holds it of the crown.

BEAULIEU, a place in Hampshire, where are annual fairs kept, on April 15 and September 4.

BEAUMARIS, a well-built town-corporate, belonging to the isle of Anglesea, and on the E. side of it, in North Wales. It is governed by a mayor, &c. It has its name from its standing in a moorish place

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place or fine plain. It is the county-town, where the sessions and county-jail are kept. Here are two good streets; and its markets, which are on Wednesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions. It is the usual town for the reception of passengers, before they take shipping for Ireland at Holyhead. It has a handsome church, with some fine monuments, and, among others, some of the Knight's-templars. It lies in a very level, fruitful, and healthy soil; and sends one member to parliament. The annual fairs held here are on Feb. 13, Holy-Thurday, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19, all for cattle. Here was formerly a castle, built by king Edward I. now in ruins. It lies 9 miles N. of Bangor, and 200 N. W. of London. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 4, 11, W.

BEAUME LES NONNES, a little town belonging to the bailiwick of Amont, in the government of the Franche Comte, in France. It lies on the Doux; but it has been ruined by the wars. Here is a parish-church, and two convents.

BEAUMINSTER, a place in Dorsetshire, where an annual fair is kept September 19.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, in Latin Bello-montium Rogeri, a little open town and earldom, belonging to the territory of Ouche, in Upper Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It stands high, on the rivulet Rille: It has but one street and one parish, with a priory in it. Here is a high court of justice, a mayor, captain, and lieutenant. At Beaumont are made woollen stuffs and linen cloth. It is joined by a bridge to the large borough of Vielle, where vast quantities of linen are bleached. It lies 16 miles S. of Alençon. Lat. 48, 20, N. Long. 5, E.

BEAUMONT EN AUGÉ, a borough belonging to the county of Augé, in Lower Normandy, and last-mentioned government. Here is a forest-court, a college, and priory.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a small town of Upper Maine, belonging to the government of the latter name, and Perche, in France. It lies on the Sarthe. It was a duchy-peerage in 1543, and the first title of Henry le Grand in his father's lifetime, now in the house of Teflé. It has but one parish, and about 500 inhabitants, with a royal court of justice, salt magazine, marshal's sea, and a convent.

BEAUMONT, a little town belonging to the ancient viscounty of Lomagne, and Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France. It is situated on the Gimone.

BEAUMONT, a borough of Lower Perigord, and last-mentioned government. It lies on the Couffe.

BEAUMONT, a small town belonging to Argonne, and Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and of Brie, in France. It has

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a royal court of justice and prevoté, where is also a regal mayory under the bailiwick of Rheims. Besides the Beaumonts above-recited there is one in Vexin François, a subdivision of the government of the Isle of France, at the foot of a hill, upon the Oise, over which is a fine bridge. It stands on the confines of Beauvaisis, about 6 leagues N. of Paris, and 2 below Pontoise. Here is a collegiate church.

BEAUMONT, a town of French Hainault, in the government of Flanders. It is situated on the top of a fine hill, whence it has its name, and in Latin Mons Bellus. In 1684 the Spaniards delivered it up to the French; but king William having taken it in 1697, had the castle blown up. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 4, 15, E.

BEAUMONT, a village of Swisserland, in the territory of Vaud; seated between the river Orb and Mount Jura, and the chief of a small government, depending on the canton of Bern.

BEAUNE, in Latin Belna, a fortified town of Dijonois, a district belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the river Bougeoise, and in the territory of Beaunois. Here is the seat of a bailiwick, a royal prevoté, salt granary, and a particular governor. Besides a collegiate-church, here is also a parish-church, an hospital, and two convents. The neighbourhood produces excellent wine.

BEAUPORT, or **PORTO-HERMOSO**, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee islands; it stands on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

BEAUPREAU, a little town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Ilere, with two parish-churches, and a collegiate one.

BEAUQUESNES, a borough and royal prevoté, belonging to the county of St. Paul, and that of Artois, in the government of the latter name, and of Picardy, in France.

BEAUREGARD, a castleward belonging to the sovereign principality of Dombes, which lies round the government of Burgundy in France, but independent of that government. In it is a small place bearing the same name, and situated on the Soane, which was formerly the capital of the country, and seat of the parliament. It has also a strong castle. In the year 1377 it was so laid waste by the Savoyards, that it never recovered itself after.

BEAUREPAIRE, a borough or large village of Viennois, a territory belonging to the government of Dauphiny, in France.

BEAUREVOIR, a borough belonging to a little territory in the sub-stadtholdership of Tierache and Vermandois, belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. Near it rises the river Scheld.

BEAUSENT,

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BEAUSENT, a place belonging to the viscounty of Thal Lovedan, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France.

BEAUSSE (Proper), **BAUCE**, or **CHARTRAIN**, a small territory belonging to the government of Orleans, in France: in Latin *Bellia*, or *Bella*. It generally includes Chartrain, Dunois, Vendomois, Martois, and Hurepois; though it never forms a proper territory or lordship of itself. The two last belong to the government of the Isle of France.

BEAUVAIS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tescou, 8 miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 1, 43, E. Lat. 44, 2, N.

BEAUVAIS, in Latin *Bellovacum*, and by Cæsar called *Cæsaromagus*, a town of Beauvais, and its capital, in the third sub-stadtholdership, belonging to the government of the Isle of France. It is situated on the river Terain, is the seat of a preboste, a bailiwick (which, as well as that of the forest, belongs to the bishop of Beauvais) a provincial court of justice, salt-magazine, and marshalsea. Besides the cathedral of St. Peter, it contains six collegiate-churches, 13 parish-churches, and three abbeys; a general hospital founded by one of its bishops; and a hotel Dieu; both which have an annual income of 12,000 livres. The bishop, who is spiritual and temporal lord of the city, is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Rheims, and a count and peer of France. His diocese contains 12 chapters, 14 abbeys, 48 priories, 442 parishes, and 300 chapels. His yearly revenue amounts to 55,000 livres. His tax to the court of Rome is assessed at 4600 florins. Here has been erected since the year 1664, a considerable manufactory of tapestry, said to be as fine and beautiful as that of Flanders; but the wars have interrupted it greatly: and they make also here large quantities of serges and woollen cloths, which they send into other provinces of the kingdom, and into foreign countries, particularly Savoy and Italy. This trade is pretty considerable, as well as that of the linen cloths, in the neighbouring villages; particularly the half-hollands made at Bulles, four leagues off, which are manufactured from very fine flax, growing in the neighbourhood. The town would be very strong were it not surrounded almost on every side with the neighbouring mountains. However, it happily stood out a siege in the years 1443 and 1472; in the last of which the women defended the town, and repulsed the assailants; and for that reason they have the precedence of the men, in a solemn procession that is holden every year on the 10th of July. It lies 32 miles S. of Amiens, and 43 N. of Paris. Lat. 49, 26, N. Long. 2, 10, E.

BEAUVAISIS, in Latin *Ager Bellovacensis*, was formerly a part of Picardy; but has been long separated from it. It is now a subdivision of the third under-government, in the Isle of France; and

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is bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Vexin Normand, from which it is divided by the river Epte; on the S. by Vexin François; and on the E. by the bailiwick and county of Senlis, from which the Oise parts it.

BEAUVIN, a city of Burgundy in France, in E. Long. 4, 50. N. Lat. 47.

BEAUVOIR, (*sur Mer*), a maritime town of Poitou, in France, with the title of marquisate. W. Long. 1, 5, N. Lat. 46, 45.

BEAUVOIR, an inconsiderable place of *Les Royanez*, a small territory belonging to the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Nantz. Lat. 47, 2, N. Long. 2, 5, W.

BEAUVOISIN, (*Pont*), an open little town of Viennois, belonging to the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It is divided by the river Guier into two parts, the eastern part of which belongs to Savoy, and the other to Dauphiny. This river forming the boundary between France and Savoy, is very rapid in its course, and for that reason called *Vif*; i. e. lively. The stone-bridge over it is defended both on the French and Savoy side with iron rails or grate-work; and each of them have a guard of invalids.

BEBELINGUIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from which proceeds the river Worm. E. Long. 9, 8, N. Lat. 48, 45.

BEBRA, or **NEBRA**, a mine-town belonging to the circle of Ertzberg, in Upper Saxony. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Freyberg. The Swedes formerly burnt it for not furnishing their forage at the time appointed: and, upon the inhabitants flying to the church for security they were whipped out of it.

BEBRYCIA, an ancient name of Bithynia, so called from the *Bebryces*, its inhabitants. The *Bebryces* were afterwards driven out by the Thracians, viz. the *Bithyni* and *Thyni*; from whom, in process of time, the country took the name of Bithynia. See **BITHYNIA**.

BEC, a borough belonging to Le Roumois, a territory of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name. It lies close by the confluence of the Rille and Bec. Here is an abbey of Benedictines.

BEC DE RIOUX, a borough belonging to the diocese of Beziers, in Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France.

BECANER, the capital of *Becan*, a territory of India on the Ganges, in Asia. It lies 180 miles E. of Delli. Lat. 28, 5, N. Long. 83, 4, E.

BECCLES, a large and populous market-town of Suffolk. It is situated on the Waveney, navigable hither by barges from Yarmouth, and from hence to Bungay. The streets are well paved, though the buildings are but mean. It has a noble church

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church and steeple, with two free-schools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar-school, with 10 scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. Here are the ruins of another church, called Ingate. The quarter-sessions for Blithing are generally held here; and a common of 1000 acres belongs to the town. It lies six miles from Leostoff, and 107 from London. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on Ascension-day, St. Peter, June 29, October 2, Wednesday after St. Swithin, and July 15.

BECÉDE, a little town belonging to the diocese of St. Papoul, in Upper Languedoc, and government of the last name, in France.

BECHHOFEN, a market-town on the river Wiesel, in the principality of Onolzbach or Aufback, with a small castle.

BECHIER, or **BICHIER**, 18 miles beyond Alexandria, up the Nile, in Egypt, (Gemelli tells us) is a small castle, provided with many pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by 200 Turks. About which are a few huts of Arabs, barbarous in manners, and hideous to behold. These, though miserably poor, are so vilely devoted to idleness that they will not work on any account. There is a plentiful fishery here, particularly of mullets, whereof for a farthing they sell a large one. The natives live on this plenty of fish, and fruit; no meat being sold here.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, in the Circle of the same name. It was taken and burnt by general Bequoj in 1619. It is seated on the river Lausnics, in E. long. 15, 12. N. lat. 49, 14.

BECKENRIEDT, a village belonging to Underwald, one of the Swiss Cantons. It lies on the side of the Lucern lake, towards the frontiers of Ury-canton, two short leagues from Stantz. Here the four cantons of the lake generally assemble, when affairs of public importance require it.

BECKLY, a village in Suffex, six miles north-west of Winchelsea, with two fairs, on Easter-Thursdays and December 26.

BECKLEY, in Oxfordshire, where are annual fairs on Easter-Thursdays and December 26.

BECKUM, a town of the bishopric of Munster, in Germany, seated at the source of the river Verfe, in E. long. 8, 18. N. lat. 51, 46.

BECSANGIL, anciently Bithynia, a province of Natolia in Asia; bounded on the north by the Black Sea; on the west by the sea of Marmora; on the south by Natolia Proper; and on the east by the province of Bolli. The principal town is Bursa.

BECTOLSHIEM, a market-town in Suabia, and belongs to four co-heirs; two of whom are Roman Catholics, and two Lutherans, viz. the Dalbergs and Ebersbergs.

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BEDAL, a market-town of Richmondshire, a part of the North-Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated on a rivulet, which runs into the Swale near Gatenby. Bedal is the thoroughfare of the Roman Causeway, leading through Richmond to Bernard-Castle, and for 20 miles together called Leeming-lane. They are reputed good graziers hereabouts, the country producing a large breed of oxen. It is eight miles south of Richmond, six from North-allerton, and 180 north of London. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; its annual fairs are on Easter Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, July 5 and 6, October 10 and 11. It lies in Lat. 54. 20, N. Long. 1, 20, W.

BEDARIDES, a large village belonging to the jurisdiction of Carpentras, and county of Venaissin, in the government of Provence, in France.

BEDARIEUX, or **BEC D'ARIEUX**, a town of Languedoc in France seated on the river Obe, in E. Long. 3, 24. N. Lat. 43, 29.

BEDAS, a people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but very skilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the forest.

BEDBURG, a small town on the Erfft, in the archbishopric of Cologne.

BEDER, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 92 miles north of Golconda, and 150 south of Aurengabad. Long. 77, 40, E. Lat. 16, 50, N.

BEDFORD, a town in the county of West-Chester, New-York; 35 miles north from New-York, and 10 miles east from the Topang sea; 12 north from Long-island sound, on a branch of Minimock river, near the Stamford river, from the head of which it is distant three miles N. W.

BEDFORD, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-bay, on the river Concord, six miles W. of Woburn, and seven north from Concord.

BEDFORD, a town in Long-island, New-York, six miles south from New-York, and the same distance north-east from Jamaica bay. Major-general Grey destroyed 70 vessels, besides whale-boats and 26 store-houses full of merchandizes of the Americans in Bedford-harbour, Sept. 5, 1778.

BEDFORD-LEVEL, is a tract of fens, consisting of 300,000 acres in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts. After divers expensive attempts to drain these fens in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I. William duke of Bedford, in 1649, undertook

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took and completed it, and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government and preservation of this great level, in whom the act vested 83,000 acres to be held of the manor of east Greenwich, in free and common soccage, 10,000 were vested in the king, and 2000 in the earl of Portland. In these fens are several duck-coys, where incredible quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season, there being no less than 3000 couple a week generally sent up to London from one single duck-coy, not far from Ely, which lets for 500l. a year.

BEDFORD, the capital of a shire in England; of the same name. It is divided by the river Ouse, into two parts; is a large, populous, well-built, and pleasant mayor town. Here are five parish-churches; the principal of which is St. Paul's; a very fine stone bridge over the river; and its high-street, particularly, is very handsome and well-built, with a good market-place, and much improved of late in new buildings. The Ouse has also been made navigable; and it is the only market-town of the county, north of that river. Here was formerly a strong castle, upon the site of which there is now one of the finest howling-greens in the kingdom. It has two hospitals; namely, St. John's and St. Leonard's, both for lepers or lazars; and another for eight poor people. Here is a well-endowed free-school for forty children. A great estate, supposed to be near 8000l. per annum, fell in 1762, to the corporation of Bedford, originally devised by Sir William Harper, knt. alderman, and sometime lord-mayor of London, in 5 Elizabeth. The leases expiring in 1760, caused this great increase of an estate, the ground-rent of which, before, did not yield 150l. per annum. It lies in Bedford-street, Bedford-row, Prince's-street, Theobald's-row, &c. near Holborn, in London.

Though Bedford is not upon any of the great roads in England, yet it is full of very good inns; here being greater plenty of all sorts of provisions than in many parts of this country, the higlers, or carriers, buying up great quantities for the use of the London markets. At Bedford is also a very good trade down the river to Lynn. And here is a great corn market, vast quantities of grain, particularly barley, being carried by barges to the last mentioned town, where it is shipped for Holland. The soil in the neighbourhood of Bedford is extremely rich, particularly producing great quantities of the best wheat, which is carried by waggon from hence, and the north parts of the county, to Hitchin and Hartford, where it is ground, and the flour is brought by land to London. It sends two members to Parliament. The weekly markets in this town are Saturdays, on the north side; and Tuesdays on the south side. Its yearly fairs are the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August

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21, October 11, and December 19. It lies 22 miles south-east of Cambridge, and 44 north-west of London. Lat. 52, 8, N. Long. 0, 30, W.

BEDFORDSHIRE, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the south and south-east by Hertfordshire; on the north and north-east by the shires of Huntingdon and Cambridge; on the north-west by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Buckinghamshire. It is 22 miles long, not quite 15 broad. It contains 323 square miles, nine hundreds, ten market towns, and 124 parishes, all in the diocese of Lincoln. The air of this country is mild and salubrious; the soil is a deep clay, and abounds in corn and pasture in the northern parts, but sandy in the middle, especially from Woburn to Potton, with a ridge of hills covered with woods. Its rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. After the former has entered the country, between Bradfield and Turvey from Bucks, its course is so winding, that before it comes to St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, but eight miles distant, it runs upwards of 30 miles. It divides the county into two unequal parts; the northern, which is the smallest, is most woody; but the southern has wide fields, yielding plenty of white and strong barley, which, made into malt, is sent to London or Hertfordshire, besides vast quantities of wheat. In this county are very few manufactures, except those of straw-hats and bone-lace. Its forests and parks are well stocked with deer and other game. Its fat pastures abounding with cattle, produce great quantities of butter and cheese. Here is fullers earth, with woad for dying, and plenty of poultry. This county contains 260,000 acres, 67350 inhabitants, and sends four members to Parliament.

BEDGELEERT, a place in Carnarvonshire, North Wales; where are kept two annual fairs; on August 18, and September 22, for cattle.

BEDIFORD. See **BIDDIFORD**.

BEDKA, a town belonging to the sangiacate of Belgrade, and province of Servia, in European Turkey, or Turkish Illyria. It stands on the river Kolubra.

BEDOUI, or **BEDUINS**, a vagrant tribe of Arabs like Gypsies. See **ARABIA**. They lie in tents, and are dispersed over Egypt, Arabia, and the northern parts of Africa; but are governed by their own chiefs and laws. Their principal employment is feeding of cattle. Of this tribe are likewise some of the inhabitants in Socotora, an African island.

BEDOUIN, a borough belonging to the district of Carpentras, and county of Venaissin, in the government of Provence, in France. It is situated on the river Ouvèze.

BEDRIACUM, a village of Italy, situated, according to Tacitus, between Verona and Cremona, but nearer the latter than the former. From the account given by that historian, Cluverus conjectures

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tures that the ancient Bedriacum stood in the place where the city of Caneto now stands. This village was remarkable for the defeat of the emperor Galba by Otho, and afterwards of Otho by Vitellius.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village 5 miles south of Hungerford in Berkshire, in England. It has neither market nor fair; but is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It is said to have been a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of its fortifications are still extant, says a late publication; but

BEDWIN, (Great), is a market-town and portree-borough, in the S. E. part of Wiltshire, towards Berks, supposed by Dr. Stukely to be the Leucomagus of Ravennas. Its church is spacious, and built of flints, with a cement as hard as stone, of a crucial form, with a high tower, and ring of six bells. And among the ancient monuments here is one of Sir John Seymour, the Protector's father. Its weekly market is held on Tuesday, its annual fairs April 23 and July 15. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 72 W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lat. 51, 25, N. Long. 1, 40, W.

BEDWINS, a sort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deserts of Arabia. There are also some of the same stock in the deserts of Africa: they live in tents in both places, and frequently shift their abodes in search of grafs and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be the stronger party. The principal men are called Emirs and Sheiks.

BEEF-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, situated between Dog Island W. and Tortula E. of it. It is about 5 miles long E. W. and near 1 broad N. S. in Sir Francis Drake's bay. Long. 63, 2. Lat. 18, 23.

BEER, a place of encampment of the Israelites, on their march, from the foot of Mount Pisgah, to the Promised Land. It was so called from the wells which the chiefs of the Israelites (they being streightened for water) dug there by God's direction, Numb. xxi. 16: and this gave birth to that song of Moses which was sung by the Israelites, the burthen of which begins with the words, "Spring up, O well, sing ye unto it!" Numb. xxi. 17, &c.

BEER, mentioned Judges ix. 21. as are the Berites II. Sam. xx. 14. in the former of which we read, that Jotham, one of the sons of Gideon, dwelt at Beer, for fear of Abimelech his brother. This Beer, according to Eusebius and Jerom, was seated 8 miles from Eleutheropolis to the N. and so must lie in the tribe of Judah. Others make it the same with Beeroth; which article see.

BEERING'S-ISLE, situated in Beering's Strait, which lies between the eastern part of Asia and the western part of America. This island and the strait derived their name from captain Beering, who dis-

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covered them in 1741, for Russia. His vessel was wrecked on the island in December of the same year, when he died: but the crew returned to Kamptschatka, in Ischirikoff's vessel, who accompanied Beering on this expedition. Sea otters, and many other animals whose furs are valuable, are caught upon this island by the inhabitants of Kamptschatka. It lies in latitude 55, N. Long. 165, W.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI. In Gen. xvi. Moses acquaints us, how Hagar, (being dealt with hardly by her mistress Sarah, for that she despised her mistress on account of her being barren) fled into the Wilderness, and there was found by the angel of the Lord, at a fountain in the way to Shur; which fountain, or well, was therefore called Beer-lahai-roi, i. e. the well of him that lives and sees me, and was situated between Kadesch and Bered.

BEEROTH lay, as we are told by Eusebius and Jerom, under the hill Gibeon, i. e. under the hill whereon Gibeon stood; being a town or village in their days, lying in the road from Ælia (or Jerusalem) to Neopolis (or Sichem) 7 miles distant from Jerusalem. They were of this town that killed Ishbosheth the son of Saul; and, cutting off his head, brought it to David at Hebron, who ordered the murderers themselves to be put to death. II. Sam. iv.

BEER-SHEBAH. In Gen. xxi. we learn, that Abraham, having entered into a solemn league of friendship with Abimelech, king of the Philistines, to secure his property in a well he had dug, to guard against the outrage of the Philistines, who had taken several wells from him before, and to ratify the aforesaid alliance, he presented the king with oxen, sheep, &c. From this Beer or Well the city, or considerable town, in process of time built near it, was called also Beer-sheba, which was the utmost bound of the Land of Promise on the S. as Dan was towards the N. whence came the proverb, "From Dan to Beer-sheba." This city was one of those which fell to the lot of the tribe of Simeon. Josh. xix.

BEES, (St.), so called from St. Bega, an Irish female saint, a little town of Cumberland, situated near a promontory of the same name; which last is not a mile from Egremont-castle. Here is a good grammar-school and library. From hence to the S. W. the shore draws in gradually, and appears from several ruins to have been fortified by the Romans at all convenient landing-places, against the inundations of the Irish Scots. Morelby is thought to have been one of these forts. It lies 2 miles from Whitehaven.

BEFORT, or **BETFORT**, a fortified town belonging to a bailiwick of the same name, in the Sundgaw, a subdivision of the government of Alsace, but in the circle of the Lower Rhine, Germany. It lies on the Hall, a rivulet which runs into the Dou. In its neighbourhood are excellent iron

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iron mines. Close by is an old castle upon a rock, and on one side is a fort in a rock dug out for the purpose, between both which the way leads into the town, and consequently is the key to Alsace. Besides, it is situated on the foot of Mount de Vauge, which separates Alsace from Lorraine, and the Sundgau from Franche Comte. By the peace of Munster in 1648, it was yielded to France, and Lewis XIV. added several works to it, as it covered also the two Burgundies. It lies 15 miles N. of Basil. Lat. 47, 35, N. Long. 7, 2, E.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, Middlesex, 10 miles from London. Has a fair Sept. 12.

BEHSY, a small town in the Isle of France.

BEJA, an audience belonging to Alentejo, a province of Portugal; it contains a city and three towns.

BEJA, a city in the last-mentioned audience. It stands somewhat high on the Guadiana, and is surrounded with fruitful fields. It was anciently called Pax Julia, also Pax Augusta. It is surrounded with walls, in which are several towers, and has a stout castle. Three of the gates remain, which are of Roman architecture. It contains 6200 inhabitants, who are divided into four parishes; has a casa de misericordia, an hospital, and seven convents, and is the seat of the comarca, an auditor, proveditor, and a juiz de fora. It was formerly a bishop's see, and to its district belong 21 parishes. It lies 40 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37, 55, N. Long. 8, 40, W.

BEJAR, a small town of Spanish Estremadura: it lies in a delightful valley, and in the middle between high mountains, whose tops are continually covered with snow. Among the fine springs here is one very cold, and another very hot. Both are good for several disorders, the one by drinking its waters; and the other by bathing in them. In the neighbourhood of the town is a peculiar kind of lake, which, when any bad weather is impending, becomes very tempestuous. It contains 700 houses.

BEICHLINGEN, a city of Thuringia, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is the capital of a county bearing its name, and lies 15 miles N. of Weymar. Lat. 51, 26, N. Long. 11, 25, E.

BE/LA, or **BELA**, in Latin Bugella, the capital of the Biellese, a territory belonging to the lordship of Vercelli, in Piemont, a subdivision of Upper Italy. It is famous for an image of the Virgin. This place stands at the foot of the mountains, not far from the river Cerva, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45, 2, N. Long. 7, 45, E.

BEILSTEIN, a town belonging to the landgrate of Hesse in Germany, with a citadel. It lies 20 miles S. of Dillenburg. Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 8, 5, E.

BEINA, a river of Walders, one of the bailiwicks belonging to the diocese of Christiana, in Norway. It falls into the lake Sperdillen.

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BEINHEIM, a fort of Alsace in France, seated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, in E. long. 8, 12. N. lat. 45, 2.

BEIRA, or **BAIRA**, a province of Portugal, and the largest of that kingdom. It is almost square, extending about 90 miles every way, except in some points that run into the Portuguese Estremadura, and Alentejo. It is bounded on the N. by Entre Douro e Minho, and Traz los Montes; from the former of which provinces the Douro divides it, on the E. by Spain; on the S. by Estremadura and Alentejo; and by the Mediterranean on the W. Its extent is from lat. 40 to 41 and a half, N. and from long 6 to 7 and a half, W. Their countryman, Emanuel de Faria gives the following character of its inhabitants.

"The people here are mostly poor; the gentry few, and inconsiderable; the garb and conversation mean; and the language hardly intelligible. The so much celebrated parsimony of the Lusitanians may be found in this province, where they have no other bed at night than the clothes they wear in the day. This however is so far from proceeding from parsimony, that their wants are entirely owing to their laziness. For though their land is capable of producing all sorts of grain, wines, fruits, &c. yet the natives are so addicted to begging, that even those who are worth something will follow the begging-trade, as well as those who are worth nothing. At a certain season of the year Spain swarms with these people, who, having ploughed and sown their fields, go abroad begging till harvest-time. Then they who sometime before begged your charity with doleful voices and sorrowful countenances, return to their homes and view their crops with pleasure."

But the true cause of all this will be found owing to the defect of the Portuguese constitution, the pride and harshness of the nobility, their excessive contempt of the poor, and thereby discouraging all industry among them. Besides, most of the lands are in the possession either of the nobility and gentry, or clergy. That the disease is not universal, plainly appears from the number of cities and noted towns, in which are still flourishing several manufactures, though these are not carried on so considerably as heretofore. The country is well fitted for inland productions, being less mountainous than some parts towards the N. and likewise better watered than some others. Its principal rivers are the Lomba, Arda, Paiva, Tevora, Tourones, and Coa, all which fall into the Douro; those of Zezar, Penful, Aravil, and Elia, discharge themselves into the Tagus; and lastly, the Mondego and Vouga, which, after receiving several considerable streams in their course, at length fall into the Mediterranean. Beira is commonly divided into the Upper and Lower Beira (Baira Alta and Baixa). The upper part is that which lies to the N. and on the sea-coast;

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coast; the lower towards the Spanish and Portuguese Estremadura. The soil produces wheat, rye, and millet. Some parts yield such excellent wine and oil that they export considerable quantities of these commodities. Mount Estrella, by the Romans called Mons Herminius, which lies in the district of Guarda, is very much celebrated. From the town of St. Roma, which lies at the foot of it, about two hours and a half are usually taken up in going to the top. In ascending, it is observed in several places, that the mountain is hollow, from the rumbling noise which is heard, of a stream running underneath. Farther one meets with a quarry of excellent alabaster, and on the top of the mountain are pastures uncommonly beautiful; together with several little streams which yield a very clear and well-tasted water. But the most remarkable thing on the mountain, is a lake which is surrounded with high rocks. Its water spouts out of the ground, is very clear, moderately warm, and in the middle seems to have a quivering motion, and little bubbles rising up from time to time upon it. As in one place it draws every thing towards itself, probably here is an opening, through which it runs out again, and is the spring of another lake lying something lower, that proceeds from the larger brooks, which forms a river running at the foot of the mountain. Lisbon is supplied all summer with snow-water, taken from a deep valley in this mountain, though the distance be upwards of 60 Spanish miles between both places. The Portuguese have frightful notions about the above-mentioned mountain and lake.

This province contains four episcopal cities, viz. Coimbra, Lamega, Viseu, and Guarda; 234 towns, the principal of which are Aveiro, Castel, Roderigo, Pinhel, Almayda, Cavillano, and Montamar; and 55 smaller privileged districts, called *concelhos* and *contos*. It consists of eight jurisdictions, six of which are *correicaves*; namely, Coimbra, Viseu, Lamego, Pinhel, Guarda, and Castello Branco; the other two are audiences, as Ouidoria Montemor, O Velho and Feira. According to the list given in by Luiz Caetano, this province, in the year 1732, contained 1094 parishes, in which were 551,686 souls. It has 10,000 settled militia.

BEKES, a county belonging to the Circle beyond the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It includes a large heath or waste, through which runs the river Koros, and only some few towns. It is inhabited by Hungarian and Bohemian slaves, the latter of which follow the manners of the Hungarians. Of the same name with the county is a place, which was formerly a borough, but is now a town on the river Koros.

BEKETFALVA, a castle or seat of Count Eszterhazy, belonging to the lower district of the island of Schutt, in the county of Presburg; and

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Circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BEKIO, BEQUOI, or BIFECHE, an island, situated between the main stream of the river Niger or Senegal, and that branch bearing its own name, otherwise called Corow river, in Africa. It is about thirty-five leagues in length, and in some parts twelve or fifteen broad; and is also intersected by several smaller streams and canals, which resemble a groupe of little islands, covered with palm and other fruit trees, besides many towns and villages, that carry on a good trade. Bekio reaches almost to the mouth of the Niger, or Great river.

BEKIO, or BOQUIA, an island belonging to the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean. It is about 12 leagues in circuit, lying about 65 leagues due west from Barbadoes, and 55 north-west from Grenada. Its harbour is secured from all winds; but here is no fresh water: it is therefore frequented only by the Caribbeans of St. Vincent, who come hither to fish for turtle, &c. and to see the planters fragrant flower-plots. The soil produces wild-cotton-trees, and abundance of water-melons.

BELA, which was Zoar (Gen. xiv. 2.). In the vale of Siddim, (so called before the destruction of these parts by fire from heaven) it is pretty plain, lay the five cities, viz. Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Bela. From the number of these five cities this country is sometimes denoted by the name of Pentapolis, i. e. the country of five cities. Of these, four were destroyed by fire from Heaven. The fifth was preserved at the intreaty of Lot, who fled thither from Sodom.

BELA, one of the towns mortgaged to the crown of Poland, in the county of Zips, and Circle on this side the Thefs, in Upper Hungary. It is pretty spacious, and situated in a delightful plain, not far from the river Popper. It has suffered greatly by several fires.

BELA-BANYA, i. e. a white mine, anciently Fejer-Banya, a little town, indifferently situated and built; yet one of the royal and free-mine towns belonging to Schemnitz district, and county of Hont, in the Circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Its mines being discontinued, the inhabitants apply themselves to agriculture; but which becomes a laborious employment to them.

BELAC, or BELLAC, the capital of the Lower Marche, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of a provincial bailiwick and jurisdiction; and has its name from an old strong castle which stood here. It lies on the Gartemp, 23 miles north-east of Limoges, and 160 south of Paris. Lat. 46, 18, N. Long. 1, 15, E.

BELAN,

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BELAN, or **BELOW**, a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden near Great Musgrave.

BELBEUF, a marquisate of Le Vexin Normand, in Upper Normandy, and government of the last name, in France.

BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worcestershire, three miles north-west of Broomsgrove; with two fairs, on the first Monday in April, and on Monday before October 18, for horned-cattle, horses, and sheep.

BELCASTRO, anciently Petilia, a small city, the see of a bishop, suffragan to St. Severino, in the Further Calabria, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the most southern part of Italy, near the gulph of Squillaci, and upon the river Nasaro, lying between Catanzaro and St. Severino, about five miles south of the latter, in Lat. 39, 15, N. Long. 17, 15, E.

BELCH, (Mount) one of the highest peaks of the Wasgaw mountains, in the government of Alface; which see.

BELCHAM-WATER, and **PAUL's**, Essex, two villages on the borders of Suffolk, near Clare. Fair November 30.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon; seated on the river Almonazir, in W. Long. 0, 30. N. Lat. 41, 19.

BELCOE, a town belonging to the county of Farmanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated on Lough-Nilly, 18 miles south-east of Ballyshannon. Lat. 14, 2, N. Long. 8, 6, W.

BELEM, a strong tower on the north side of the river Tagus, about two miles from St. Julian, and one mile from Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. It defends the entrance into that city: and here all vessels that sail up to Lisbon, must come to.

In its large and costly church, called Nossa Senhora da Adjuda, and in the possession of monks of St. Jerom, founded by king Emanuel, are buried several kings and princes of the royal blood; and close by it is a village of the same name. Here is a public settlement for the maintenance of such gentlemen as have become poor and infirm in the king's service.

BELEM, or **BETHLEM**, the name given by Christopher Columbus to a river in the West-Indies, (which the natives call Yebra) because he came to that place on the feast of the three kings. He here planted a colony.

BELEME, or **BELLESME**, in Latin Belesmum, a little town of Great Perche, a sub-division of the territory of the latter name, in the government of Maine and Perche. It disputes the right of being the capital of the country with Mortagne. It is the seat of a royal viscounty, forest-court, salt magazine, and bailiwick, belonging to the jurisdiction of Chartres. In the neighbouring forest, and on the

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road between this town and Mortagne, is the mineral spring of Herse, the waters of which are reckoned salutary. It has an old castle, but much neglected. Its suburbs are large.

BELEME, a strong fort and oblong quadrangle belonging to the house of Austria. It is fortified with towers, commanding the roads at the foot of the mountain, between the cities of Trent and Roveredo, in the Circle of Austria, in Germany. The rocks which surround it are quite inaccessible. It lies beyond the torrent Persenna, which runs into the Adige, more than a league above Trent.

BELERIUM, (the Promontory of), as called by Diodorus, or Bolerium as by Ptolemy, who calls it also Antivestrum, is the most western point of Britain, now known by the name of the Land's-End.

BELEZERO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Russia. It is situated on the east shore of the White Sea, 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 61, 50, N. Long. 36, 10, E.

BELFAST, a handsome populous town belonging to the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It lies at the mouth of Logganwater, and bottom of Carrickfergus-bay. It is the principal port of all this part of the kingdom for trade, shipping, and wealth. Over the river it has a good stone-bridge, and vessels come up to Cormoyle road, a safe commodious harbour below the town, with a good depth of water. A considerable trade is carried on from this port to Scotland, particularly Glasgow. From Port Patrick in Scotland is the ferry for the packet-boat, which comes to this and other ports in Ireland. This place, and most of the adjacent country, being inhabited by Scots people, have their kirk-sessions, presbyteries, and regular judicatures, as in Scotland, though not with equal authority. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus. Lat. 54, 38, N. Long. 6, 15, W.

BELFORD, a small thoroughfare post-town of Northumberland, 12 miles from Alnwick, and in the road to Berwick, which runs all along the sands or sea shore. That town is in full view from thence for 10 or 12 miles together. At Belford are annual fairs on Tuesday before Whit-Sunday and August 23.

BELFORTE, a castle belonging to the marquisate of Ancona, one of the provinces of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy.

BELGALD, or **BELGARDEN**, a town belonging to the duchy of Cassubia, a subdivision of Lower Pomerania, and in the eastern part of it, in Germany. E. Long. 16, 5. Lat. 54. In some public acts it is called Belgrad and Belgradia. It is a very ancient town; but we find no certain account of it till the 11th century. It was heretofore very considerable both for number and valour of its inhabitants, but has been a great sufferer by wars and conflagrations,

conflagrations. In 1506 it was burnt quite to the ground. The houses were soon rebuilt, but not with their former grandeur; and no sooner was the tower of the re-edified church up than it was thrown down by lightning. The like was its fate in 1562 and 1564. And after the treaty of Westphalia, when the town began to recover from all its disasters, one third of it was consumed by a fire, and the other two thirds were burnt down the year following.

BELGERN, one of the oldest towns in all Meissen, seated on the Elbe, and, though but small, holds both seat and voice at the land diets. Belgern formerly belonged to the bishopric of Wurzburg.

BELGÆ. See BELGIC GAUL.

BELGIC GAUL, (Gallia Belgica, Belgia, or Belgium) comprehended that country which is bounded by the British ocean on one side and the river Seine on the other: that is to say, the Low Countries or Netherlands. The original Belgæ, one of the fiercest and most warlike nations of Germany, having passed the Rhine, and driven the Gauls out of a canton of it, seated themselves so firmly in it, that neither their neighbours whom they perpetually annoyed, nor any other nation, could ever drive them out of it. Cæsar tells us, that they were not a little proud of this their settlement, and that they assumed a high hand over all their neighbours. [Comment. l. ii. c. 4.] and they were probably called Belgæ, that word in the old Teutonic (or German) signifying fierce and quarrelsome; and which is the character Cæsar gives them, who attributes this roughness of theirs to their living at a distance from the more civilized provinces of Gaul, and having few or no foreign merchants to trade with them, and bring them such commodities as serve to effeminate mankind. [Comment. l. i. c. 1.] These Belgæ afterwards peopled the coasts of Britain, and drove the natives into the inland parts, and waged continual wars with the Germans. The British Belgæ were at length settled to the N. and E. of the country of the Durotriges (or people of Dorsetshire) who possessed Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. In this country Ptolemy and Antoninus mention, on the coast, Magnus Portus (now Portsmouth) and Trifantonis Portus, (now Southampton), so called from the river Trifano (now Hampton) on which it stands. In the inland country stood Venta Belgarum, (now Winchester) a place of great note in ancient times; Aquæcalidæ or Aquæsolis, so called from its hot waters (now Bath), Iſcalis or Iſchalis (now Ilchester).

BELGOROD, or BIELOGOROD, one of the governments belonging to the European division of Russia. It is also a part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Kossacs. It comprehends the eight following territories; namely, the districts of Izuim, Charkow, Sumin, Kurski, the circles of Biologo-

rod, Maluiki, and Siewski, with the province of Orel.

BELGOROD, or BIELGOROD, the capital of the last mentioned government. It is situated almost in the middle of Kussia, on the river Donez. It was built by the great duke Wladimir, in the year 990. About a quarter of a mile from the town lies a large chalk-hill, upon which it formerly stood, and from which it has also had the name of the White town; but afterwards it was removed to a valley between two mountains. It is divided into the Old and New town, and has three large suburbs. The old town is surrounded with a rampart and ditch; but the other only with pallisades. Here an archbishop resides. It was anciently called Sarkel, which is of the same import with its present Russian name. From Belgorod to the little town of Staroi Oskoi an intrenchment is thrown up, and another also between those of Nowoi, Oskol, and Werchosofnoizy, the latter small town lying in the government of Woronesch.

BELGRAD, one of the four sangiacates of Serbia, belonging to Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It lies between the rivers Drino, Save, and Danube.

BELGRAD, the capital of the last-mentioned sangiacate of the same name, in Latin Alba Græca, or Taurinum: it is called by the Germans Griechisch-Weissenburg, and by the Turks Belgrad and Nandor-Fejervar, or Nandor-Alba. This is a considerable town and fortress, situated near the confluence of the Save and Danube. It consists of the Upper castle, the Town properly so called, the Water-town, and the Raschian-town; and formerly it was looked upon as the bulwark and key of Hungary. This is a large and populous place, with considerable trade; is built on a hill, and surrounded with a double wall, flanked with several towers. The suburbs are very extensive, and greatly resorted to by Turkish, Jewish, Greek, Hungarian and Sclavonian merchants. The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with timber, and the goods generally sold to the customers out at the windows of their small shops. The rivers Tibiscus and Drave to the E. and Morawa to the W. being not far off, render the situation of Belgrad very commodious for commerce. And accordingly it is the principal staple-town in these parts; and to it trade the Ragusans, and the merchants of Vienna, who have factories here; also the Armenians and Jews, the former of which have a church; and the latter, being very numerous, a synagogue, in this town.

Here are two large bazars built cross-wise, with rich merchandise, and walks in the inside, and two exchanges of stone, built with two rows of pillars over one another. They have also here a stately caravanſera or public inn, and a college for young students.

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Students. It is the see of a bishop, who was formerly a suffragan to Buda. The emperor Sigismund annexed it to Hungary. The Turks attempted it thrice without success, till Solymán the Magnificent took it in 1521, which the Turks kept till 1688; when the Hungarians, under the duke of Bavaria took it by storm. In 1690 it fell again into the hands of the Turks, who, with an army of 60,000 men under the grand vizier, entering it sword-in-hand through a breach made by a bomb, cut off all the garrison, which was about 6000 strong, except the governor and 300 who made their escape. After this they fortified it very strongly; and though the Imperialists could not take it in the year 1693, yet they recovered it in August 1717, under prince Eugene, and kept possession of it till 1739, when the Hungarians were obliged to yield the place up to the Turks, after having first demolished its outer works, and left nothing standing but the old walls inseparably united to the city: so that now the Turks are possessed of Belgrad, the whole province of Servia, and all the country lying south of the Danube and Save, from the Black Sea to the river Unna. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in June, 1763. Belgrad is situated sixty miles south of Temesvár. Lat. 46, 18, N. Long. 22, 30, E.

BELGRADE, a Greek village of Romania, in European Turkey, not far from Constantinople. It is situated in a wood, on the straits where the Grand Signor has kiosks, or small seats, where he sometimes resides; and foreign ambassadors have seats here also.

BELGRADO, a borough of Friuli, which is a territory belonging to the republic of Venice, and in the Upper Division of Italy.

BELHAVEN, a village on the south side of the frith of Forth, and shire of East Lothian, in Scotland. It lies on the coast not far from Dunbar.

BELHAVEN, or **ALEXANDRIA,** a town in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the west side of Patowmack river, 14 miles north-east of Colchester, 86 miles south-east of Winchester, and 30 miles west of Annapolis.

BELIA. See **BELCHITE.**

BELICIS, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Sicily, and Lower Division of Italy.

BELINGATE, a town and point of land in Barnstable county, in Plymouth colony, New-England, situated on the west side of the peninsula, in Cape Cod Bay, five miles north of Silver Springs, and ten south from Cape-Cod Harbour.

BELISNA, a river of Staradub-circle, which is a subdivision of the government of Kiew, in Russia, in Europe.

BELITZ, a town in the Circle of Zauch, on the river Niepelitz, and which flourished by means of the pilgrimages made there; but in 1526, and 1563, and 1700 it was burnt down.

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BELLA, a borough, and almost the largest in the whole district of Blatnitz, and county of Thurotz, in the Circle on this side the Danube, belonging to Lower Hungary.

BELLA, a small place of the Basilicate, one of the provinces belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

BELLAC. See **BELAC.**

BELLANTE, a small place belonging to the Further Abruzzo, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy.

BELLARGAN, an inland town of the Peninsula intra Gangem, in Asia; where, it is said, a great market for diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones is kept.

BELLAS, a little town of Torres Vedras, a district of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1240 inhabitants.

BELLCLARE, or rather **BELACLOW,** a town belonging to the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies 23 miles south-east of Sligo town. Lat. 53, 55, N. Long. 9, 5, W.

BELLE, a town of French Flanders. It lies nine miles south-west of Ypres, in Lat. 50, 45, N. Long. 2, 40, E.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place belonging to the small territory of Franc Alleu, a subdivision of the government of La Marche, in France.

BELLEGARDE, a little town belonging to the viguery of Perpignan, in the county and government of Roussillon in France. It is situated on a mountain, and consists of five regular bastions, besides a fort lying somewhat lower. Here are no other inhabitants than soldiers. This place serves for a defence to the difficult road or pass out of Roussillon into Catalonia, which is called Col de Pertuis.

BELLE-ISLE, anciently Colonesus, an island on the coast of Brittany, and in the diocese of Vannes, in Lower Brittany, and government of this last name in France. It lies about six leagues from the main-land. It is the largest of all the European islands belonging to the French king, being between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference. It is a mixture of craggy rocks and fertile soil; but the inhabitants are very poor, and the only trade carried on in it is the curing of pilchards. There are three harbours in the island, viz. Palais, Sauzon, and Goulford; every one of which labours under some capital defect, either in being exposed, shallow, or dangerous in the entrance. It contains only one little city called Le Palais, three county towns, 103 villages and about 5000 inhabitants. The island originally belonged to the earl of Cornouaille; but was afterwards yielded to the king, who in 1742, erected it into a duchy in favour of marshal Belleisle.

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Belleisle. The town of Palais takes its name from a castle belonging to the duke de Belleisle, which stood in its neighbourhood; but was afterwards converted into a citadel fronting the sea, and strongly fortified. Its fortifications are composed principally of hornworks; and it is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterescarp, and the other so contrived as to secure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largest part of the town by an inlet of the sea, over which there is a bridge of communication. From the other part of the town, and which is most inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications and a glacis. In this state was the island in 1761, when an expedition was undertaken against it by a British fleet under the command of commodore Keppel, having on board a considerable land force commanded by general Hodgson. The fleet sailed from Spithead on the 20th of March, and arrived before Belleisle on the 7th of April. The next day it was agreed to attempt a landing on the south-east part of the island, in a sandy bay, near Lochmana point. Here the enemy were in possession of a little fort; they had moreover entrenched themselves on a hill excessively steep, the foot of which they had scarped away. The attempt was made in three places with great resolution, but the British were at last repulsed with the loss of 500 men. It was not before the 25th of April that the weather allowed a second attempt. This was made on a very strong place, where the enemy were rather less attentive, on account of the excessive steepness and difficulty of climbing up the rocks. Besides the principal attack, two feints were made at the same time to distract the enemy, whilst the men of war directed their fire with great success on the hills. These manœuvres gave brigadier-general Lambert with an handful of men, an opportunity of climbing up a very steep rock without molestation. This little body formed themselves in good order without delay, and were immediately attacked by 300 French. The British however, sustained this attack until the whole corps of brigadier-general Lambert, which had now likewise ascended, came to their assistance, with whose help they repulsed the enemy. The landing of all the forces being soon after made good, the French were driven into the town of Palais. Here the Chevalier de St. Croix, who commanded them, a brave and experience officer, resolved to hold out to the last extremity; and it was not till the 7th of June that he capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war. The island, however, was restored to the French by the treaty concluded in 1763. Belle-isle lies in Lat. 47, 21, N. Long. 3, 15, W.

BELLE-ISLE, (Straits) between the main-land of New-Britain, in North-America, and Newfoundland, about seven leagues broad, which the

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Indians called Esquimaux, make nothing of passing over, from an island on the east coast of New-Britain or Eskimaux. Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 58, 5, W.

BELLENTZ, a city of Switzerland, near the N. extremity of the lake Lugano, bordering on the territory of the Grisons, and subject to the Swiss Cantons. In this place are three castles fortified in the ancient manner and has cannon; also a collegiate church, and in the suburbs are two convents and a nunnery, and a college for the instruction of youth in moral theology. It lies in a Lordship of the same name. Lat. 46, 10, N. Long. 9, 25, E.

BELLERICAY, only a hamlet of Essex, belonging to the parish of Great Burstead, and situated on a hill: but has a considerable market for corn, &c. which is on Tuesday, and its annual fair July 21. It lies four miles from Brentwood, and 23 from London.

BELLESME. See **BELEME**, a town of La Perche, and government of this latter name, in France. It lies 27 miles south-east of Alençon. Lat. 48, 22, N. Long. 39, E.

BELLESTAT, a small place belonging to the diocese of Mirepoix, in Upper Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. In its neighbourhood, on the river Lers, is the celebrated spring Fontestorbe, that is, the intermitting spring, issuing out of a cavity under the rocky mountain, but ceasing in hot weather. This interruption happens commonly in the months of June, July, August and September. But when it rains much for some time, it flows for about ten or twelve days successively, and in a very rainy summer it never ceases flowing. Its water is discharged into the Lers. The reason of which phenomenon is, that in the mountain are two reservoirs, the one lower than the other, communicating together by a proportionable canal, and some openings near the lowermost basin, through which the water runs, seem to account for the nature of this spring.

BELLEVILLE, a small town of Beaujolois, a subdivision of the government of Lyonnois, in France. Here is an abbey.

BELLEY, in Latin Bellica, the capital of Bugey, a sub-division belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated between hills and small mountains, and about 2000 paces from the Rhone. It is the seat of a governor, election, royal bailiwick under the jurisdiction of Bourg in Bresse, a marsh-fee, and salt-granary. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Besançon, who styles himself a prince of the empire; his diocese consists of 221 parishes, and he has an annual income of 10,000 livres. The assessment he is rated at to the court of Rome is 330 florins. Besides the cathedral, there is only one parish-church, but four convents.

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convents, and an abbey. It lies on the confines of Savoy, 16 miles N. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45, 40. N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BELL, a town of S. Guinea, Africa, lies about 10 leagues up the country, W. of New Calabar town. It is goveened by a captain; but affords little trade to Europeans, except in some few slaves.

BELLINGHAM, in Suffolk-county, Massachusetts-bay, in the midway between Mendon and Wrentham, and 2 miles N. of Blackstone river, New England.

BELLINGHAM, a place of Northumberland; where an annual fair is kept on Saturday after Sept. 15. It suffered by a fire, August 25, 1780.

BELLINO, (St.), a church belonging to Polefine di Rovigo, a territory of the Venetian dominions, famous for a resort of Pilgrims to it.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese; and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiss possess in that country. It is seated on the river Jesino, 5 miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and it is fortified with two strong castles formerly joined together by a wall flanked with towers; but the Swiss have demolished a part of the fortifications. E. Long. 9, 0. N. Lat. 46, 8.

BELLUNESE, or the territory of **BELLUNO**, a subdivision of Trevigiana, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by the Cadurino, on the S. by the Feltrino, on the E. by Friuli and Trevisano, and on the W. by Trentino and Tirol. It is a small territory, but mountainous, containing great quantities of iron. On its E. side is a forest called Bosco da Remi di St. Marco, which is reckoned 16 miles long.

BELLUNO, a small, but pleasant and well-peopled town, also the capital of the last-mentioned province. It is situated on the river Piave, and is the see of a bishop under Aquileia. It lies 40 miles N. of Padua, and the same N. W. of Aquileia. Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

BELMONT, a little town belonging to Savoy Proper, a subdivision of the duchy bearing the former name, in Upper Italy.

BELMONT, a small town belonging to Rouergue, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and of Gascony, in France.

BELMONTE, a little town belonging to the district of Castello Brayco, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It has 1140 inhabitants, two parishes, with a district of two more.

BELMONTE, a mountain castle of the Hither Casabria, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands on the sea.

BELOZERO, or **BILEJEZORA**, a province of Muscovy: it is small, and almost circular, and takes

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its name from a lake called Biele-ozoro, which signifies the white lake. It is bounded on the E. by Jaroslaw, on the N. by Wologda, on the W. by Great Novogorod, and on the S. by the duchy of Twere. The lake in it is about 13 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth where broadest, but much narrower in other parts. It abounds with variety of fish. The rest of this province is so full of woods, lakes, and fens, that the ways through it are impassable, except in winter, when they are frozen: yet some parts are well-inhabited, and produce corn and good pasture. This province formerly had its own princes.

BELOZERO, or **OZERO**, a large, populous, and very strong town, belonging to the last-mentioned province of the same name. It is situated on the Lake Ozero; and its castle, which is surrounded with the water of the lake, is reckoned impregnable. It contains about 500 dwellings, and 18 churches, and in the castle are two churches, the archbishop's palace, the woywode's house, and revenue offices. It lies about 60 miles E. of Novogorod Veliki, and 65 N. of Moscow. Lat. 59, 0, E. Long. 39, 0, E.

BELPUCH, a little town of Catalonia, in Spain, where is a celebrated monastery of Franciscans.

BELRAIN, or **BEAURAIN**, a borough, or large village, belonging to the German bailiwick, a subdivision of the duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name and Bar, now subject to France. It is the principal place of a lordships.

BELSKOI, an inconsiderable place belonging to the circle and province of Irkutsk, in the Asiatic part of Russia, in Siberia.

BELT, the Great, a famous strait of Denmark, between the Island of Zeland and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. This strait is not so commodious, nor so much frequented, as the Sound. In 1658 this strait was frozen over so hard that Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, (the Lesser), lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the Island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not 3 miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTON, a place in Lincolnshire, which suffered much by a fire May 26, 1776. A yearly fair is kept on Sept. 25.

BELTURBET, a little town belonging to the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It has a harbour for boats on the river Ern; in which the Popish rebels, in 1641, drowned several of the Protestants. It lies 8 miles N. of Cavan. Lat. 54, 7, N. Long. 7, 35, W.

BELTZ, or **BELZ**, a woywodship or palitinate belonging to Little or Red Russia, in the Lesser Poland. Its name in Latin is Palatinus Belcensis. It

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It comprehends three districts; namely, Busk, Horodia, and Hraboweic. Of the same name in this palatinate is a spacious town, with a woywod, castle-warden, starost, provincial-court, and diet. It lies 35 miles N. of Lemberg. Lat. 50, 5, N. Long. 25, 5, E.

BELVEDERA, one of the three divisions of the ancient Peloponnesus (those of Sacania and Brazzo di Maina being the two other) or present Morea, now part of the Turkish empire in Europe, has the Ionian Sea on the W. the Gulph of Patras N. Sacania, Brazzo di Maina, and the Gulph of Coron E. and the Mediterranean S. These three divisions containing ancient Achaia Proper, Elis, Sicyonia, and Messenia. The most remarkable towns are Patras, Chiarenza, Modon, Belvedera, Coron, Calamata, Navarino, Olympia.

BELVEDERA, capital of the province of its name, is the Elis of the ancients, and stands on the banks of the river Peneus, about 14 miles from the coast of the Ionian sea to the E. 12 from Tornese castle to N. E. and 40 from Patras to S. W. It was formerly famous for producing excellent horses, being by the Greeks called Caloscopium, which is the same with its Italian name Belvidera, from the pleasantness of its situation; but it is now, being subject to the Turks, much decayed. From hence are imported the raisins we call belvideras.

BELVEDERE, or Villa Aldobrandini, a fine seat at Fiescati, 12 miles from Rome, remarkable for its curious water-works, a noble cascade, fine wilderness, and fresco paintings.

BELVEDERE, a castle, or fine seat, with the title of a principality, belonging to the house of Caraffa. It is situated in the Hither Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

BELVENIE, or **BAVENY**, a district of Bamfshire, in Scotland.

BELVER, a little place of Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the Tagus.

BELVIS, a small town of Spanish Estremadura, with a strong castle, situated between mountains.

BELVOIR, or **BEVER**, a fine vale, which, about a mile beyond Grantham N. W. spreads itself into the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Nottingham.

BELVOIR-CASTLE, so called from its beautiful situation on a high precipice, in Lincolnshire, but on the edge of Leicestershire. From the hill is a prospect into the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester: and about it are 36 manors belonging to it, that contain immense subterranean treasure in lead-mines and coal-pits.

BELVOIR, a pleasant seat in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It is very elegantly laid out in gardens; the best part of which lie over the Legan river, which

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is navigable to it. And but a little way from Belvoir is a very neat church.

BELUNUM, a town of Rhaetia, above Feltria, in the territory of the Veneti; now Belluno, capital of the Bellunese in the territory of Venice.

BELUS, a small river of Galilee, at the distance of two stadia from Ptolemais, running from the foot of Mount Carmel out of the lake Cendevia. Near this place, according to Josephus, was a round hollow or valley, where was a kind of sand fit for making glass; which, though exported in great quantities, was found to be inexhaustible. Strabo says, the whole of the coast from Tyre to Ptolemais has a sand fit for making glass; but that the sand of the rivulet Belus and its neighbourhood is a better sort; and here, according to Pliny, the making of glass was first discovered.

BELZIG, a town, under mediate vassalage in Saxony, with a seat and voice at the provincial diets. Here is a citadel and superintendancy; and in 1750 it suffered greatly by fire.

BEMBEA, a province of the kingdom of Angola in Africa. It is divided into Higher and Lower; and extends on one side along the sea, and on the other divides Angola from the foreign states on the south. The country is large, populous, and abounding with cattle; with the fat of which the inhabitants anoint their heads and bodies, and clothe themselves with their hides coarsely dressed. They are addicted to the same idolatrous superstitions with the rest of the natives, but speak a quite different language. The province is watered by a river called Lutano, or San Francisco, which abounds with crocodiles, sea-horses, and monstrous serpents, that do a great deal of mischief.

BEMISTER, a market-town of Dorsetshire, 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 120 W. of London. Its two prebends, Bemista Prima and Bemista Secunda, are in the gift of the bishop of Salisbury. Lat. 50, 45, N. Long. 2, 50, W.

BEMPER, a chain of mountains, in Asia, which divides India from Tartary.

BEMPOSTA, a little place belonging to Miranda district, and province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal. In it is one parish, containing 400 souls. To its district belong four parishes. Of the same name is another small place, in the district of Castello-Branco, belonging to the province of Beira, in the same kingdom.

BEM-VIVER, a district of Porto, belonging to Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal. It contains 16 parishes.

BENATCK, or **BENATKY**, a small town and citadel on the river Iser, in the Circle of Bunzlau. It belongs to the count of Klenau, and was the residence of the celebrated Tycho Brahe.

BENAVARRI, or **BENHUABEI**, a valley belonging to the earldom of Ribagorza, among the Pyrennees,

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Pyrennees, and province of Aragon, in Spain. Of the same name is a little town, the principal of all the rest, where is plenty of provisions, 26 miles N. of Belaguer, in Catalonia. Lat. 42, 5, N. Long. 0, 10, E.

BENAVENTO, a town belonging to the audience of Aviz, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains upwards of 2100 inhabitants, and has a district of two parishes. Another town of the same name belongs to Leon, in Spain. It lies on the river Elsa, 40 miles south of the city of Leon. Lat. 42, 10, N. Long. 6, 5, W.

BENAVILLA, a mean place belonging to the audience of Aviz, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal.

BENBECULA, one of the western islands of Scotland, two miles north of South-Uist, and between it and North-Uist. It is parted from both by sandy channels, which at ebb are not above knee-deep, but navigable by boats at time of flood. To the east of these channels lie several islands, dangerous to sea-faring people. Benbecula is three miles from north to south, and the same from east to west, and about ten miles in circuit. On its east side is a harbour or bay for small vessels that sometimes catch herrings. Here are several fresh-water loughs or lakes, well stocked with fish and fowl; and the ruins of ancient forts or castles. The east side is all arable land, though a thin and sandy soil. On the west side they take abundance of salmon. Here are many little chapels, and in the Romish times they had a nunnery in this island. The inhabitants are Papists, and mostly Macdonalds, the proprietor being of that name.

BENCOOLEN, a town and fort belonging to the English East-India company, on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia: whence large quantities of pepper, the produce of the neighbouring country, are imported into Europe. The first fort the English built here in 1690, about five years after their first settlement, they called York-fort, where is a convenient river on its north-west side, for bringing the pepper; only there is a dangerous bar at the mouth of the river. The road formed by Rat-island and the land-point of Sillebar, is inconvenient, ships in it being violently tossed during the south-west monsoons. This place, almost two miles in circuit, is known at sea by a high slender mountain which rises in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar-loaf. The town being unhealthy, as standing on a stinking morass, in 1719 the company built a fort three miles farther, on an eminence; a more salubrious and defensible spot, and called it Fort Marlborough. Through the ignorant pride and indiscretion of the governors generally sent thither, the natives have been so provoked, that several attempts have been made by them to drive the English facto-

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ry from thence; particularly in the last-mentioned year, before the fort was quite finished, they set fire to it and the town, massacred a great part of the garrison, the governor and the remainder embarking for Batavia, and leaving every thing behind them. But in a year after matters being accommodated, the English factory were permitted to return and carry on their trade as before. About a quarter of a mile from the sea stands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on posts. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody and the air unwholesome, the mountains being continually covered with thick heavy clouds that produce lightning, thunder and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; and indeed provisions of all kinds, except fruit, are pretty scarce. The pepper brought hither comes from the territories of two Rajahs; the one residing at Single-demon, at the bottom of a bay 10 or 12 miles to the north; and the other at Busar, 10 miles to the east, but they have houses here. The English pay them half a dollar custom for every 560 pounds of pepper, as they do for every such quantity to the owner ten Spanish dollars, weighing each seventeen penny-weights and twelve grains. The natives of Bencoolen build their houses on bamboo-pillars; the Chinese, Portuguese, and English having separate quarters, after the manner of their respective countries; the last of these building them with timber, not for want of brick or stone, but by reason of the frequent earthquakes which happen here. Bencoolen lies in Lat. 4, 5, S. Long. 101, 5, E.

BENDER, a name given it by the Turks, which signifies a pass. It is a town of Bessarabia, or Budjack Tartary, in European Turkey, delivered up to them by a prince of Moldavia; and is a Turkish fortress or frontier, upon the Neister, and formerly called Tigine. Its commandant is a basha. To Bender Charles XII. of Sweden retreated, after his defeat at Pultowa, by the Russians, in 1709; and here he was subsisted several years by the Turks, till, refusing to quit their territories, they attacked him; and then being taken prisoner, he was removed to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he continued another year, till he returned to his own dominions. It lies 100 north-west of Bielgorod, and above 390 miles north of Constantinople. Lat. 46, 40, N. Long. 29, 0, E.

BENDER-BAKEL, is a sea-port town in the same province, &c. as the foregoing.

BENDERDELEM, or **BANDAR-DILLON**, a town of Faristan, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia, it is a large place, on the sea-coast, with wide plains in its neighbourhood, which produce plenty of wheat and barley, besides good pasture.

BENDERICK, or **BENDER-REGH**, i. e. Sandy-port, a small town of the last-mentioned province,

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vince, upon the Persian gulph, where it runs into a long, narrow, and winding channel, but not deep. Most of the houses and the walls round them are made of mats; though some are of bricks baked in the sun. Most of its inhabitants are Arabs, who all speak Arabic and Persian. The soil around it is sandy, and the water they drink is fetched from a well a good way off. Here a great deal of corn from the adjacent valleys, is shipped for Bahara and Basora, whence they have their dates.

BENDERMASSEN, a town of the island of Borneo in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It has a good harbour; and stands in E Long. 113, 50. S. Lat. 2, 40.

BENDORF, a borough seated at the conflux of the Sayn with the Rhine, in the county of Sayn, inhabited both by Catholics and Lutherans, who have the free exercise of their religion. Till 1744 the town was held in common with Sayn-Hachenberg.

BENE, a strong place in a district belonging to the city of Mondovi, and principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy.

BENEDETTI, a villa near the Potta di S. Pancratio at Rome; the walls of which, both inside and out, are covered with proverbs and moral sentences, directed against the fair sex.

BENEDITTO, or **BENDITTO**, (St.) a town of the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, on the south side of the Po, where is a Benedictine abbey, inferior to no monastery in Italy for riches and splendour.

BENE-JAAKAN (mentioned Numb. xxxiii. 31, 32.) an encampment of the Israelites between Moseroth and Hor-hagiogad; which name signifies the Children of Jaakan. The word Beeroth (mentioned in Deuteronomy x. 6. but not in Numbers) denotes the particular place among the children of Jaakan where they encamped. The word is indeed rendered in all the old versions as well as ours as a proper name; but it may be taken appellatively to denote Wells; and so imports that the Israelites pitched by the Wells belonging to the children of Jaakan: and this is the more probable, if we consider of what value Wells or water were in those desert places.

BENENDEN, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the University of Oxford. At this place is also an annual fair on May 15, for horses and cattle.

BENESCHAU, an open town in the Prussian part of Troppau, belonging to baron Zuana, and formerly had a silver mine in its neighbourhood.

BENESSOW, a town belonging the count of Wittby, in the Circle of Kaurzim, holding fairs.

BENESSOW, **BENSEN**, or **PANZEN**, a small town belonging to the counts of Clary and Thun, in the Circle of Leutmaritz, and in which the best paper in all Bohemia is made.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, seated on the

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western shore of the Nile, and remarkable for its hemp and flax. E. Long. 31, 0. N. Lat. 29, 10.

BENEVENTE, a town of the province of Leon in Spain, seated on the river Elsa, in W. Long. 5, 5. N. Lat. 42, 4.

BENEVENT, or **BENEVENTO**, a duchy in the Further Principate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, erected in 571 by the Longobardi, in favour of their countryman Soto, and was at that time more considerable than the duchies of Spoleto and Friuli, reaching farther north than the kingdom of Naples. It was without interruption subject to the Frank and German emperors and kings, but mostly with dukes and regents of its own, till the year 1053, when the emperor Henry III. surnamed the Black, gave it up to Pope Leo IX. under certain limitations. Its capital of the same name is situated at the confluence of the rivers Sabato and Calore, here forming the Volturno, in a fruitful country. It is fortified, and the see of an archbishop. It was anciently called Maleventum; but upon the Romans sending a colony thither, it was called Beneventum. The duchy and town are still subject to the Pope. In the year 1688 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake; when the archbishop (afterwards Pope Benedict XIII.) was dug alive out of the ruins, having been providentially preserved by an incurvated beam which fell over him, and so kept off the ruins from crushing him to death. Upon his promotion to the papal chair, he rebuilt the city. It lies 34 miles north-east of Naples, and 130 south-east of Rome. Lat. 41, 15. N. Long. 15, 30, E.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Samnites, formerly called Maleventum from the unwholesomeness of the wind, and under that appellation it is mentioned by Livy; but after a Roman colony was led thither in the 485th year of the city, it came to have the name of Beneventum, as a more auspicious title. It is mentioned by Horace as an ancient city, said to have been built by Diomedes before the Trojan war. Now Benevento.

BENFIELD, a little town belonging to a bailiwick of the same name, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name, now subject to France. It is situated on the Ill, and was once a fortified place, 15 miles south of Strasburgh. Lat. 48, 25. N. Long. 7, 30, E.

BENFLEET, a large village, in the marsh-lands of Essex. At South Benfleet a fair is kept annually on the 24th of August, for toys.

BENGAL, a vast country of Asia, bounded by the kingdom of Asham and Arracan on the east; by several provinces belonging to the Great Mogul, on the west; by frightful rocks on the north; and by the sea on the south. It extends on both sides

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the Ganges, which rises from different sources in Thibet; and, after several windings through Caucasus, penetrates into India, across the mountains on its frontier. This river, after having formed in its course a great number of large, fertile, and well peopled islands, discharges itself into the sea, by several mouths, of which only two are known and frequented.

Towards the source of this river, was formerly a city called Pallibothra. Its antiquity was so great, that Diodorus Siculus makes no scruple of assuring us, that it was built by that Hercules to whom the Greeks ascribed all the great and surprising actions which had been performed in the world. In Pliny's time its opulence was celebrated through the whole universe; and it was looked upon as the general mart for the people inhabiting both sides of the river that washed its walls.

The history of the revolutions that have happened in Bengal is intermixed with so many fables that it does not deserve our attention. All we can discover is that the extent of this empire has been sometimes greater, and sometimes less; that it has had fortunate and unfortunate periods; and that it has alternately been formed into one single kingdom, or divided into several independent states. It was under the dominion of one master, when a more powerful tyrant, Akbar, grandfather of Aurenzebe, undertook the conquest of it; which was begun in 1590, and completed in 1595. Since this era Bengal has always acknowledged the Mogul for its sovereign. At first, the governor to whom the administration of it was intrusted, held his court at Rajah-Mahul, but afterwards removed it to Dacca. Ever since the year 1718, it has been fixed at Muxadavad, a large inland town two leagues distant from Cassimbuzar. There are several nabobs and rajahs subordinate to this viceroy, who is called subah.

This important post was occupied for a long time by the sons of the Great Mogul, but they so frequently misemployed the forces and treasure at their disposal, to raise disturbances in the empire, that it was thought proper to commit that province to men who had less influence, and were more dependent. True it is, the new governors gave no alarm to the court of Delhi; but they were far from being punctual in remitting the tribute they collected to the royal treasury. These abuses gained farther ground after the expedition of Kouli Kan; and matters were carried so far, that the emperor, who was unable to pay the Marattas what he owed them, authorised them, in 1740, to collect it in Bengal themselves. These banditti, to the number of 200,000, divided themselves into three armies, ravaged this fine country for ten years together, and did not leave it till they had extorted immense sums.

During all these commotions, despotic government, which unhappily prevails all over India, maintained its influence in Bengal; the small district of Bissenpour excepted, which had preserved, and still continues to preserve, its independence. See BISENPOUR.

Though the rest of Bengal is far from enjoying the same happiness, it is nevertheless the richest and most populous province in the whole empire. Besides its own consumption, which is necessarily considerable, its exports are immense. One part of its merchandize is carried into the inland country. Thibet takes off a quantity of its cottons, besides some iron, and cloths of European manufacture. The inhabitants of those mountains fetch them from Patna themselves, and give musk and rhubarb in exchange. But the trade of Thibet is nothing in comparison of that which Bengal carries on with Agra, Delhi, and the provinces adjacent to those superb capitals, in salt, sugar, opium, silk, silk-stuffs, and an infinite quantity of cottons, and particularly muslins. These articles, taken together, amounted formerly to more than 1,750,000*l.* a year. So considerable a sum was not conveyed to the banks of the Ganges; but it was the means of retaining one nearly equal, which must have issued from thence to pay the duties, or for other purposes. Since the viceroys of the mogul have made themselves nearly independent, and send him no revenues but such as they choose to allow him, the luxury of the court is greatly abated, and the trade we have been speaking of is no longer so considerable.

The maritime trade of Bengal, managed by the natives of the country, has not suffered the same diminution, nor was it ever so extensive as the other. It may be divided into two branches, of which Catek is in possession of the greater part.

Catek is a district of some extent, a little below the most western mouth of the Ganges. Balasore, situated upon a navigable river, serves it for a port. The navigation to the Maldives, which the English and French have been obliged to abandon on account of the climate, is carried on entirely from this road. Here they load their vessels with rice, coarse cottons, and some silk-stuffs, for these islands; and receive cowries in exchange, which are used for money in Bengal, and are sold to the Europeans.

The inhabitants of Catek, and some other people of the Lower Ganges, maintain a considerable correspondence with the country of Asham. This kingdom, which is thought to have formerly made a part of Bengal, and is only divided from it by a river that falls into the Ganges, deserves to be better known, if what is asserted here be true, that gun-powder has been discovered there, and that it was communicated from Asham to Pegu, and from Pegu

Pegu to China. Its gold, silver, iron, and lead mines, would have added to its fame, if they had been properly worked. In the midst of these riches, which were of very little service to this kingdom, salt was an article of which the inhabitants were so much in want, that they were reduced to the expedient of procuring it from a decoction of certain plants.

In the beginning of the present century, some Bramins of Bengal carried their superstitions to Asham, where the people were so happy as to be guided solely by the dictates of natural religion. The priests persuaded them, that it would be more agreeable to Brama if they substituted the pure and wholesome salt of the sea to that which they used. The sovereign consented to this, on condition that the exclusive trade should be in his hands; that it should only be brought by the people of Bengal; and that the boats laden with it should stop at the frontiers of his dominions. Thus have all these false religions been introduced by the influence and for the advantage of the priests who teach, and of the kings who admit, them. Since this arrangement has taken place, 40 vessels from 500 to 600 tons-burden each are annually sent from the Ganges to Asham laden with salt, which yields 200 per cent. profit. They receive in payment a small quantity of gold and silver, ivory, musk, eagle-wood, gum-lac, and a large quantity of silk. Excepting these two branches of maritime trade, which, for particular reasons, have been confined to the natives of the country, all the rest of the vessels sent from the Ganges to the different sea-ports of India belong to the Europeans, and are built at Pegu.

A still more considerable branch of commerce, which the Europeans at Bengal carry on with the rest of India, is that of opium. Patna, situated on the Upper Ganges, is the most celebrated place in the world for the cultivation of opium. The fields are covered with it. Besides what is carried into the inland parts, there are annually 3000 or 4000 chests exported, each weighing 300 pounds. It sells upon the spot at the rate of between 24 and 25*l.* a chest on an average. This opium is not purified like that of Syria and Persia, which we make use of in Europe; it is only a paste that has undergone no preparation, and has not a tenth part of the virtue of purified opium.

The Dutch send rice and sugar from their settlements to the coast of Coromandel; for which they are paid in specie, unless they have the good fortune to meet with some foreign merchandise at a cheap rate. They send out one or two vessels laden with rice, cottons, and silk: the rice is sold in Ceylon, the cottons at Malabar, and the silk at Sarat; from whence they bring back cotton, which is usefully employed in the coarser manufactures of

Bengal. Two or three ships laden with rice, gum-lac, and cotton stuffs, are sent to Bassora; and return with dried fruits, rose-water, and a quantity of gold. The rich merchandise carried to Arabia is paid for entirely in gold and silver. The trade of the Ganges with the other sea-ports of India brings 1,225,000*l.* annually into Bengal. Though this trade passes through the hands of the Europeans, and is carried on under their protection, it is not entirely on their own account. The Moguls, indeed, who are usually satisfied with the places they hold under the government, have seldom any concern in these expeditions; but the Armenians, who, since the revolutions in Persia, are settled upon the banks of the Ganges, to which they formerly only made voyages, readily throw their capitals into this trade. The Indians employ still larger sums in it. The impossibility of enjoying their fortunes under an oppressive government does not deter the natives of this country from labouring incessantly to increase them. As they would run too great a risk by engaging openly in trade, they are obliged to have recourse to clandestine methods. As soon as an European arrives, the Gentoos, who know mankind better than is commonly supposed, study his character; and, if they find him frugal, active, and well informed, offer to act as his brokers and cashiers, and lend or procure him money upon bottomry, or at interest. This interest, which is usually 9 per cent. at least, is higher when he is under a necessity of borrowing of the Cheyks.

These Cheyks are a powerful family of Indians, who have, time immemorial, inhabited the banks of the Ganges. Their riches have long ago procured them the management of the bank belonging to the court, the farming of the public revenue, and the direction of the money, which they coin afresh every year in order to receive annually the benefit arising from the mint. By uniting so many advantages, they are enabled to lend the government 1,750,000*l.* 2,625,000*l.* or even 4,375,000*l.* at a time. When the government finds it impossible to refund the money, they are allowed to indemnify themselves by oppressing the people. That so prodigious a capital should be preserved in the center of tyranny, and in the midst of revolutions, appears incredible. It is not possible to conceive how such a structure could be raised, much less how it could be supported for so long a time. To explain the mystery, it must be observed, that this family has always maintained a superior influence at the court of Delhi; that the nabobs and rājahs in Bengal are dependent upon it; that those who are about the person of the subah have constantly been its creatures; and that the subah himself has been maintained or dethroned by the intrigues of this family. To this we may add, that the different branches of it, and the wealth belong-

ing to them, being dispersed, it has never been possible to ruin above one half of the family at a time, which would still have left them more resources than were necessary to enable them to pursue their revenge to the utmost. The Europeans who frequent the Ganges have not been sufficiently alarmed at this despotism, which ought to have prevented them from submitting to a dependence upon the Cheyks. They have fallen into the snare, by borrowing considerable sums of these avaritious financiers, apparently at 6, but in reality at 13 per cent. if we take into the account the difference between the money that is lent them, and that in which they are obliged to make their payments. The engagements entered into by the French and Dutch Companies have been kept within some bounds; but those of the English Company have been unlimited. In 1755 they were indebted to the Cheyks about 1,225,000l.

Such is the conduct of this considerable set of men, who are sole managers of the European trade at Bengal. The Portuguese, who first frequented this rich country, had the wisdom to establish themselves at Chatigan, a port situated upon the frontier of Arracan, not far from the most eastern branch of the Ganges. The Dutch, who, without incurring the resentment of an enemy at that time so formidable, were desirous of sharing in their good fortune, were engaged in searching for a port which, without obstructing their plan, would expose them the least to hostilities. In 1603 their attention was directed to Balasore; and all the companies, rather through imitation than in consequence of any well concerted schemes, followed their example. Experience taught them the propriety of fixing as near as possible to the markets from whence they had their merchandize; and they sailed up that branch of the Ganges which, separating itself from the main river at Mourcha above Cassimbuzar, falls into the sea near Balasore under the name of the river Hughly. The government of the country permitted them to erect warehouses wherever there were plenty of manufactures, and to fortify themselves upon this river.

The first town that is met with in passing up the river is Calcutta, the principal settlement of the English Company. See CALCUTTA.

Six leagues higher is situated Frederic Nagore, founded by the Danes in 1756, in order to supply the place of an ancient settlement where they could not maintain their ground. This new establishment has not yet acquired any importance, and there is all the reason imaginable to believe that it will never become considerable. Two leagues and an half higher, lies Chandernagore, a settlement belonging to the French. At the distance of a mile from Chandernagore, is Chinsura, better known by the name of Dougli, being near the suburbs of that

anciently renowned city. The Dutch have no other possessions there, but merely their fort; the territory round it depending on the government of the country, which hath frequently made it feel its power by its extortions. Another inconvenience attending this settlement is a sand-bank that prevents ships from coming up to it: they proceed no farther than Tulta, which is 20 miles below Calcutta; and this of course occasions an additional expence to the government.

The Portuguese had formerly made Bandel, which is 80 leagues from the mouth of the Ganges, and a quarter of a league above the Hughly, the principal seat of their commerce. Their flag is still displayed, and there are a few unhappy wretches remaining there, who have forgotten their country after having been forgotten by it. This factory has no other employment than that of supplying the Moors and the Dutch with mistresses. The exports from Bengal to Europe consist of musk, gum-lac, nicaragua wood, pepper, cowries, and some other articles of less importance brought thither from other places. Those that are the immediate produce of the country are borax, salt-petre, silk-stuffs, muslins, and several different sorts of cottons.

It would be a tedious and useless task to enumerate all the places where ticken, and cottons, fit for table linen or intended to be worn, plain, painted, or printed, are manufactured. It will be sufficient to refer to Dacca, which may be looked upon as the general mart of Bengal, where the greatest variety of finest cottons are to be met with, and in the greatest abundance. See Dacca.

The sum total of the purchases made in Bengal by the European nations amounted, a few years ago, to no more than 870,000l. One third of this sum was paid in iron, lead, copper, woollens, and Dutch spices: the remainder was discharged in money. Since the English have made themselves masters of this rich country, its exports have been increased, and its imports diminished, because the conquerors have carried away a greater quantity of merchandize, and pay for it out of the revenues they receive from the country. There is reason to believe, that this revolution in the trade of Bengal has not arrived at its crisis, and that sooner or later it will be attended with more important consequences and effects.

The conquest of Bengal by the British, which we are now to relate, is an event scarce less remarkable for its splendour and importance than for the peculiarity of the circumstances that gave it birth; circumstances which, far from promising to open such a field of glory and power, seemed to threaten them with the most fatal reverse of fortune.

A pernicious custom had for some time prevailed in this part of Asia. The governors of all the European

ropean settlements took upon them to grant an asylum to such of the natives of the country as were afraid of oppression or punishment. As they received very considerable sums in return for their protection, they overlooked the danger to which the interests of their principals were exposed by this proceeding. One of the chief officers of Bengal, who was apprised of this resource, took refuge among the English at Calcutta, to avoid the punishment due to his treachery. He was taken under their protection. The subah, justly irritated, put himself at the head of his army, attacked the place, and took it. He put the garrison into a close dungeon, where they were suffocated in the space of 12 hours. Three and twenty of them only remained alive. These wretched people offered large sums to the keeper of their prison, to prevail upon him to get their deplorable situation represented to the prince. Their cries and lamentations were sufficient informations to the people, who were touched with compassion; but no one would venture to address the despotic monarch upon the subject. The expiring English were told that he was asleep, and there was not, perhaps, a single person in Bengal who thought that the tyrant's slumbers should be interrupted for one moment, even to preserve the lives of 150 unfortunate men.

Admiral Watson, who was just arrived in India with his Squadron, and Colonel Clive who had so remarkably distinguished himself in the war of the Carnatic, did not delay to avenge the cause of their country. They got together the English who had been dispersed, and were flying from place to place; they went up the Ganges in the month of December 1756, retook Calcutta, made themselves masters of several other places, and gained a complete victory over the subah.

Such a rapid and extensive success becomes in a manner inconceivable, when we consider that it was only with a body of 500 men that the British were to stand against the whole force of Bengal. But if their superiority was partly owing to their better discipline, and to other evident advantages that the Europeans have in battle over the Indian powers; the ambition of eastern chiefs, the avarice of their ministers, and the nature of a government whose only springs are fear and present interest, were of still more effectual service to them: they had experience enough to take advantage of the concurrence of these several circumstances in their first as well as in every succeeding enterprize. The subah was detested by all his own people, as tyrants generally are; the principal officers sold their interest to the English; he was betrayed at the head of his army, the greatest part of which refused to engage; and he himself fell into the hands of his enemies, who caused him to be strangled in prison.

They disposed of the subahship in favour of Jassier Ally Khan, the ring-leader of the conspiracy; who ceded to the Company some provinces, with a grant of every privilege, exemption, and favour, to which they could have any pretension. But soon growing weary of the yoke he had brought upon himself, he was secretly looking out for means to get rid of it. His designs were discovered, and he was confined in the center of his own capital.

Cosim Ally Khan, his nephew, was proclaimed in his stead. He had purchased that usurpation with an immense sum of money. But he did not enjoy it long. Impatient of the yoke, as his predecessor had been, he gave some tokens of his disposition, and refused to submit to the laws the Company imposed upon him. Upon this the war broke out again. The same Jassier Ally Khan, whom the English kept in confinement, was again proclaimed subah of Bengal. They marched against Cosim Ally Khan. His general officers were corrupted: he was betrayed, and entirely defeated: too happy, that, whilst he lost his dignity, he still preserved the immense treasures he had amassed.

Notwithstanding this revolution, Cosim Ally did not drop his hopes of vengeance. Full of resentment, and loaded with treasure, he set out for the nabob of Bennares, chief vizier in the mogul's empire. He and all the neighbouring princes united in opposition to the common enemy, who threatened them all equally. But now the contest lay no longer between them and a handful of Europeans just arrived from the coast of Coromandel; they were to engage with the whole strength of Bengal, of which the British were masters. Elated with their successes, they did not wait to be attacked: they set out directly, and made head against so formidable a league; marching on with all the confidence which Clive could inspire, a leader whose name seemed to have become the pledge of conquest. However, Clive did not care to hazard any thing. Part of the campaign was spent in negotiations; but in time the treasures which the English had already drawn from Bengal, served to ensure them new conquests. The heads of the Indian army were corrupted; and when the nabob of Bennares was desirous of coming to action he was obliged to fly with his men without ever being able to engage.

By this victory, the country of Bennares fell into the hands of the British: and it seemed as if nothing could hinder them from annexing this sovereignty to that of Bengal: but, either from moderation, or prudence, they were content to levy 8,000,000*l.* by contribution: and they offered peace to the nabob on conditions which would render him incapable of doing them any hurt; but such as they were, he most readily agreed to them, that he might regain the

the possession of his own provinces. In the midst of these calamities, Cossim Ally still found means to preserve part of his treasures, and retired to the Cheyks, a people situated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, from whence he made an attempt to procure some allies, and to raise up a body of enemies to oppose the British.

While matters were thus circumstanced in Bengal, the mogul having been driven out of Delhi by the Pattans, by whom his son had been set up in his room, was wandering from one province to another in search of a place of refuge in his own territories, and requesting succour from his own vassals, but without success. Abandoned by his subjects, betrayed by his allies, without support, and without any army, he was allured by the power of the English, and implored their protection: they promised to conduct him to Delhi, and re-establish him on his throne; but they insisted that he should previously cede to them the absolute sovereignty over Bengal. This cession was made by an authentic act, and attended with all the formalities usually practised throughout the Mogul empire.

The English, possessed of this title, which was to give a kind of legitimacy to their usurpation, at least in the eyes of the vulgar, soon forgot the promises they had made. They gave the mogul to understand, that particular circumstances would not suffer them to be concerned in such an enterprise; that some better opportunity was to be hoped for; and to make up for all his losses, they assigned him a pension of 262,500*l.* with the revenue of Illahabad, and Sha Ichuanabad or Delhi; upon which that unfortunate prince was reduced to subsist himself in one of the principal towns of the province of Bennesar, where he had taken up his residence. Thus the Mogul empire comes to be shared between two governing powers, one of which is acknowledged in the several districts of India where the English Company has any establishments and authority; the other in such provinces as border on Delhi, and in those parts to which the influence of that Company does not extend.

The British, thus become sovereigns of Bengal, have thought it incumbent on them to keep up the shadow of ancient forms, in a country where they have the lead, and, perhaps, the only power that is likely to be secure and lasting. They govern the kingdom still under the name of a subah, who is of their nomination and in their pay, and seems to give his own orders. It is from him that all public acts seem to proceed and issue, though the decrees are in fact the result of the deliberations of the council at Calcutta; so that the people, notwithstanding their change of masters, have for a considerable time been induced to believe that they still submitted but to the same yoke.

If we should wish to know the amount of the public revenues of Bengal, we shall find, that at the period of its conquest it was equal to 3,500,000*l.* The outgoings for the government of the province, were stated at the sum of 1,797,750*l.*; 262,500*l.* were agreed to be given to the Mogul, and 131,250*l.* to the nabob; so that the remainder to the Company was 1,312,500*l.* Their purchases in the different marts of India would absorb a great part of this sum; but still it has been thought there must after all remain a surplus of several millions to be carried into Great-Britain.

This new arrangement of matters, without having wrought any sensible change in the exterior form of the English company, has essentially changed their object. They are no longer a trading body; they are a territorial power, which farm out their revenues in aid of a commerce that formerly was their sole existence, and which, notwithstanding the extension it has received, is no more than an additional object in the various combinations of their present real grandeur. The arrangements intended to give stability to a situation so prosperous are, perhaps, the most reasonable that can be. Britain has at present in India an establishment to the amount of 9800 European troops, and 54,000 sipahis well armed and well disciplined. Three thousand of these Europeans and 25,000 sipahis are dispersed along the borders of the Ganges.

The most considerable body of these troops has been stationed in Bennesar, once the source of Indian science, and still the most famous academy of these rich countries, where European avarice pays no regard to any thing. This situation is chosen, because it appeared favourable for stopping the progress of those warlike people who might descend from the mountains of the north; and in case of attack, the maintaining of a war in a foreign territory would be less ruinous than in the countries of which the Company is to receive the revenues. On the south, as far as has been found practicable, they have occupied the narrow passes by which an enterprising and active adversary might attempt to penetrate into the province. Dacca, which is in the centre of it, has under its walls a considerable force always ready to march wherever their presence may be necessary. All the nabobs and rajahs who are dependent on the subah of Bengal are disarmed, surrounded by spies, in order to discover their conspiracies, and by troops to render them ineffectual.

The English company till these latter times had always held a conduct superior to that of the other settlements. Their agents, their factors, were well chosen. The most part of them were young men of good families, already instructed in the rudiments of commerce, and who were not afraid, when the service of their country called upon them, to cross those

those immense seas which Britain considers but as a part of her empire. The Company had generally taken their commerce in a great point of view, and had always carried it on like an association of true politicians as well as a body of merchants. Upon the whole, their planters, merchants, and soldiers, had retained more honesty, more regularity, and more firmness, than those of the other nations.

Who would ever have imagined that this same Company, by a sudden alteration of conduct and change of system, could possibly make the people of Bengal regret the despotism of their ancient masters? that fatal revolution has been but too sudden and too real. A settled plan of tyranny has taken the place of authority occasionally exerted. The exactions are become general and fixed, the oppression continual and absolute. The destructive arts of monopolies are carried to perfection, and new ones have been invented. In a word, the Company have tainted and corrupted the public sources of confidence and happiness.

Under the government of the Mogul emperors, the subahs, who had the care of the revenues, were, from the nature of the business, obliged to leave the receipt of them to the nabobs, poligars, and Jemin-dars, who were a sort of under-secURITY to other Indians, and these still to others; so that the produce of the lands passed on, and was partly sunk amidst a multitude of intermediate hands, before it came into the coffers of the subah, who, on his part, delivered but a very small portion of it to the emperor. This administration, faulty in many respects, had in it one favourable circumstance for the people, that the farmers never being changed, the rent of the farms remained always the same; because the least increase, as it disturbed the whole chain of advantage which every one received in his turn, would infallibly have occasioned a revolt; a terrible resource, but the only one left in favour of humanity in countries groaning under the oppressions of despotic rulers.

It is probable that in the midst of these regulations there were many injuries and partial distresses. But, at least, as the receipt of the public monies was made upon a fixed and moderate assessment, emulation was not wholly extinguished. The cultivators of land, being sure of laying up the produce of their harvest after paying with exactness the rate of their farm, assisted the natural goodness of the soil with their labour; the weavers, masters of the price of their works, being at liberty to make choice of the buyer which best suited them, exerted themselves in extending and improving their manufactures. Both the one and the other, having no anxiety with regard to their subsistence, yielded with satisfaction to the most delightful inclinations of nature, or the prevailing propensity of these climates; and beheld in the increase of their family

nothing more than the means of augmenting their riches. Such are evidently the reasons why industry, agriculture, and population, have been carried to such a height in the province of Bengal. One would think they might still be carried farther under the government of a free people, friends to humanity; but the thirst of money, the most tormenting, the most cruel of all passions, has given rise to a pernicious and destructive government.

The English, become sovereigns of Bengal, not content to receive the revenues on the same footing as the ancient subahs, have been desirous at once to augment the produce of the farms, and to appropriate to themselves the rents. To accomplish both these objects, they are become the farmers to their own subah, that is, to a slave on whom they have just conferred that empty title, the more securely to impose upon the people. The consequence of this new plan has been to pillage the farmers, in order to substitute in their room the Company's agents. They have also monopolized the sale of salt, tobacco, and betel, articles of immediate necessity in those countries; but they have done this under the name, and apparently on the account, of the subah. They have gone still farther, and have obliged the very same subah to establish in their favour an exclusive privilege for the sale of cotton brought from any other province, in order to raise it to an exorbitant price. They have augmented the duties, and to conclude all, have obtained an edict, which has been published, to forbid all Europeans, except the English, from trading freely in the interior parts of Bengal.

When we reflect on this cruel prohibition, it seems as if it had been contrived only to deprive of every power of mischief that unfortunate country, whose prosperity, for their own interest, ought to be the only object of the English company. Besides, it is easy to see, that the avarice of the members of the council at Calcutta has dictated that shameful law. Their design was to ensure to themselves the produce of all the manufactures, in order to compel the merchants of other nations, who chose to trade from one part of India to another, to purchase these articles of them at an exorbitant price, or to renounce their undertakings.

But still in the midst of this overbearing conduct, so contrary to the advantage of their constituents, these treacherous agents have attempted to disguise themselves under the mask of zeal. They have pretended that they were under the necessity of exporting to England a quantity of merchandise proportioned to the extent of her commerce, the competition of private traders was prejudicial to the purchases of the company.

Under the same pretence, and in order to extend this exclusion to the foreign settlements while they appear to respect their rights, they have of late years

ordered more merchandise than Bengal could furnish. At the same time the weavers have been forbidden to work for other nations until the English orders were completed. Thus the workmen, not being any longer at liberty to choose among the several purchasers, have been forced to deliver the fruits of their labour at any price they could get for them.

If to the picture of public distresses we were to add that of private extortions, we should find the agents of the Company, almost every where exacting their tribute with extreme rigour, and raising contributions for them with the utmost cruelty. We should see them carrying a kind of inquisition into every family, and sitting in judgment upon every fortune; robbing indiscriminately the artisan and the labourer; imputing it as a crime that he is not sufficiently rich, and punishing him accordingly. We should view them selling their favour and their credit, as well to oppress the innocent as to screen the guilty. We should find, in consequence of these irregularities, despair seizing every heart, and an universal dejection getting the better of every mind, and uniting to put a stop to the progress and activity of commerce, agriculture, and population.

It will be thought, without doubt, after these details, it was impossible that Bengal should have fresh evils to dread. But, however, as if the elements, in league with mankind, had intended to bring all at once upon the same people, every calamity that by turns lays waste the universe, a drought, of which there had never been an instance in those climates, came upon them, and prepared the way for a most dreadful famine in a country of all the most fertile.

In Bengal they have two harvests; one in April, the other in October. The first called the little harvest, consists of the smaller grain; the second, styled the grand harvest, is singly of rice. The rains which commence regularly in the month of August, and end in the middle of October, are the occasion of these different productions; and it was by a drought which happened in 1769, at the season when the rains are expected, that there was a failure in the great harvest of 1769, and the less harvest of 1770. It is true, that the rice on the higher grounds did not suffer greatly by this disturbance of the seasons; but there was far from a sufficient quantity for the nourishment of the inhabitants of the country: add to which, the English, who were engaged before-hand to take proper care of their subsistence, as well as of the sipahis belonging to them, did not fail to keep locked up in their magazines a part of the grain, though the harvest was insufficient.

They have been accused of having made a very bad use of that necessary foresight, in order to carry on

the most odious and criminal of all monopolies. It may be true, that such an infamous method of acquiring riches may have tempted some individuals; but that the chief agents of the Company, that the council of Calcutta, could have adopted and ordered such a destructive scheme; that, to gain a few millions of rupees, the council should coolly have devoted to destruction several millions of their fellow-creatures, and by the most cruel means; this is a circumstance we never can give credit to. We even venture to pronounce it impossible; because such wickedness could never enter at once into the minds and hearts of a set of men, whose business it is to deliberate and act for the good of others.

But still this scourge did not fail to make itself felt throughout the extent of Bengal. Rice, which is commonly sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for three pounds, was gradually raised till it came so high as to be sold at 2d. per pound, and it was even up to about 3d.; neither indeed was there any to be found, except in such places where the Europeans had taken care to collect it for their own use.

The unhappy Indians were every day perishing by thousands under this want of sustenance, without any means of help, and without any resource, not being able to procure themselves the least nourishment. They were to be seen in their villages, along the public ways, in the midst of our European colonies, pale, meagre, fainting, emaciated, consumed by famine; some stretched on the ground in expectation of dying, others scarce able to drag themselves on to seek for any nutriment, and throwing themselves at the feet of the Europeans, entreating them to take them in as their slaves.

To this description, which makes humanity shudder, let us add other objects equally shocking; let imagination enlarge upon them, if possible; let us represent to ourselves infants deserted, some expiring on the breast of their mothers; every where the dying and the dead mingled together; on all sides the groans of sorrow and the tears of despair; and we shall then have some faint idea of the horrible spectacle Bengal presented for the space of six weeks.

During this whole time the Ganges was covered with carcases; the fields and highways were choked up with them; infectious vapours filled the air, and diseases multiplied; and one evil succeeding another, it was likely to happen, that the plague might have carried off the remainder of the inhabitants of that unfortunate kingdom. It appears, by calculations pretty generally acknowledged, that the famine carried off a fourth part, that is to say, about 3,000,000.

But it is still more remarkable, and serves to characterize the gentleness, or rather the indolence as well moral as natural, of the natives, that amidst this terrible distress, such a multitude of human creatures,

creatures, pressed by the most urgent of all necessities, remained in an absolute inactivity, and made no attempts whatever for their self-preservation. All the Europeans, especially the English, were possessed of magazines, and even these were not touched; private houses were so too; no revolt, no massacre, nor the least violence prevailed. The unhappy Indians, resigned to despair, confined themselves to the request of succour they did not obtain, and peaceably waited the relief of death.

Let us now represent to ourselves any part of Europe afflicted by a similar calamity. What disorder! what fury! what atrocious acts! what crimes would ensue! How should we have seen, among us Europeans, some contending for their food with their dagger in hand, some pursuing, some flying, and without remorse massacring one another! how should we have seen men at last turn their rage on themselves, tearing and devouring their own limbs, and, in the blindness of despair, trampling under foot all authority, as well as every sentiment of nature and reason!

Had it been the fate of the English to have had the like events to dread on the part of the people of Bengal, perhaps the famine would have been less general and less destructive. For setting aside, as perhaps we ought, every charge of monopoly, no one will undertake to defend them against the reproach of negligence and insensibility. And in what crisis have they merited that reproach? in the very instant of time when the life or death of several millions of their fellow-creatures was in their power. One would think, that, in such an alternative, the very love of human-kind, that sentiment innate in all hearts, might have inspired them with resources. Certain it is, that by timely exertions much of the misery that ensued might have been prevented. The barrenness had been announced by a drought; and it is not to be doubted, that if, instead of having solely a regard to themselves, and remaining in an entire negligence of every thing else, they had from the first taken every precaution in their power, they might have accomplished the preservation of many lives that were lost.

We must allow that the corruption to which the English have given themselves up from the first beginning of their power, the oppression which has succeeded it, the abuses every day multiplying, the entire loss of all principle; all these circumstances together form a contrast totally inconsistent with their past conduct in India, and the real constitution of their government in Europe. But this sort of problem in morals will be easily solved, upon considering with attention the natural effect of circumstances and events. Being now become absolute rulers in an empire where they were but traders, it was very difficult for the English not to

make a bad use of their power. At a distance from home, men are no longer restrained by the fear of being ashamed to see their countrymen. In a warm climate where the body loses its vigour, the mind must lose some of its strength. In a country where nature and custom lead to indulgence, men are apt to be seduced. In countries where they come for the purpose of growing rich, they easily forget to be just.

BENGO, a province of the kingdom of Angola, in Africa, having the sea on the west, and the province of Moseche on the east. It produces plenty of banana trees; but the Portuguese have grubbed up vast quantities of these, and cultivated the land, which now abounds with maize, and the manioc root, of which they make bread. The province is divided into a great number of districts, of which the chiefs are natives, but tributary to Portugal, and obliged to till the land belonging to the Portuguese. They are Christians, and have 8 churches.

BENGLEDI, a river in the kingdom of Congo, Africa, between the bay Seno delle Vacche and the river Songa, where a lord, subject to the king of Angola, doth chiefly command.

BENGUELA, a province of Africa: it is bounded by Angola on the N. the country of Jaga Cafanii on the E. the kingdom of Matapan on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. The coast begins near the mouth of the river Coanza, or at Cape Ledo, and extends to Cape Negro; that is, from Lat. 9, 20, to 16, 30, S. about 430 miles. The most considerable countries along the coast, Libolo and Aio, Sova-Caria, Sova-Calemba grande, the country of the Sunbis, and that of the Quimbondos. The inland countries are but very little known. Along the coast are several places, among which are Old Benguela, or Benguelo Viella, Manikongo, Fort Cabuto, St. Philip de Benguela, Angra de Sancta Maria, Farfa-bay, Angra de Negris, and Great Wifler's-bay.

BENGUELA; (Old), the capital of the last-mentioned province bearing its name, on the W. coast of Africa. It lies on the river Benguela. The soil in its neighbourhood is very fruitful, and the land low. Here the Portuguese built a fort with paliisades, and a ditch round it; the whole surrounded with houses, and shaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. Seven villages in the neighbourhood are under its jurisdiction. It lies 140 miles S. of the island of Loando, and 300 N. of Cape Negro. Lat. 11, 5, S. Long. 14, 5, E.

BENGUELA-BAY lies to the S. of the town last-mentioned, is about 2 leagues broad at the entrance, and a league and a half deep. Here is very good anchoring. Before the town is a sand-bank, which hinders ships from riding near it; and are obliged to cast anchor above a league from the coast, in 5 fathom water.

BENIARAX,

B E

BENIARAX, an ancient and considerable town in the kingdom of Algiers in Africa, seated in W. Long. 6, 30. N. Lat. 35, 0.

BENIKOVA, a remarkable rock, among those of Deminsalva, belonging to the county of Liptau, and Circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It ascends almost perpendicularly, and is about 5000 paces in height. See **LIPTAU**.

BENINGTON, a place in Hartfordshire; where a fair is annually kept on June 29.

BENIN, (Proper), a kingdom on the Guinea coast, in Africa. It has part of the gulph of Guinea and the Slave coast on the W. part of Gago and Biafara on the N. Mujac and Makoko on the E. and Congo on the S. where it reaches one degree beyond the equinoctial. Its extent from W. to E. is about 600 leagues; but how far it extends from S. to N. cannot be well ascertained. The land in general is low, woody, and in some parts has rivers and ponds; but in others there is a scarcity of water. At proper distances are jars set, full of clear water, by order of the king, for the use of travellers: but none may presume to drink without paying. The country abounds with wild beasts and game. The soil produces orange, lemon, and especially cotton trees, also pepper, but smaller, and not in such quantities, as in the East Indies. The king is very powerful, being able to raise, in a very short time, 80 or 100,000 men. And as this country is inhabited by several nations, and each have their own king, they are all, except the king of Awerri, slaves or vassals to the great king of Benin.

Their grain is Indian corn. They have plenty of yams, for their ordinary food, and serve in the room of bread; they have two sorts of beans, like horse-beans, but not near so good. The fruits are coconuts, cornantine apples, bananas, wild figs, &c. The negroes have several colours which might serve for painting, and a good sort of soap made with palm-oil and wood ashes; they have a great deal of cotton, which not only serves for their own use, but is exported to distant places. The river Rio or Benin has a great many arms; some of which are so large, that they deserve the name of rivers: it abounds with fish, which the inhabitants eat smoke-dried as well as fresh. The place of trade in this river is at Arebo, about 120 miles distant from its mouth; and to this place the ships may sail up. Those who take this voyage see the mouths of a great many rivers fall into the principal channel to the right and the left; but how far it ascends into the country is not known. A little higher up, the country is very low and marshy, and seems to be divided into islands; and yet there are trees of all sizes growing on the banks; this renders the country very unhealthy, as many of our British sailors have found to their costs; it is also incom-

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moded with vast numbers of flies, called musquitoes, which sting terribly, and render the skin full of pustules. There are three principal villages, to which the negroes come from the inland countries to traffic. One is called Boodadou, and consists of about 50 houses, or rather huts, for they are made with reeds and covered with leaves. The second called Arebo, was mentioned above: this is much larger than the former, and pretty well stocked with inhabitants; and the houses have much more room, but they are built after the same manner. The third has the name of Agaton, and was built upon a hill. It was almost ruined by the wars; but the negroes lately rebuilt it, on account of its agreeable situation. Great Benin is the place of residence of the king.

The inhabitants of Benin are very exact in their trading, and will not recede from any of their old customs: this renders them very slow in their dealings, and backward to pay their debts, which sometimes obliges the traders to sail before they receive satisfaction; but then they are paid as soon as they return. Some of the merchants are appointed by the government, which demands a sort of custom; but it is very trifling. There are three sorts of officers under the king; the first are always near him, and none can address him but by their means: there are several of the second sort; one takes care of the slaves, another of the cattle, another of the fleets, another of war, and so on.

Children go almost naked till they are fourteen, and then they wrap a cotton cloth round their middles: the richer sort put on a sort of callico gowns when they go abroad, with a kind of drawers; but within they are contented with their usual cloth: the better sort of women wear their cotton clothes like petticoats, and have a covering round their shoulders but take care it shall be open before.

The richer sort of the inhabitants of Benin live upon beef, mutton, and poultry; their drink is water, and brandy when they can get it. The poorer sort live upon dried fish, bananas, and beans; their drink is water and palm-wine. Their chief handicraftsmen are smiths, carpenters, and curriers; but they perform all their work in a very bungling manner. The men have as many wives as they can keep, which they take without any ceremony, except treating their relations. The wives of the lower sort may go wherever they have a mind; but those of the rich are shut up: they allow their wives to be very familiar with the Europeans, and yet pretend to be very jealous of their own countrymen. When a woman is caught in adultery, she is turned away, and the goods of the man is forfeited to the husband; but if the relations of the woman are rich, they prevail with him to overlook the fault by dint of presents.

The use of circumcision, which is performed fe-

ven days after the children are born, at which time the father makes a feast for the relations; they have also customs, relating to uncleanness, resembling those of the Jews. Thieves are punished by making the party amends, if they can, otherwise they are bastinadoed; but murder is always punished with death. When a person is only suspected of a crime, they have several ways of putting him to a trial, like the fire ordeal, or the bitter water of the Jews; but they are of such a nature, that the innocent may be as often condemned as the guilty.

With regard to their religion, they believe in an Almighty and Invisible God; yet worship images in a human form, and in those of all sorts of animals, making them offerings, every one being his own priest: they look upon these lesser deities as mediators between him and man; some of these idols are in the house, and some in cabins by themselves. Every fifth day is holy; on which the rich kill cows, sheep and goats; and others dogs, cats, and fowls, which they distribute among their poor neighbours.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, is the residence of their kings, and is seated pretty far in the country: it stands in a plain, and is about four miles in compass. The streets are long and broad, and there are markets twice a-day, where they sell cows, cotton, elephants teeth, European merchandises, and whatever the country produces. The houses are large, with clay walls, and at a distance from each other; they are covered with reeds, straw, and leaves. The women in this place are the greatest slaves; for they go every day to market, manage the household affairs, take care of the children, cook the victuals, and till the ground. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, it being only a confused heap of buildings, made with boards and clay, without regularity or neatness. In the middle, there is a wooden tower, about 70 feet high, made like a chimney, and on the top is a brazen serpent, hanging with his head downwards: this is pretty well made, and is the most curious thing in the town: there is a gallery of statues, but so wretchedly carved, that there is no knowing what they represent without being told: behind a curtain there are 11 brazen heads, with an elephant's tooth on each; these are the king's idols: his throne is made of ivory, on which he sits in a pavilion of India stuff. The king shews himself but once a-year, on the day of a certain festival; and then he is surrounded with his wives and a great number of his officers, who walk out in procession to begin the feast by sacrificing to their gods; this done, he bestows victuals and wine among the multitude, which is imitated by his officers. All the inhabitants of this town and country go under the denomination of the king's

slaves; and some relations say, that none of them wear any habit till given them by the king; but this seems to be only a salvo to account for the great number of men and women that are daily seen naked in the streets; for if it be true, that the king of Benin can bring 100,000 fighting men into the field, his subjects must be very numerous; and probably his majesty is not rich enough to bestow garments upon them all. The Europeans resort hither to purchase slaves. E. long. 5, 4. N. lat. 7, 40.

BENI-RAZID, or **BENI-ARAXID**, a province of Africa; so called from its inhabitants, the Bereberes, of the tribe of Magaroas, and lineage of Beni Arachida. It is a dependency upon Algiers, lying very high, and about 16 leagues in length, and nine in breadth. The south part is a champagne country; but the north very mountainous, though interspersed with fertile valleys, which abound with corn, honey, and pasture-grounds. The whole province yields plenty of jujubes, figs, and other excellent fruit. One part of the inhabitants dwell in towns and villages on the mountains, and cultivate their corn-lands, vine-yards, and fruits: the other, which inhabit the plains, range about like the Arabs, and are richer in cattle, camels, horses, &c. Benirax, the capital, though not walled, is the most ancient and considerable place in the province, with upwards of 2000 houses, and several persons of quality and wealth residing in it. The other principal towns are Calaa, El Mohafcar, and Batha.

BENNET's, (St.) in Norfolk, to the south-east of Repeham, commonly called St. Bennet's in the Holme, i. e. a river island, had formerly a monastery built by the Danish king Canute, and so fortified by the monks, that it was more like a castle than a cloister, and held out so long against William the Conqueror, that he could not take it, till it was betrayed to him by one of the monks, on condition that he should be abbot; but he was hanged for his treachery. The soil of this island is very fenny.

BENNINGTON, a town of Albany, on Hudson's river, in the province of New-York, North-America; near which the British forces were defeated by the Americans in 1777.

BENSBERG, a strong fort and monastery of the Holy Ghost, in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. The castle or palace stands on a hill, in a forest. The apartments are large, well decorated with paintings, and have a vast prospect; namely, of Cologne, the Rhine, and all the flat country. The outside is so encumbered with ornaments, that M. Polnitz says, it is a noble fine house, full of imperfections. It is situated three leagues from the Rhine, between Cologne and Duitz.

BENSFORD, a small market-town of Wiltshire, lying north-west towards Bristol.

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BENSHEIM, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies on the E. side of the Rhine, 10 miles E. of Worms; and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 42, 42, N. Long. 8, 36, E.

BENSUEF, or **EBEN-SUEF**, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, to the half of which province it gives name; and is the residence of the bey or sangiac. It is about a mile in circuit; but ill-built of unburnt brick. It is principally remarkable for a manufacture of a narrow striped carpet, without a nap, made of wool and coarse thread. It is used mostly by the meaner sort, for covering the cushions of their sophas, or to make coats without sleeves for their children. Bensuef lies W. of the Nile, and about 100 miles from Grand Cairo.

BENTHAM, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is kept annually on June 24, for cattle.

BENTHEIM, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It is bounded by the United Provinces on the N. and W. and the bishopric of Munster on the E. Its extent S. E. and N. W. is about 30 miles, and 15 broad. It is mostly woody, except on the river Aa, where are pleasant fruitful valleys. Its capital of the same name, the ancient seat of its counts, lies on the S. borders of the country, is fortified, and has a castle; but is a place of no trade, as standing in woods and near no river; 25 miles N. of Munster. Lat. 52, 25, N. Long. 7, 5, E.

BENTIVOGLIO, a palace of the Bolognese, one of the territories belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It is surrounded with strong works, 10 miles N. of the city of Bologna. Lat. 44, 30, N. Long. 12, 6, E.

Of this name is a fine palace in Bolognia, built since the total demolition of the former in 1507. Also another of Ferrara.

BENTLEY, in Essex, where a fair is kept annually on Monday after St. Swithin's day, July 15; for toys.

BENTLEY, Warwickshire, between Kingsbury and Shifstock, in the parish of which it lies, though 2 miles to the N. of it. Fair July 20.

BENTO, (River), or Rio de Bento, on the coast of S. Guinea, runs into the sea between Rio de Campo, 10 leagues S. by W.

BENUELAG, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whose principal town is of the same name, and under the dominion of the Portuguese. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the island of Loando. Long. 11, 5, E. Lat. 11, 0, S.

BENYE, a town belonging to Zemplin county, in the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated on the rivers Bodrog and Theiss. It is famous for its costly wine, which equals that of Tokai in goodness.

BER, or **BERRE**, a considerable river of Upper Alsace; which, rising in the Wasgaw mountains, runs into the Rhine.

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BERACHAH, a valley in the wilderness of Tekoa, mentioned II. Chron. xx. 26. because of the miraculous rout of the Moabites, Ammonites, and the Edomites, or inhabitants of Mount Seir, in their war combined against Jehoshaphat.

BERAR, a province belonging to the S. division of Indostan, in Asia, and subject to the mogul. It is bounded on the E. by those of Orisa and Bengal, being divided from the former by the Ganga; by Malvay on the N. Candish on the W. and Golconda on the S. It is 240 miles from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful of the mogul's provinces, in corn, rice, pulse, and poppy. Here sugar-canes are said to thrive almost without cultivation. Its quota of militia is 7000 horse, and 14,000 foot, and its revenue is near two millions sterling.

BERAUM, a royal city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. E. Long. 14, 25, N. Lat. 50, 2.

BERAY, a town of Normandy in France, situated in W. Long. 1, 20, N. Lat. 49, 6.

BERBICE. See **SURINAM**.

BERCHEM, a small town on the Erfft, in the duchy of Juliers; where is a Jews synagogue.

BERCHING, a small town on the Sulz, on the bishopric of Eichstett, and contains an amt-office and rural decanate.

BERCHTOLDSDORF, or **PETERSDORF**, a royal market-town in Lower Austria.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with salt; seated on the river Aha, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg, in the princely provostship of the same name. Long. 13, 10, E. Lat. 47, 30, N.

BERDICZOW, an old town of Volhinia, a province of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name.

BERDOA, a province of Africa. It is bounded by Faisan and Barca on the N. Bournow on the S. and Nubia on the E. extending from Lat. 20 to 23 N. and from Long. 16 to 22 E. beyond which is a frightful desert. The country in general is dry and barren, with only five or six villages, and three castles.

BERE, or **BERE-REGIS**, a little market-town of Dorsetshire, 10 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 100 S. W. of London. Lat. 50, 40, N. Long. 2, 20, W.

BEREA, now **ALEPPO**; which see.

BEREALSTON, or **BEERALSTON**, a small borough of Devonshire, governed by a portreve. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen only by the burghage-holders that pay three-pence or more annually to the lord of the manor, and returned by the portreve. Its market is on Thursday;

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Thursday; it lies 3 miles from Tavistock, and 163 W. from London.

BEREBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the south of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. Their principal riches consist in cattle.

BEREFIORDUR, a place for trade, and a harbour for flesh-meat in the eastern quarter of Iceland, belonging to Norway, and subject to the king of Denmark.

BEREGH, a county belonging to the circle on the Farther Side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians and Russians.

BEREGH-SZASZ, was at first a strong borough, from which the county of Beregh last-mentioned took its name; it afterwards became a considerable town, and had its denomination Szasz, from a Saxon colony settled there; but its present inhabitants are Hungarians.

BERENICE, (the Hesperia of Mela, by Marmol called Berniche) was a maritime city of Cyrenaica, once an archbishopric, and one of the five cities from which the region had the appellation Pentapolis, situated between the promontory Boireum towards the greater Syrtis, and the city Arfinoe to the east, from whence it was distant 47 miles. It had its name from queen Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III. as says Solinus. Here were the gardens of the Hesperides, so celebrated by the ancients, as also the famous sacred grove. Selden's Ptol. MS. has it Beronike. There was another Berenice, in like manner so named by Ptolemy, (who built them both in honour of his queen) a city of Egypt, near the Arabian Gulph, on the border of Ethiopia.

BERENTSH, an old ruinous mountain-castle of Szakoltz circle, and county of Neutra, in the circle lying on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BERE-REGIS. See **BERE**.

BERESOW. See **BEREZOW**.

BERETHALON, a spacious town of Weinland, a district belonging to that called the Royal Territory of the Saxons in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. Here resides the Lutheran superintendent. Its church stands on a high rock; and in the neighbourhood is produced good wine.

BERETTYO, a river belonging to the county of Bihar, in the circle on the Further Side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary.

BERETZK, a town of a middling largeness, belonging to the jurisdiction of Kez di, and territory of the Sicilians in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. From this place is the way leading through the narrow pass of Oijtos.

BERETZKO, a town belonging to the district

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of Luck, in Volhinia, a province of Lesser Poland, and in the kingdom of the latter name. It is situated on a little river.

BEREZA, a small place in the district of Berezesk, and Lithuanian Russia, a subdivision of the great duchy of Lithuania. Here is a charterhouse.

BEREZOW, or **BERESOW**, a division of the province of Tobolskoi in Siberia. It is bounded on the north by the straits of Waigatz, on the east by a large bay of the Frozen ocean which runs into the land towards the south, and at the 65th degree of latitude separates into two arms, one of which is called the Obskaia-Guba, or Oby-bay; and the other Tazowskaia-Guba, or the bay of Tazow. The river Oby empties itself into the former, and the Taz into the latter. This district was under the Russian dominion long before the other parts of Siberia were conquered, being reduced by the Czar Gabriel so early as the year 1530.

BEREZOW, a place belonging to the last-mentioned circle of the same name. It is situated on the river Oby, and fortified with pallisadoes. Here the famous prince Menschikof died an exile in the year 1731.

BERG, S. WINOX. See **WINNOXBERG**.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia, so called from its being full of mountains. It is situated on the east side of the Rhine, opposite to the electorate of Cologne; has part of that electorate on the south, which separates it from Juliers; the county of Mark on the north; and the duchy of Westphalia on the east. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad. It belongs to the house of Newburg, now elector Palatine, but his right is disputed by Prussia and Saxony. Here are coal-mines, and the country abounds with corn; though not so fruitful as Juliers, being mountainous and woody in the eastern parts, but more level towards the Rhine. Its principal rivers are the Roer, Wipper, Agger, and Seig, which all fall into the Rhine. The inhabitants are much addicted to trade. The capital and residence of the elector Palatine is Dusseldorf.

BERGA, anciently Berginium, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain.

BERGAMESCO, or **BERGAMESE**, in Latin, Ager Bergamensis, anciently a part of Gallia Cispaduana, and a portion of Lombardy, in Upper Italy. It has been possessed by the Venetians ever since the year 1428; but before by the duke of Milan. It is bounded on the north by the Valteline; on the east by the Bresciano; and on the west and south by the Milanese. This territory is very well watered by several rivers which come down from the Alps, and which the inhabitants cut into many more channels, for fertilizing every part of it. Some spots however, are naturally barren, but that defect is supplied by the industry of the inhabitants, who

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who breed great numbers of cattle, especially sheep, and make the most of their wool. And in other parts, particularly some vallies, they cultivate such vines as produce excellent wine; and they have oil, iron-mines, and quarries of mill-stones, which they also trade in. The people are ingenious; whence their capital, Bergamo, is stiled *La Sottile*; but their language is a coarse Italian; and both the men and women have goitres or wens in their throats, sometimes as large as their heads. See SAVOY. The country towards the north is mountainous and rough; but fertile about Bergamo.

BERGAMAZKAJA, a pallisadoed borough in the circle of Tobolskoi, and province of the latter name, in Siberia. It is situated on the river Taxa. It has 52 houses, and a fortress made of beams lying on one another, and surrounded with a deep ditch.

BERGAMO, the capital of the last-mentioned Bergamesco, in the Venetian territories, at the foot of the Alps. It is a well fortified place, standing upon several hills, between which are four or five suburbs; and in one of them is kept a fair at St. Bartholomew tide, to which there is a great resort of merchants and tradesmen from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. It is a place of considerable traffic, and well supplied with necessaries for life or delight. Between the town and a strong castle, upon the highest mountain, is a covered way or gallery. The fruits of its territory are delicious. The bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Milan. In the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 25 bodies of saints kept and venerated. The place is famous for its twisted silk, and lies between the Serio on the east, and the Brembo on the west, 20 miles north-west of Brescia, in lat. 45, 43, N. long. 9, 45, E.

BERGARAC. See **BERGERAC**.

BERGASE, or **BURGAS**, a celebrated market-town of Rumania, a province of European Turkey; where is a caravanserai or public inn, in which travellers have lodging and board gratis.

BERGBIETHEM, a large borough of Dachstein district, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name; now subject to France.

BERGEN, a diocese of Norway, not above 40 or 50 miles long, and only includes the jurisdiction of Bergenhuus, to which seven bailiwicks, and as many priories, belong; but it is populous. At present here are seven marble quarries, which are all worked. The bailiwicks are Hardanger, Sundhord-lehn, Norhord-lehn, Sogn, Sundfiord, Nordfiord, and Sundmor. It is the most southerly and the most westerly part of Norway, and is surrounded by the sea on the S. S. W. W. and N. It is bounded by Drontheim on the N. E. and Aggerhuus on the E.

BERGEN, in Latin *Berga*, anciently *Biorginn*, or *Biorgvin*, in the diocese of the same name last-

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mentioned. It is the largest and most considerable trading-place in all Norway. It is situated on the main-land, in the middle of a valley, and the form of a semi-circle or horse-shoe, round the shore of the bay, which the natives call *Waag*. On the land-side the town is defended by high mountains; so that no enemy can approach it. On the sea-side the harbour is sufficiently guarded by fortifications. The harbour is strongly defended on the north side by the citadel of *Christiansholm*, also by *Rothouzen*, *Sverresborg*, the *Commun* and castle, and on the left-side by some batteries erected upon *Nordnas* and *Fredericksberg*, which last is reckoned among the most considerable fortifications about Bergen. Besides, on *Syndnas* is a blockhouse, and a particular round citadel called *Christiansberg*. All the churches and public buildings, as also most of the burghers houses on the shore, are of stone. Formerly here were thirty churches and convents; but at present in Bergen are only four parish-churches, three of which are Danish, and one German; and besides these is a church in the great hospital of St. Jurgen, and a little church in St. James's church-yard. The castle is a considerable building. The large cathedral or high-school, was built in 1554 by bishop Petri, and endowed by him; the revenues of which have been since augmented: so that 12 scholars are annually maintained in it. The school for navigation was formerly very numerous, but is has much declined. The *Frederiek*-seminary is also worth notice. The town carries on a large trade in all kinds of fish, coarse goods, hides, fine furs, tallow, fir-timber, and wooden-wares. These commodities are brought hither from the northern countries, and exported abroad; in exchange for which, corn and other goods are returned. The Hanse towns erected a factory or counting-house here; in which the towns of Lubeck, Hamburg, Rostock, Deventer, Embden, and Bremen have the greatest share. In the seventeen edifices with warehouses, are 42 burghers shops, and 17 factories with shops also; of which the Lubeckers have one, the Hamburgers one, and the Bremeners the other 15. They have altogether eight halls for the merchants to assemble and feast in. Three several councils have been holden here; and the place has been five times burnt down; particularly in 1248, when 11 parish-churches were burnt; and in 1756, when 1660 families were deprived of their dwellings. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 30,000; and besides the magistracy, Bergen has a town-bailiwick. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Drontheim; and lies 200 miles north-west of Gottenburg, and 340 of Copenhagen. It is subject to the king of Denmark. Lat. 61, 10, N. Long. 8, 5, E.

BERGEN, an open town in the middle of the isle of Rugen, and its capital, in Pomerania, in Germany.

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Germany. Though it consists only of about 400 houses, to its synod 27 parishes are subordinate. North-west of it are hills and woods; and beyond there is a lake from which the brook Duven issues. It is subject to Sweden. Lat. 54, 15, N. Long. 14, 2, E.

BERGEN, a county of New Jersey, in North America. It lies on Hudson's river, and opposite to New York. It is extremely well watered. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed that of its only town of the same name, which has about 350; and most of them Dutch. The town stands on the west point of a neck of land, which, with Staten-island, forms a bound. In its precincts are 10,000 acres of land, as are the like number in the county.

BERGEN-AN-DER-DUMME, a town of Lunenburg Zell, once belonging to the county of Wartheck.

BERGENHUUS. See **BERGEN**, in Norway.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Low Countries, in Dutch Brabant, and in the marquisate of the same name, both belonging to the elector Palatine, as pfallgrave of Sulzbach. This country being under the sovereignty of the States General of Holland, they garrison the town; and the marquis is accordingly invested by the council of Brabant. The town was first walled in 1287, and is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a morass, about a mile and a half from the eastern branch of the Scheld, with which it has a communication by a navigable canal. The houses are well built, and the market-places and squares handsome and spacious. The church, before the last siege, was reckoned a good building, and so was the marquis's palace, which is now called the Hof, and is the chamber of accounts, and the place where the feudal court is held. Another church that is here, is divided for the Calvinist French and the Lutherans, and here is also a chapel for the Papists. It has a good track of land under its jurisdiction, with several villages, and some islands in the Scheld. It has a very advantageous situation on the confines of Brabant, Holland, Zealand, and Flanders. It is strong by nature as well as by art, being so secured by the morasses about it, which are formed by the river Zoom, that it was reckoned impregnable. It was, however, taken in 1747 by the French, but it is thought not without the help of treachery. The fortifications are allowed to be the master-piece of that great engineer Cohorn. It had been twice besieged before, viz. in 1588 and 1622, but without success. The marquis of Spinola, the last, was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 10,000 men. E. Long. 4, 15. N. Lat. 51, 30.

BERGERAC, anciently **BRAIERAC**, a town of Upper Perigord, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the government of this name, and Gascony, in France.

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It is situated in a delightful plain, on the Dordogne, and consists of two small towns; namely, St. Martin de Bergerac, and Madelain. Here is a provincial bailiwick. The Protestants had formerly fortified this place very strongly; but Lewis XIII. making himself master of it in 1621, had it dismantled. It once drove a considerable trade, the Reformed having been very numerous here and in the neighbourhood; and it is now the staple-town between Lyons and Auvergne. It lies 40 miles from Bourdeaux. Lat. 44, 45, N. Long. 0, 20, E.

BERGERDORF, a small town and bailiwick, belonging to the duchy of Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a castle on the Bille, which river falls into the Elbe about 8 miles from Hamburg. It is subject to Lubeck and Hamburg, which cities put in a bailiff alternately, and garrison the castle with an equal number of soldiers each.

BERGGIESZHUBEL, a small mine-town in the Circle of Meissen, under immediate vassalage; and has a seat and voice at the provincial diets, with a mine office. Here is an acid spring called the Friderichshrunn, and a warm bath called the John George bath.

BERGHOLT, a place in Suffolk, where a fair is kept on Wednesday after St. Swithin's day, July 15, for toys.

BERGUES, or **BERG**, with the addition of St. Vincox, or Wypoxberg; a meanly built, but well fortified town of Freylandes, in French Flanders, with the two forts Lapin and Suisse, on the river Colme. The neighbouring country can be laid under water from Fort Suisse, as far as the canal of Dunkirk. It is the seat of a bailiwick, viscounty, and collection, with an abbey and college. It lies about a mile from Fort St. Francois, 8 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 40, 58, N. Long. 2, 31, E.

BERGZABERN, a town of Lower Alsace, in Germany, 5 miles S. of Landau. Lat. 49, 5, N. Long. 8, 5, E.

BERIDEN, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the Yar, below Norwich.

BERINGEL, a little town belonging to the audience of Beja, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and is the property of the marquis of Minas.

BERIN-SHELL is a rocky island, and the Julia Cæsarea of the ancients, on the coast of the Algerine territory, Barbary. In a late revolt of the people called Beni Menassar, this place, till they were afterwards attacked by sea, served such of them who could swim over to it as a sanctuary from the fury of the Algerines.

BERKA, a small town on the Ilm, in the principality of Weimer, and in a bailiwick of its own name. In 1431, and 1674, it suffered much by fire.

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BERKA,

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BERKA, a small town on the Werra, in the principality of Eisenach, belonging in common to the duke of Weimar and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

BERKESZ, a midling town of Kovar district, belonging to the circle on the Farther Side of the Theils, in Upper Hungary. Here several gentry reside, not far from the foot of the castle of Kovar.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, in Hartfordshire, with fairs on Shrove-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, and St. James's day, July 25.

BERKHEIM, a bailiwick belonging to the county of Kappolstein, in Upper Alsace, and government of the latter name, now subject to France. Of the same name is a small town, from which, as far as Gemar, a dry ditch is thrown up, dividing Upper and Lower Alsacia.

BERKLEY, or **BARKLEY**, a borough of Gloucestershire, and the largest parish in it; besides having 30 parishes dependent on this manor. Near this place is the castle of Berkley, belonging to the earl of this name, where king Edward II. was kept prisoner. It is rather ancient than healthy, lying low, and near the Severn. The church is a spacious building, with a chapel, which is the burying-place of the Berkley family, and a high tower. The vicarage is in the gift of the earl. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and annual fairs are kept here on May 3, and July 20. It lies 15 miles from Gloucester, and 111 from London.

BERKLEY, the name both of a town and county in South Carolina, lying to the N. of Colleton county, near Cowper and Ashley rivers. On the N. is a little river called Bowall-river, which with a creek forms an island; and off the coast are several islands called Hunting-islands, and Sillwent's-island. Between the latter and Bowall river is a ridge of hills, called the Sand Hills. The river Wando waters the N. W. parts of this county, and runs into Cowper river, both uniting their streams with Ashley river at Charles-town.

BERKSHIRE, is bounded on the north by the Thames, which divides it from Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; on the east by Middlesex and Surry; on the south by Hampshire; and on the west by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. It is 39 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 120 in circumference; containing about 17,000 houses, 85,000 inhabitants, 62 vicarages, 140 parishes, 671 villages, and 12 market-towns. The whole county is divided into 20 hundreds, and sends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for New Windsor, 2 for Reading, 2 for Wallingford, and 1 for Abingdon. The air is generally exceeding healthy; the soil very fertile, where cultivated; and the whole county, which is one of the most pleasant in England, is well stocked with cattle and timber, parti-

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cularly with oak and beech in the western parts, and in Windsor forest, which also abounds with wild-fowl and other game. The western part is the most fruitful, especially what is called the Vale of White-horse, so named from the bare side of a chalky hill, made to represent that animal, which left it should lose its shape, the neighbouring inhabitants once a year take some pains in trimming it, and then conclude the day with merriment. The chief produce of the county is corn of all kinds, particularly barley, they having great crops in the above vale, of which they make considerable quantities of malt. The rivers Thames and Kennet, the one on the north, and the other on the south sides of the county, supply it with fish, especially fine large trout and cray-fish. It is said that land in this county bears a better price than in any other at a small distance from London. Its principal manufactures consist of woollen cloth, sail-cloth, and malt.

The rivers of Berkshire are the Thames, which is of great service in conveying its produce to London; the Kennet, which at Reading receives barges of 110 tons burthen, and is navigable as high as Newbury; and the Lamburn, which indeed is very small, but, contrary to the other rivers of this island, is always highest in summer, and gradually decreases as the winter approaches, till at last it is entirely dry. Besides these rivers there are the Ocke and the Lodden.

BERKSHIRE, a county in Pennsylvania, whose length is very great, bounded on the S. E. by Philadelphia and Chester counties, N. E. by Northampton county, and S. W. by Cumberland and Lancaster counties.

BERLEBURG, a small town on the river Berlen, in the county of Witgenstein; with a fine palace and two other houses belonging to the count.

BERKWAY. See **BARKWAY**.

BERLANGA, or **VERLANGA**, the principal place of a marquifate belonging to Old Castile in Spain.

BERLIN, the capital of the marquifate of Brandenburg, in Germany, and the usual residence of the elector, now king of Prussia. Long. E. 13, 31. Lat. N. 52, 53. It stands on the banks of the Spree, in a sandy soil, amidst woods and marshes; yet it is encompassed with fruitful gardens and vineyards. The canals from Berlin to the Havel, the Oder on the E. and from thence to the Elbe on the W. not only stock it with fish, but make it a good trading town; for these open a communication, by small vessels, from Silesia to the mouth of the Elbe, and with the Baltic sea and German ocean. It is a large well-built city, the streets are spacious and neat. The town is divided into 5 wards, exclusive of large suburbs. The wards are separated by canals, with draw-bridges over them. To the aggrandisement of

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of this city, the French refugees have not a little contributed, by introducing the arts, and all kinds of manufactories. Here is a work-house, called the royal manufactory, with lodgings for several woollen manufacturers; also contiguous to it are other public work-houses. Near the Jews-street, crossing the Street-royal, is a manufactory of gold and silver lace. Facing the castle or king's palace is the quay.

Berlin is divided into five parts, without reckoning the suburbs, as before mentioned. The houses in these last are almost all of wood; but so well plastered, that they seem to be of stone. In the suburb called Spandau is a house belonging to the royal family, with well contrived apartments, and furnished in a very fine taste. In the suburb of Stralau is a house and garden belonging to the king. The royal gate of the city is defended by a half-moon, and two bastions, covered with brick; it fronts the royal street, which is one of the longest and most frequented in the city. It contains very handsome houses, particularly those belonging to some of the ministers of state.

The royal street is crossed by five others, which are large and fine. On the new bridge, which is of stone, over the Spree, is an equestrian statue of William the Great, which is esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanship. The elector is represented in a Roman habit, and his horse stands on a pedestal of white marble adorned with basso relievos, and four slaves bound to the base. After this bridge is past, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and superb edifice; it is four stories high, and the apartments are extremely magnificent. No place in Europe has such a great quantity of silver tables, stands, lustres, branched candlesticks, &c. In the knights hall there is a beaufet, which takes up all one side, where there are basons and cisterns of gilt silver, of an extraordinary magnitude. The furniture of the great apartment is extremely rich; and there is a very handsome gallery adorned with paintings, representing the principal actions of Frederick I. Formerly there were fine gardens to the palace, but they are now turned into a place for arms. The king's stables are large, stand near the palace, and front the great street. Externally they make a Gothic appearance, but within they are very magnificent. The mangers are of stone, and the pillars that divide the stalls are of iron, adorned with the king's cypher, gilt. Over the racks are pictures representing the finest horses which the king's stud had produced. Over the stables there are large rooms, containing all sorts of horse furniture, particularly the horse-equipage of Frederick I. all the metallic part of which is gold, set with diamonds. Besides these, there are handsome lodgings for the officers of the stables. Over the riding-house is a theatre, where plays have been

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acted, and balls have been made for the entertainment of the court.

The arsenal consists of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college: each front has three large porticos. On the principal gate is a medallion of the late king, in bronze; and the four cardinal virtues, of a colossal stature, placed on pedestals on each side of the portico, seem to look at the portrait of the king, which is supported by Fame and Victory. The Corinthian order is prevalent in the first stage, and is managed with a great deal of art. The whole edifice is surrounded in the upper part with a ballustrade, adorned with trophies and statues, among which is Mars seated on a heap of several sorts of arms. This altogether forms a noble and majestic decoration. It is bounded with iron in the shape of cannon, which are placed at proper distances, and support iron chains, that hang like festoons, to prevent passengers from approaching the windows below. The lower rooms are filled with a great number of brass cannon; the walls and pillars which sustain the floor are set off with cuirasses and helmets. The upper story contains several rooms filled with arms, which are disposed in a curious order. Behind the arsenal is the house of the general of the artillery, which includes the foundery, where they are continually at work. Besides this there are other places where they keep the train of artillery.

The opera-house is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso relievos and statues. The columns that support the roof throw the whole into a grand saloon. It has three galleries, and is said to be capable of containing 2000 persons.

A rampart and fosse separate Worder from Dorothea Stadt, or the New Town, inhabited chiefly by French. There are seven great alleys or walks, which divide this quarter into two parts. The middle walk is broader than the rest, and is surrounded with ballustrades, having a grass-plot in the middle: this is for persons that take the air on foot. The alleys on each side are paved, and serve for those that come abroad in coaches. These alleys, which are about three miles in length, are terminated with a bar, that leads towards the park. The alleys with trees are bounded by rows of houses. In one of these is a building, formerly called the Lesser Stables, and now made into lodgings for the guards. The apartments above these are occupied by the Academy of Painting, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences. Behind these is the observatory, where there is a great number of astronomical and mathematical instruments. There are other things worthy of observation, such as the cabinet of medals, and the antiquities belonging to the king; that of natural curiosities; the chemical laboratory,

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laboratory, and its furnaces and medals, of a new invention; the theatre for anatomical demonstrations; the royal library, which is one of the completest in Germany, and has many scarce books and manuscripts.

The city was taken in 1760 by an army of Russians, Austrians, Saxons, &c. who entered on the 9th of October. They totally destroyed the magazines, arsenals, and founderies, seized an immense quantity of military stores, and a number of cannon and arms; called first for the immediate payment of 800,000 guilders, and then laid on a contribution of 1,900,000 German crowns: not satisfied with this, many irregularities were committed by the soldiery; but on the whole, though some shocking actions were committed, a far more exact discipline was observed than from such troops could have been expected upon such an occasion, where there was every incentive which could work upon the licence of a conquering army. The officers no doubt with great difficulty preserved even that degree of order.

But though their behaviour was tolerable with regard to the private inhabitants, there was something shocking and ungenerous in their treatment of the king's palaces. The apartments of the royal castle of Charlottenburg were entirely plundered, the precious furniture spoiled, the pictures defaced, without even sparing the antique statues collected by cardinal Polignac, which had been purchased by the house of Brandenburg. The castle of Schönhausen, belonging to the queen, and that of Frederick'sfeld, belonging to the margrave Charles, were also plundered.

The palace of Potsdam, the famous Sans souci, had a better fate; prince Esterhazy commanded there, and it was preserved from the smallest violation. The prince, on viewing the palace, only asked which picture of the king resembled him most, and being informed, desired that he might have leave to take it, together with two German flutes which the king used, to keep them, he said, in memory of his majesty. This was a sort of taking very different from pillage. They staid in the city four days: but hearing that the king, apprehensive of this stroke, was moving to the relief of his capital, they quitted it on the 13th of October; having wasted the whole country round for a vast extent, and driven away all the cattle and horses they could find.

BERLINCHEN, a small town, subsisting by agriculture, in the New Mark.

BERMEO, or **VERMEJO**, a small place of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of the former name, in Spain. It has a good harbour on the Mediterranean.

BERMUDAS, or **SUMMER-ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean, lying almost

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in the form of a shepherd's crook, in W. Long 64, N. Lat. 32, 30, between 200 and 300 leagues distant from the nearest place of the continent of America, or any of the other West-India islands. The whole number of the Bermudas islands is said to be about 400, but very few of them are habitable. The principal is St. George's, which is not above 16 miles long, and three at most in breadth. It is universally agreed, that the nature of this, and the other Bermudas islands has undergone a surprising alteration for the worse since they were first discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren, than formerly. This is ascribed to the cutting down those fine spreading cedar-trees for which the islands were famous, and which sheltered them from the blasts of the north-wind, at the same time that it protected the undergrowth of the delicate plants and herbs. In short, the Summer-islands are now far from being desirable spots; and their natural productions are but just sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, who, chiefly for that reason, perhaps, are temperate and lively, even to a proverb. At first tobacco was raised upon these islands; but being of a worse quality than that growing on the continent, the trade is now almost at an end. Large quantities of ambergris were also originally found upon the coasts, and afforded a valuable commerce; but that trade is also reduced, as likewise their whale trade, though the perquisites upon the latter form part of the governor's revenue, he having 10l. for every whale that is caught. The Bermudas islands, however, might still produce some valuable commodities, were they properly cultivated. There is here found, about three or four feet below the surface, a white chalk stone which is easily chiseled, and is exported for building gentlemen's houses in the West Indies. Their palmetto leaves, if properly manufactured, might turn to excellent account in making women's hats; and their oranges are still valuable. Their soil is also said to be excellent for the cultivation of vines, and it has been thought that silk and cochineal might be produced; but none of these things have yet been attempted.

The chief resource of the inhabitants for subsistence is in the remains of their cedar-wood, of which they fabricate small sloops, with the assistance of the New England pine, and sell many of them to the American colonies, where they are much admired. Their turtle-catching trade is also of service; and they are still able to rear great variety of tame-fowl, and have wild ones abounding in vast plenty. All the attempts to establish a regular whale-fishery on these islands have hitherto proved unsuccessful; they have no cattle; and even the black hog breed, which was probably left by the Spaniards, is greatly decreased. The water on the islands, except that which falls from the clouds, is brackish;

brackish; and at present the same diseases reign there as in the Carribbee islands. They have seldom any snow, or even much rain; but when it does fall, it is generally with great violence, and the north or north-east wind renders the air very cold. The storms generally come with the new moon; and if there is a halo or circle about it, it is a sure sign of a tempest, which is generally attended with dreadful thunder and lightning. The inhabited parts of the Bermudas islands are divided into nine districts called tribes. 1. St. George. 2. Hamilton. 3. Ireland. 4. Devonshire. 5. Pembroke. 6. Pagets. 7. Warwick. 8. Southampton. 9. Sandys. There are but two places on the large island where a ship can safely come near the shore, and these are so well covered with high rocks that few will choose to enter in without a pilot; and they are so well defended by forts, that they have no occasion to dread an enemy. St. George's town is at the bottom of the principal haven; and is defended by nine forts, on which are mounted 70 pieces of cannon that command the entrance. The town has a handsome church, a fine library, and a noble town-house, where the governor, council, &c. assemble. Besides these there are about 1000 houses well built. The tribes of Southampton and Devonshire have each a parish-church and library, and the former has a harbour of the same name; there are also scattered houses and hamlets over many of the islands, where particular plantations require them. The inhabitants are clothed chiefly with British manufactures, and all the implements for tilling the ground and, building are made in Britain.

It is uncertain who were the first discoverers of the Bermudas islands. John Bermudas, a Spaniard, is commonly said to have discovered them in 1527, but this is disputed, and the discovery attributed to Henry May, an Englishman. As the islands were without the reach of the Indian navigation, the Bermudas were absolutely uninhabited when first discovered by the Europeans. May, abovementioned was shipwrecked upon St. George's; and with the cedar which they felled there, assisted by the wreck of their own ship, he and his companions built another which carried them to Europe, where they published their accounts of the islands. When lord Delawar was governor of Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and captain Newport, were appointed to be his deputy-governors; but their ship being separated by a storm from the rest of the squadron, was in the year 1609 wrecked on the Bermudas, and the governors disagreeing among themselves, built each of them a new ship of the cedar they found there, in which they severally sailed to Virginia. On their arrival there, the colony was in such distress, that the Lord Delawar, upon the report which his deputy-governors made

him of the plenty which they found at the Bermudas, dispatched Sir George Sommers to bring provisions from thence to Virginia in the same ship which brought him from Bermudas, and which had not an ounce of iron about it, except one bolt in the keel. Sir George, after a tedious voyage, at last reached the place of his destination, where, soon after his arrival, he died, leaving his name to the islands, and his orders to the crew to return with black hogs to the colony of Virginia. This part of his will, however, the sailors did not choose to execute; but setting sail in their cedar ship for England, landed safely at Whitchurch in Dorsetshire.

Notwithstanding this dereliction of the island, however, it was not without English inhabitants. Two sailors, Carter and Waters, being apprehensive of punishment for their crimes, had secreted themselves from their fellows when Sir George was wrecked upon the island, and had ever since lived upon the natural productions of the soil. Upon the second arrival of Sir George they enticed one Chard to remain with them; but differing about the sovereignty of the island, Chard and Waters were on the point of cutting one another's throats, when they were prevented by the prudence of Carter. Soon after they had the good fortune to find a great piece of ambergris weighing about 80 pounds, besides other pieces, which in those days were sufficient, if properly disposed of, to have made each of them master of a large estate. Where they were, this ambergris was useless; and therefore they came to the desperate resolution of carrying themselves and it in an open boat to Virginia or to Newfoundland, where they hoped to dispose of their treasure to advantage. In the mean time, however, the Virginia company claimed the property of the Bermudas islands; and accordingly sold it to 120 persons of their own society, who obtained a charter from king James for their possessing it. This new Bermudas company, as it was called, fitted out a ship with 60 planters on board to settle on the Bermudas, under the command of one Mr. Richard Moor, by profession a carpenter. The new colony arrived upon the island just at the time the three sailors were about to depart with their ambergris; which Moor having discovered, he immediately seized and disposed of it for the benefit of the company. So valuable a booty gave vast spirit to the new company; and the adventurers settled themselves upon St. George's island, where they raised cabins. As to Mr. Moor, he was indefatigable in his duty, and carried on the fortifying and planting the island with incredible diligence; for we are told, that he not only built eight or nine forts or rather block-houses, but inured the settlers to martial discipline. Before the first year of his government was expired, Mr. Moor received a supply of provisions

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vifions and planters from England; and he planned out the town of St. George as it now stands. The fame of this fettlement soon awakened the jealousy of the Spaniards, who appeared off St. George's with fome vessels; but being fired upon from the forts, they sheered off, though the English at that time were fo ill provided for a defence, that they had scarce a fingle barrel of gunpowder on the ifland. During Moor's government the Bermudas were plagued with rats, which had been imported into them by the English fhips. This vermin multiplied fo faft in St. George's ifland, that they even covered the ground, and had nefts in the trees. They destroyed all the fruits and corn within doors; nay, they increafed to fuch a degree, that St. George's ifland was at laft unable to maintain them, and they fwam over to the neighbouring iflands, where they made as great havock. This calamity lafted five years, though probably not in the fame degree, and at laft it ceafed all of a fudden.

On the expiration of Moor's government, he was fucceeded by captain Daniel Tucker, who improved all his predecessor's fchemes for the benefit of the ifland, and particularly encouraged the culture of tobacco.

In 1619, captain Tucker refigned his government to captain Butler. By this time the high character which the Sommer iflands bore in England, rendered it fashionable for men of the higheft rank to encourage their fettlement; and feveral of the firft nobility of England had purchafed plantations among them. Captain Butler brought over with him 500 paffengers, who became planters on the iflands, and raifed a monument to the memory of Sir George Sommers. The ifland was now fo populous, (for it contained about 1000 whites,) that captain Butler applied himfelf to give it a new conftitution of government by introducing an afsembly, the government till this time being adminiftered only in the name of the governor and council. A body of laws was likewife drawn up, as agreeable to the laws of England as the fituation of the ifland would admit of. One Mr. Barnard fucceeded captain Butler as governor, but died fix weeks after his arrival on the ifland; upon which the council made choice of Mr. Harrison to be governor, till a new one fhould be appointed. No fewer than 3000 English were now fettled in the Bermudas, and feveral perfons of diftinction had curiofity enough to vifit it from England. Among thefe was Mr. Waller, the poet, a man of fortune, who being embroiled with the parliament and common-wealth of England, fpent fome months in the Sommer iflands; which he has celebrated in one of his poems as the moft delightful place in the world. The dangers attending the navigation, and the untowardly fituation of thefe iflands, through their diftance from the American continent, feem to be the rea-

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sons why the Bermudas did not now become the beft peopled iflands belonging to England; as we are told that fome time ago, they were inhabited by no fewer than 10,000 whites. The inhabitants however, never fhewed any great fpirit for commerce, and thus they never could become rich. This, together with the gradual alteration of the foil and climate already taken notice of, foon caufed them to dwindle in their population; and it is computed that they do not now contain above half the number of inhabitants they once did, and even thefe feem much more inclined to remove to fome other place than to ftay where they are; fo that, unlefs fome beneficial branch of commerce be found out, or fome ufeful manufacture eftablifhed, the ftate of the Bermudas muft daily grow worfe and worfe.

BERN, one of the cantons of Swifferland, which holds the fecond in rank among the 13, but as it is by much the largeft in extent, it feems juftly intitled to the firft. It is bounded on the north by the cantons of Bafil and Solothurn, and the Auftrian foreft towns; on the fouth by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the duchy of Savoy; on the eaft by Uri, Unterwald, Lucern, and the county of Baden; and to the weft by Solothurn, Neufchatel, Franche-Comte, the diftrict of Biel, and the land of Gex. Its length is about 60 leagues, and where broadeft about 40, and is the moft fruitful and the richeft of all the cantons; yielding not only plenty of grain, fruit, and paffure, but alfo good wine, a variety of coloured earths, and clays, fand-ftone, mundick, gypfum, pit-coal, fulphur, and iron-ore. Here likewife are large herds of cattle, and confequently great quantities of milk, butter, and cheefe. The rivers that water this canton, are the Aar, Ruz, Limmat, Emmat, Wigger, Aaa, Sanen, Senfen, and the Kandal. The principal lake is that of Geneva, which the Rhone enters at the eaft end near Bouveret, and iffues out at the weft near Geneva. (This lake as well as the many others in this canton, will be mentioned more particularly under their proper names.)

Along the whole weft and north-weft fides of this canton runs that chain of mountains called by the general name of Jura; but the feveral mountains of which it is compofed have all their particular names. This canton is well-cultivated, and very populous, the number of its fubjects being computed at 400,000. German is the prevailing language, but almoft all the people of fafhion fpeak either French or Italian; even the common people in the Pais de Vaud, and other places that lie towards France and Italy, fpeak a corrupt French or Italian, or a jargon compofed of both. The eftablifhed religion here, and the other Proteftant cantons, is Calvinifm, the fame both in doctrine and difcipline as in Holland; nor is any other tolerated,

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except in the common bailiages, and the vale of Frick. The ministers are divided into deaneries and classes, and hold yearly chapters or synods. They are kept in a greater dependence on the civil power here, than in the other cantons, and not suffered to interfere with matters of state. The city of Bern first joined the confederacy in the year 1353. Towards the defence thereof the canton now furnishes 2000 men. Every male, from 16 to 60, is enrolled in the militia, and about a third of them regimented. There are officers for every district, whose province it is to see that the men be regularly exercised; that their arms, ammunition, and clothing, be in good condition; and that they be kept in a constant readiness to march. Once a-year they are drawn out to a general review. The same attention is paid to those that belong to the train of artillery. Some regiments consist of married, and some of unmarried men; some of foot, others of dragoons. There is also one regiment and a troop of cuirassiers. The latter consists entirely of burghers of Bern. Both the horsemen and footmen find their horses, arms, and accoutrements. Besides the arms and artillery in the arsenal at Bern, all the castles, where the country governors or bailiffs reside, are well furnished with them. At Bern is a constant guard or garrison of 200 men, and a small garrison at fort Arburg. In the same city is also an office, which grants licences for levies to foreign powers, and where the recruits make their appearance, and are registered. The bailiffs have the chief direction of affairs in their several districts, being generals of the militia, and presiding in the courts of justice, but, in civil causes, above a certain value, an appeal lies from them to Bern; and, in capital cases, their sentence must be confirmed by the great council before it can be executed. When any bailiwick is to be disposed of, as many balls as there are competitors are put into a bag, whereof one is gilt, and he that draws that has the bailiwick.

The wealthiest peasants in Switzerland are those of Bern, it being difficult to find a village without one, at least, who is worth between 20,000 and 30,000 guilders, and sometimes even 60,000. The common people of both sexes wear straw-hats, and the womens petticoats are tied up so near their arm-pits, that hardly an hand's breadth is left for their shape. The inns, not only in this canton, but throughout Switzerland, are in general very good. Drinking is so common, and produces so many quarrels and disorders, that the bailiffs not only subsid by the fines payable for them, but often get estates, carrying, perhaps, 20,000 crowns at the end of five years to Bern. Their law is short and clear, insomuch that the most intricate suit is ended after two or perhaps three hearings, either in the first instance, before the bailiff, or in the second,

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at Bern. The peasants are generally clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the manufacture of the country, and their holiday clothes go from father to son; so that it is not uncommon to see a countryman in his great-grandfather's doublet and breeches; but the manners and way of living of the Swiss in general are greatly altered, and like the greater states of Europe have their wants in the superfluities and luxuries of life. The subjects of the state are rich, the public is poor; and though they could oppose a sudden invasion, yet that their unkindly soil requires such a number of hands to cultivate it, that they could not spare the reinforcements and recruits that would be necessary in a long war. Upon extraordinary occasions, however, they boast that they could raise 80,000 men in 24 hours. This canton is divided into the German country, that is, that part of the canton in which the German tongue is spoken, and which is also called the ancient canton, extending from Morat to the county of Baden; and the Roman, called also the Waal, and Pais de Vaud. The former of these contains 35 bailiwicks, and about 300 parishes.

BERN, a city of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of that name, is situated in E. long. 7, 40. lat. 40, 0. It is said that the taking of a bear on the day on which the foundation of this city was laid, gave occasion to its name; hence it is so often in Latin called *Arctopolis*, i. e. the city of the bear, and has a bear for its coat of arms. It is almost surrounded by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white free-stone, and, in the principal streets, have piazzas or arches under them, for the conveyency of walking dry in wet weather. Most of the streets are paved with flints, and traversed by a canal lined with free-stone, which is brought from a considerable distance, and is very useful in carrying off the filth of the city, extinguishing fires, and other purposes. The city is large, standing almost in the middle of the canton, and containing several churches, of which one is called the Great Church, and the first minister thereof the dean, who is the head of the city-clergy. From an inscription near the great door of this church, it appears, that the first stone of it was laid in 1421. Over the same door is a representation of the last judgment, in which the sculptor hath placed the pope among the damned. In this city is also a college with eight professors, a large public library, and a museum; a stately granary, in which a great quantity of corn is always kept; a guildhall; a well stored arsenal; and several hospitals. In the arsenal is a wooden statue of the famous Tell, which represents him as taking aim at the apple placed on the head of his son. There is also the statue of Berch told von Zahringen, the founder of the city; and two large horns of buffaloes or wild bulls, called

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called in Latin Uri, such as are used in war by the canton of Uri instead of trumpets, and taken from it in the year 1712. Hard by also hang the grotesque dresses of those who blew them. The inhabitants of Uri, who boast their descent from the old Tau, bear a buffalo's head in their rischi, coat of arms; and the person who blows the great horn in time of war, is called the bull of Uri. In the Dominican church, a hole in the wall is always shewn to strangers, by means of which, it having a communication with the cell of a monk in an adjoining monastery, the pious fraud of making an image of the Virgin appear to speak was once carried on, which for a while answered the purposes of the monks very well; but they were at last detected and punished. This city, though larger, is not so populous nor so well built as that of Zurich. On the east side of it is a handsome stone bridge; and near the great church is a very fine platform some hundred feet in height, which makes a most delightful walk, being planted with limes, and commanding a charming prospect, particularly of the mountains of the Grisons, covered with snow in the midst of summer.

In the upper part of the city are always kept a number of bears in two inclosures, with fir-trees for them to clamber and play upon. Of the burghers of Bern, only those are qualified for the government and magistracy of the city who are the descendants of such as were made burghers before the year 1635. Other qualifications are also necessary; in particular, they must not be under 30 years of age, and must be enrolled in one of the 12 companies. To obtain a country government, or to hold any considerable employment, the candidate also must be married. The great council, in which the sovereignty of the canton is vested, consists, when full, of 229; but is generally much short of that number, 80 or more often dying before their places are filled up. The lesser council senate, or as it is called, the daily council, because it meets every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, consists of 27 members, including the two prætors or advoyers, the four tribunes of the people, the two treasurers, and the two heimlichers or secrecy-men, so called because to them all secrets relating to the state are discovered. The members of the great and little councils mutually fill up the vacancies that happen in these two colleges. How the bailiffs are chosen we have already taken notice. Our limits will not permit us to enter into any farther detail with respect of the government: only it is to be observed in general, that all the officers of any note are chosen out of the great or little councils; and that all the bailiffs and castellans of the canton, continue six years in office. The trade of the city is not very great, but was less before the French refugees settled therein; some, however, doubt whe-

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ther it has been a gainer by them; as by their introduction of French modes and luxury, they have helped to banish the ancient Helvetic simplicity and frugality. The territory immediately under its jurisdiction is divided into four governments, with which the four venners, or standard-bearers, are invested. It declared for the reformation in 1528, after a solemn disputation. Here the British envoy to the cantons resides.

BERN, (New) a small town in the county of Craven, in South-Carolina, lying on the southern bank of the river Pamlico, or Pantego. Lat. 35, 15. Long. 77, 30.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, and 15 miles west of Prague. Lat. 50, 2, N. Long. 14, 5, E.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin; noted for excellent beer.

BERNARD, (St.) the capital of Cominges, and in the Upper Division of it, belonging to Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It is but a small place, lying high on the Garonne. Its bishop is under the metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese of 200 parishes, part of which is in the province of Languedoc; for which reason this prelate is one of its states. His revenue is 28,000 livres per annum; and he pays a tax of 5000 florins to the court of Rome. In this neighbourhood formerly lay the city of Lugdunum Convenarum.

BERNARD-CASTLE, commonly **BARNEY-CASTLE**, a market-town in the bishopric of Durham. See **BARNARD'S-CASTLE**.

BERNARD, (the great saint.) a mountain of Switzerland and Savoy, between Valais and Val-d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Doris. The top of it is always covered with snow; and there is a large convent, where monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

BERNAU, a small town on the Nab, in the Upper Palatinate, and which the emperor Charles VI. purchased for Bohemia of the convent of Waldsassen.

BERNAY, in Latin Bernacum, a town belonging to the territory of Ouche and Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Charentonne, is the principal place of an election, the seat of a viscounty, and salt magazine. Here are two parishes, a college, and a rich Benedictine abbey with several convents.

BERNBURG, a fortified town of Anhalt, belonging to the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the Sala, 20 miles north-east of Mansfield. Lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 12, 20, E.

BERNCASTLE

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BERNCASTLE, a populous town of Triers, belonging to the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the Moselle, and is enriched by making wine. Here is a strong citadel and a Capuchins cloister.

BERNDT, a bailiwick in Struxdorfshede, belonging to the jurisdiction of the chapter of Sleswick, in Denmark.

BERNERA, one of the western isles of Scotland, lying about two leagues to the southward of Harries. It is about five miles in circumference; the soil is sandy, but, when manured with the alga marina, extremely fertile, producing an increase of 30 fold of barley; nay one grain has been known to produce 14 ears when the season was remarkably favourable. The face of the island is extremely agreeable in summer, exhibiting a pleasing variety of corn-fields and clover pasture. Here is a fresh-water lake, called Lochbruis, diversified with small islands, and abounding with eels, which the natives, by the help of lights, catch in the night-time, as they fall down a rivulet towards the sea in heaps twisted together. There are two chapels in this island dedicated to St. Afaph and St. Columbus; and near the former is a stone standing about eight feet above the ground. At the east end of this island there is a strange reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the sea, and another no less remarkable upon the west side of the long island. The tides from the south-west run along northward; so that during the ordinary course of the tides the flood runs east in the frith where Bernera lies, and the ebb runs west: thus the sea ebbs and flows regularly for four days before, and as long after, the full and change of the moon; the spring-tides generally rising 14 feet perpendicular, and the others proportionably: but for four days before, and as many after, the quarter moons, there is a singular variation; at that time a southerly moon making high water, the course of the tide being eastward, it begins to flow at half an hour after nine in the morning, and continues to flow till half an hour after three in the afternoon, when it is high water; but when it begins to ebb, the current still runs eastward, until it is low water; so that the tide runs eastward 12 hours together; that is, from half past nine in the morning, till half past nine at night; yet when the night tide begins to flow, the current turns and runs westward all night for 12 hours, during both flood and ebb: thus the reciprocations continue, one flood and ebb running eastward, and another westward, till within four days of the full and change of the moon; then they resume their ordinary course, running east during the six hours of flood, and west during the six hours of ebb. There is another phenomenon in these tides no less remarkable than that just now mentioned. Between the vernal and autumnal equinox, that is,

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during one half of the year, the tides about the quarter moon run all day eastward, and all night westward; and during the other six months their course is reversed, being westward in the day, and eastward in the night. In popish times Bernera was a sanctuary; and on it is a noble wood of yew.

BERNERIE, a borough and small sea-port, on the English channel, in the bishopric of Nantes and Upper Brittany, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. The inhabitants live principally by catching fish.

BERNICIA, that part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians extending from the river Tine to Edinburgh Frith. The other half lying S. of the Tine, was called Deira.

BERNSTADT, or **BERNSTADEL**, a small town in the circle of Budizin, which was miserably laid waste by the Hussites in 1429, and greatly damaged by fire in 1686.

BERNSTEIN, a small town in a government of the same name, in the New Mark.

BEROEA, a noble city of Macedonia, to the S. of Edeffa, or Egæ, and S. E. of Cyrtus. The people here are commended in Scripture for their reception of the Gospel on a fair and impartial examination; now supposed to be Aleppo. See that article.

BEROLZHIEM, a market-town in the principality of Onolzbach, near the Altmuhl.

BEROOT, a town of Phœnicia, a province of Syria, in Turkey in Asia. It is the ancient Berytus; but there are now no remains of its former beauty, except its situation, which is very agreeable, and in a fertile soil. It is just far enough from the sea to prevent the inconveniences of an inundation. There are very fine streams of water which flow from the mountains, and are dispersed into beautiful fountains through several parts of the town. The great Christian church is turned into a mosque, and there is a poor old one for the use of the Greeks. It is adorned with several old pictures, particularly that of St. Nicephorus, with a beard down to his feet. The wall on the south side of the town is yet intire, and seems to have been built out of the ruins of the old city. At a little distance from the city there are pillars of granite, and the ruins of floors of Mosaic work. On the sea-shore is an old ruined castle, and the remains of a mole. Its principal commerce, which is still very considerable, consists in fine tapestry, silks, camblets, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, cassia, rhubarb, and cochineal. The sea-banks abound with mulberry, pine, lime, and other trees; also gourds, and vast quantities of colocynth. This place was the residence of the emirs, the princes of the Old Drusians, who, to avoid the Turkish yoke, fled into the mountains, where their posterity still reside.

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It lies about 18 miles from Seyd, the old Sidon. E. Long. 35. 38. N. Lat. 34. 18.

BERRE, a town belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Aix and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on a salt lake, communicating with the sea; which is about 5 miles long, 3 broad, from 4 to 14 fathoms deep, and navigable throughout. Here they make fine salt, and in large quantities; but the air is unhealthy.

BERRY, a province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by Salome, on the south by Marche, on the east by Nivernois and Bourbonnois, and on the west by Touraine. It is 90 miles in length from north to south, and 73 in breadth from east to west. The air is very temperate; and the soil produces wheat, rye, and wine little inferior to Burgundy; that of Sancerre, St. Satur, and Lavernulle, is the best. The pastures are proper to fatten sheep. This country produces also a good deal of hemp and flax. There are mines of iron and silver, but they are neglected. The stone quarries, within half a league of Bourges, are very serviceable. In the parish of St. Hilaire there is a mine of oker, made use of in melting metals, and for painting. Near Bourges there is a cold mineral spring, which has a clammy fat pellicle over it every morning, of different colours. It lets fall a fine black smooth sediment, which has the same smell, and almost the same taste, as gunpowder; which makes some conclude it partakes of sulphur, vitriol, and oker. The pellicle is as thick as a crown-piece; and when put on a red hot fire-shovel will bounce and sparkle, as will also the sediment. It is certain there is salt-petre in these waters, though vitriol seems to be the most predominant. These waters, drank on the spot, temperate the heat of the blood and humours, open obstructions, and strengthen the fibres.

Berry is watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Loire, the Creuse, the Cher, the Indre, the Orron, the Evre, the Aurette, the Maulon, the great and little Saudre, the Nerre, &c. Near Limiers there is a lake 20 miles round. Berry is divided into the Upper and the Lower, and Bourges is the capital city. The inhabitants of Bourges carry on a small trade with corn down the Loire; but that of the wine above-mentioned is much more considerable, it being transported to Paris by means of that river and the canal of Briare. But the principal commerce consists in the fat cattle, which they send to Paris, and the great number of sheep; these last bear fine wool, which is used in the manufactures of this province, and other parts of the kingdom. There are two sorts of manufactures in Berry, the one for cloths and serges, and the other for knit and wove stockings. This country had formerly its own counts, who stiled

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themselves counts of Bourges, afterwards viscounts; but in time it became annexed to the crown, so that the use and profits, only of this province, have several times since been granted to princes and princesses of the blood royal, with the title of a duchy, but never totally alienated. It is subject to the parliament of Paris, but under its own laws. It has a governor, a lieutenant-general, and two deputy-governors, though there is but one archbishopric, and no episcopal see, yet in the diocese are 34 collegiate churches, 9 archdeaconries, 20 archpriesthoods, about 900 parishes, and 35 abbies. Berry is subdivided into Upper and Lower: the former lies towards the N. E. from Cher to the Loire; and the latter between the Cher and the Creuse, towards the S. W.

BERRY-ISLANDS, a small cluster of islands, on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama bank, in the Channel of Providence. Long. 75. 40. Lat. 25. 50.

BERRY-POINT, a cape at the entrance of Torbay, in Devonshire. Lat. 50. 37. Long. 3. 49. W.

BERSELLO, or **BRESSELLO**, anciently Brixillum, a colony of Gallia Cispadana; a small city of Reggio, a subdivision of the Modenese, in Upper Italy. It stands near the Po, and is defended by a good citadel. In 1702 prince Eugene took it, and the year following it was retaken by the duke of Vendosme; but restored by the peace of Utrecht to the duke of Mantua, who held it as a fief. It is now subject to Modena, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Parma. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 11. 6. E.

BERSCH, or **BARSCH**, (county of), a subdivision of the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is about 7 miles long, and between 2 and 3 broad. Among its mountains, those of Cremnitz are rich in gold. Its capital rivers are the Gran, Nitra, and Sitva or Zitawa. It not only affords mineral springs, as those of Bukovi and Ebedetz, but also warm baths, the most celebrated in all Hungary; namely the Glasnut or Sklenni bath, and that of Eisenbach or Wihni. This county produces excellent wine and good corn in the plains. The gold mines of Cremnitz and Konigsberg have not for some time past yielded so much as formerly. The cattle in the mountainous parts are poor and small, though they breed great numbers of sheep; yet in the plains these are not considerable. The inhabitants are Hungarians, Bohemians, Slavi and Germans. This county includes the following districts, Ofzlani, Levi, Kis-topolt-san, and Verebely.

BERSENBURG, O-BARSCH, or **TEKOV**, a quite inconsiderable town of the last-mentioned county, in Hungary, so denominated from the second name. It stands on the river Gran, which frequently lays the adjacent plains under water.

BERSCHETZ,

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BERSCHETZ, or **BERSCHESZH**, a small town seated on a high rock on the Adriatic sea, in Carniola. It has a small harbour, and produces a thick and very sweet wine of the colour of red port.

BERSTADT, a small town in the Circle of Olmutz.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in Lower Poitou. Long. W. 0, 27. Lat. N. 16, 52.

BERT, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the British channel near Bridport.

BERTELSGADEN, or **BERCHTOLSGADEN**, an abbey in the very heart of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany. Its abbot or provost is a prince of the empire, whose territory is 14 miles long, and as many broad. His revenue is reckoned to be 10,000 crowns a year. The town of the same name belonging to him lies 15 miles S. of Saltzburg, and furnishes the neighbourhood with store of salt.

BERTIE, a maritime county in North Carolina, in the district of Edenton, with the Roanoke its S. boundary, and Albemarle sound on the E. In it is situated the Indian tower of Tuscaroraw.

BERTINORO, or **BRITTONORO**, in Latin Forum Trutarinorum, a small city of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy. It stands on a hill surrounded with vines, and near the little river Bedefa. It has a stout castle. Its bishop is under the metropolitan of Ravenna. It abounds in oil of olives, wine, and water, enjoying a clear air, as well as a prospect of the Adriatic, the coasts of Dalmatia and Croatia, the territories of Venice, and of this province. It belongs to the pope, and lies 5 miles E. of Forli, and 7 W. of Cesena.

BERTRAND, a city of Gascony in France. It is situated on the Salat, a river that falls into the Garonne, 35 miles S. of Auch. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 30, E.

BERVEY, or **INNERBERVEY**, a royal burgh, made so by king Alexander III. It lies on the coast and German ocean, upon the river Don, in the shire of Kincardin or Mearns, in Scotland. It is one of the district of boroughs, which, alternately with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Aberbrothock, sends a member to the British parliament. It is indeed decayed, and situated 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen, and 57 N. E. of Edinburgh.

BERUM, or **BARUM**, (Ost and West), a district of Aggers-herred, in the diocese of Christiana or Aggerhuus, in Norway. Of the same name in this district is a very old and excellent iron-mine, which is in good condition.

BERWALD, a small town belonging to the duchy of Zator, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland.

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BERNECK, a small town, and the seat of a prefecture, in the principality of Culmbach.

BERWICK, a town in York-county, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Hanover, and 16 W. of York.

BERWICK, or **BARWICK**, (upon Tweed), an old frontier-town, being a county and town of itself, as in all royal proclamations, &c. it is distinctly mentioned after England and Wales. Though on the N. side of the Tweed, it is generally included in Northumberland. It was long the bone of contention between England and Scotland, and often possessed alternately by each; till Thomas Stanley, with great loss, reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. from which time it has been possessed by the English. It is pleasantly situated on an easy declivity, almost close to the sea. It has a ditch on the north and east; but on the south and west it has high walls, regularly fortified, and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. The houses are generally well built; and the town-house is a handsome structure, with a lofty turret, in which are 8 bells, and a fine clock, which tells the quarters, with four dials, one on each side the square. The church is a neat building, but has no bells. The bridge is 947 feet long, and is supported by 15 arches. The barracks form a large regular square, and will hold two regiments of foot very conveniently.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs; and has a coroner, a treasurer, four serjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. It had a strong castle, which now lies quite in ruins. It has a market on Saturdays, extremely well supplied; and a fair on Friday in Trinity-week for black cattle and horses. Corn and eggs are shipped from hence for London and other ports; but the principal trade is the salmon which are caught in the Tweed, and reckoned to be as good as any in the kingdom. Some are sent alive, and some pickled in kits by persons who subsist on that employment, and are called salmon coopers. In June and July salmon is sold for a penny a pound.

The harbour of Berwick is but mean, and the navigation cannot be carried far up, the bridge being within a mile and a half of a bar at the river's mouth, though the tide flows 4 miles above the town. The bar is likewise so high as to admit no ships that draw above 12 feet water; nor is there any good riding in the offing near the bar: for the shore is steep and rocky, and the cliffs high; so that if a ship riding before Berwick should be driven from her anchors, her only refuge is, if the wind be at S. to make for the Edinburgh-frith, but if from the N. to run into Holy-island. It sends two members

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members to parliament, and lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and 300 N. of London. Lat. 55, 40, N. Long. 1, 40, W.

BERWICK, (North), a small market-town of Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, in Scotland. It is a district of royal burghs, which, alternately with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and Lauder, sends a member to the British parliament. It has a harbour, mole, or pier, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, for securing such vessels as come hither to load salt and other goods. It is noted for good malt-liquor, according to the rate of this country, and lies 17 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56, 5, N. Long. 2, 27, W.

BERWICKSHIRE, one of the counties of Scotland, and, as bordering on England, called the Merse or March. See **MERSE**.

BERYTUS. See **BEROOT**.

BERZETIN, a borough belonging to the county of Gomar, in the Circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated not far from Rosenau, and upon the river Sajó, and is noted for the seats of the free barons which are here.

BESANCON, a city of France, capital of the Franche-Compte, and one of the most ancient cities of Europe. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a parliament, as well as a university. It is seated on the river Dreux, which divides it into two parts, the greatest of which is a peninsula. The entrance is shut up by a mountain, on which they have built a large citadel, which commands all the city. There are many names of places in and about the city, that are plainly corruptions of the Latin, and are marks of its antiquity, as Chamars, Campus Martis, Chamuse, Campus Musarum, Chandane, Campus Diana, &c. The metropolitan church is built at the bottom of St. Stephen's hill; and is a very handsome structure, with a high tower steeple. The great altar is placed in the middle choir, where on high days they expose reliques in silver shrines, enriched with gold and jewels. There are several tombs and other things remarkable in the churches; and after you have passed the church of Notre Dame, and the square that it looks into, you come to a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the emperor Aurelian, on which are several figures of men and animals, pretty entire. It serves as a gate to the cloister of St. John the Great. The great hospital of the order of the Holy Ghost is a structure worth seeing. The streets are wide and handsome; and the houses are well built with free-stone, and covered with slate, chiefly about the square called Battan, which is adorned with a fountain, the water of which proceeds from a statue of Bacchus.

The river Dreux is passed over on a stone bridge, in going from one part of Besancon into the other. The market-place is at the entrance; and on the left is another square, adorned with a fountain,

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where the great street begins, which traverses all this part, from the bridge to St. John the Great. The new square is not far from this street, from whence you go to the town-house, which is a large structure, with four wings, before the front of which is the statue of Charles V. in bronze, with a globe in one hand, and a sword in the other. The Imperial eagle is raised over a large basin, and spouts out water by both his beaks. The governor's palace is the most magnificent in the province, and there is a fountain a little farther, adorned with the figure of a naked woman, with water springing out at her nipples. E. Long. 6, 10. N. Lat. 47, 26.

BESBRE, a river in the government of Nivernois, in France.

BESC, a small river of Dauphiny, in France, which falls into the Drome.

BESIERS, a diocese and subdivision of Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the most fruitful part of the province; has the district of Narbonne on the W. Rouergue on the N. that of Nismes on the E. and the sea on the S. Of the same name is a very ancient city belonging to it, anciently called in Latin Bliterra, or Biterra, a pretty large place, upon a hill on the river Orbe, and on the royal canal. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a collection, provincial bailiwick, and provincial court. The bishop is under the metropolitan of Narbonne; his diocese comprehends 106 parishes, has a revenue of 30,000 livres per annum, and pays a tax of 2008 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are three abbeys, one of which is secularized, and a college. Over the river is a bridge. The number of inhabitants is but 3133 families. Though commodiously situated for manufacture, the genius of the people does not lie this way. The country lying round this place, though partly mountainous and partly level, has hardly its equal for pleasantness in all France. It produces excellent wines; much more corn than is wanted for home consumption, with great quantities of oil.

At Bedarieux and in the neighbourhood are made fine druggets, which are sent into Germany; and in the district of Graiffesay, all the inhabitants apply themselves to the nail trade. In this diocese are marble-quarries, and a variety of springs. The city of Besiers lies 2 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 15 N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 3, 17, E.

BESIGHIEM, a town situated near the conflux of the Enze, and Neckar, in a district of the same name, Wurtemberg. The town has had many masters, and the country round produces good wine.

BESIKTASCH, a summer seat of the grand signior, near Constantinople, to the westward, with a seraglio.

BESIGNANO,

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BESIGNANO, in Latin *Besidia*, a small city of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of San Severino. Its bishop is immediately dependent on the pope. It stands high, on the little river Cotilo, not far above its junction with the Grati. The place is pretty well peopled, and defended by a citadel; but commanded on all sides by the mountains. It lies about 15 miles W. of Rossano, and the same from the Tuscan sea. Lat. 39, 38, N. Long. 17, 5, E.

BESOS, the ancient *Betulus*, a river of Catalonia, in Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, not far from Barcelona.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and by robbery. Their religion, manners, and customs, are the same with those of the Crim Tartars. When there are any forces sent against them, they retire among the mountains near the Black-sea, where it is impossible to come at them on account of the morasses and defiles.

BESSASTADER, the seat of the royal bailiff, belonging to Gullbringu-Syffel, a subdivision of the S. quarter of Iceland, in Norway. Here is an iron manufactory, and a fulling-mill. Its Lat. is 64, 6, N.

BESSICA, a district of Thrace towards Mount Hæmus to the south of the Hebrus. It was inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, noted for their robberies. Their chief city *Uicudama* is now known by the name of *Adrianople*. They lived under their own kings till the consulate of M. Licinius Lucullus and C. Cassius Varus; when the consul Lucullus invaded their country, and having gained a great victory over them, took their metropolis, and subjected the whole nation to the Roman laws. The Romans, notwithstanding they had subdued them by force of arms, still suffered them to live under their own kings; for Piso, while he governed Macedon in quality of pro-consul, having treacherously seized *Rabocentus*, whom Suetonius calls Prince of the Bessi, caused him to be publicly beheaded. This affront so exasperated the whole nation, that they revolted; but were overthrown in a great battle by Octavius, the father of Augustus. During the civil wars of Rome they attempted anew to recover their liberty, but were again defeated by the famous M. Brutus. In the reign of Augustus, one *Vologeses*, a native of the country, and priest of Bacchus, having, under pretence of religion, drawn together great crowds of people, made himself master of the whole country, and, entering the *Chersonesus*, committed there the most dreadful ravages. He was at last, however, overcome

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by L. Piso; who obliged the savage inhabitants to lay down their arms, and submit to such conditions as he was pleased to impose upon them. From this time the Bessi continued subject to the Romans without attempting any more to regain their liberty.

BESSIN, a territory of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is planted with vast numbers of apple-trees, and by the industrious inhabitants rendered fruitful and profitable. Its principal town is Bayeux.

BESTERTZE, or *BISTRITZ*, also *BESTRICIA*, or *NOSENSTADT*, a royal free-town of Nofnerland, a district belonging to that called the royal territory of the Saxons, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It was built in 1206, and is the capital of the district, being surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, where the *Patres Piarum Scholarum* and the Reformed have also a gymnasium or academy. It is situated on the little river *Bisritz*, in a very wide and even valley; but has neither a healthy air, nor good water. The hills round the valley produce wine. The Imperialists took the town in 1602. It is 85 miles N. W. of *Hermanstadt*, and very remarkable for the gold mines in its neighbourhood. Lat. 48, 5, N. Long. 22, 5, E.

BESTEYROS, a little district of *Viseu*, belonging to the province of *Beira* in Portugal. It contains 15 parishes.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold-mines near it, and 90 E. of *Tocka*. Long. 22, 5, E. Lat. 48, 5, N. See **BESTERTZE**.

BETANZOS, a city of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is a sea-port upon the river *Maudeo*, which makes a good harbour. It is walled, containing two parishes, one monastery, a nunnery, three hospitals, and ten chapels. It is supposed to be the *Flavium Brigantium*, where *Julius Cæsar* landed. It lies 20 miles S. of *Ferrol*. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 8, 50, W.

BETAW, or *BETUWE*, the general name of the quarter of *Nimeguen*, in the province of *Guelderland*, in the United Netherlands. This is the ancient *Batavia*, and the seat of the *Batavi*. Part of the *Catti*, who, quitting their native country, settled first here, and afterwards extended their limits between the *Waal* and the *Maes*. See **BATENBURG**.

Their territories extended from *Rhineberg* in *Cleves*, to *Catwyck* on the sea in *Holland*; which village seems to have some affinity to the *Catti* in its name. The present *Betuwe* reaches from *Scherkenschan* on the E. to *Worcum* on the W. about 49 miles; and its greatest breadth, between *Grave* on the *Maes* and *Arnhem* on the *Rhine*, is 16 miles.

BETEL, a small rocky island, about a league in compass, on the coast of *Cambaja*, in the East In-

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BIES, and separated from the continent only by a narrow strait, about 80 leagues from Diu. When the Portuguese general, Nonnius, invaded this little island, most of the garrison of 2000 men, rather than submit to his terms, burnt themselves, with their wives and effects; and the rest, about 700, were either cut to pieces, made slaves of, or drowned themselves in the sea.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold there; being the mart where the country-people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come, or send their factors or brokers to purchase it. E. Long. 37, 20. N. Lat. 15, 40.

BETELHA, a town in the province of Estremadura, Spain; containing near 2000 inhabitants.

BETHAM, noted for a cataract near it, on the river Ken, southward of the village of Levens, and not far from Kendal in Westmoreland, as there is another water-fall at that village. From the latter, which is more northward, sounding clear, the inhabitants promise themselves fair weather: but from the former doing so, they expect rain or mist. Both fall with a hideous noise.

BETHANY. In John xi. 1, we read, "a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha;" and ver. the 18th, that "Bethany was nigh unto Jerusalem;" and by Mark xi. 1. it is plain it was situate at the Mount of Olives. It appears from all the Evangelists that this was a place very often visited by our Saviour; and here it was that he raised Lazarus from the dead.

BETHESDA, a famous pool or reservoir in Jerusalem, recorded in John v. 12. wonderful in curing whatsoever disease, and to have been adorned with five porches or piazzas; for its water, being at some particular seasons miraculously stirred, had the virtue of curing the first person that jumped into it.

BETH-JESIMOTH is mentioned in Numb. xxxiii. 49. being the place to which the last encampment of the Israelites, in the time of Moses, extended on one side, Abel-Shittim being on the other; it being a city of those parts given afterwards to the tribe of Reuben. It is mentioned again Josh. xii. 3.

BETHLEHEM, or **BETHLEM**, once a famous city of Judaea, in Asiatic Turkey; but now reduced to a village. It is situated on a hill, in a pleasant and fertile plain, about 6 miles S. of Jerusalem. It is still much resorted to by Pilgrims, as being the place of our Saviour's birth; where is a stately temple erected by St. Helena, over the manger where the Holy Babe lay; the roof of which is cedar, supported by four rows of white marble pillars, 10 in each row, and the wall faced with the same stone. Here also is the chapel of St. Joseph, our Lord's supposed father, with another of the Holy Innocents. Lat. 31, 30, N. Long. 36, 7, E.

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BETHLEHEM, or **BETHLEM**, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, where the duke of Bavaria and M. Villeroy encamped, after the forcing of the French lines by the duke of Marlborough; who also encamped here in 1706, after the surrender of Louvain, being two miles N. of the last-mentioned city. Lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 4, 35, E.

BETHLEHEM, an episcopal see of Nivernois, a government of France. Its origin was thus: upon the expulsion of the Christians out of the Holy Land, Renier, bishop of Bethlehem of Palestine, followed Guy, Count of Nevers, into France in 1180, who gave him the borough of Pentenor, near Clamecy, beyond the river Yonne, with the manor of Cambeuf or Sembert, and some other places; which ever since have been called the bishopric of Bethlehem. See **CLAMECY**.

BETHLEHEM, a village in the county of Orange, in the province of New York; very fruitful in pasture, and makes large quantities of excellent butter.

BETHLEHEM, a town in Northampton-county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles E. of Northampton, and 10 S. W. of Easton, and stands on a branch of the Delaware river.

BETHLEHEM-FALVA, a place belonging to that called the seat of the ten lance-men, in the circle on this side the Theiss, in Hungary. It was formerly one of the titles of the Turzon family.

BETHLEN, a castle on the Great Szamos, in the inner county of Zolnock, a subdivision of the seven counties of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It is fortified with a rampart and towers.

BETH-REHOB, or simply **REHOB**. We are told, II. Sam. x. 6. that "the children of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians of Beth-rehob;" and ver. 9, "that the Syrians of Rehob, &c. were by themselves in the field." So that it is not to be doubted but that Rehob and Beth-Rehob were one and the same country or kingdom, so named from its principal city Rehob: for Josh. xix. 28. we find a city of this name allotted to the tribe of Asher; and Judg. i. 31. we read that the said Rehob was one of the cities out of which Asher did not drive its inhabitants.

BETHSAIDA is often mentioned in the New Testament. St. John i. 4. expressly tells us, that three of the apostles, Peter, Andrew, and Philip, were of this city. Bethsaida in Hebrew imports a place of fishing, or else of hunting; and both senses agree well with the situation of the city; for it lay on the Lake of Genesareth at the N. end, just at the influx of the river Jordan into the said lake, and so lay very convenient for fishing; and accordingly we find two of the three townsmen just mentioned, viz. Peter and Andrew, were fishermen. And it is conveniently situated for hunting likewise.

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wife, as lying in the tribe of Naphtali, a country well stored with deer.

BETHSAN, or **BETHSHAN**, is a city belonging to the half tribe of Manasseh; on the W. of Jordan, and the S. coast of the sea of Galilee, and was considerable in the time of Eusebius and Jerom.

BETHSHEMESH, a town belonging to the tribe of Judah, situated in the N. border thereof, as appears from Josh. xv. 10. not far W. from Kirjath-jearim.

BETHSORA, or **BETHZOR**, so called from its being situated on a rock, a very strong fortress of Palestine, about six or seven miles S. of Jerusalem. King Rehoboam and the Maccabees improved its fortifications much; so that in their time the place was impregnable. It stood opposite to the southern Idumea; and was a kind of key to Judah on that side. The village on the top of the hill, where stood Bethsora, is now called St. Philip. Though the adjacent parts be called a wilderness, yet they still produce plenty of corn, wine, and olive-trees.

BETHULIA, recorded the remarkable town or city wherein lived Judith, when it was besieged by Holofernes, general of the Assyrian army. That this place was situated not far from Dothaim is evident from several texts, especially Judith vii. 3. where it is said the Assyrian army encamped in the valley near unto Bethulia, and spread over Dothaim.

BETHUNE, a fort of district called Advocatie, belonging to Artois, in the government of the latter name and Picardy, in France. Of the same denomination is the seat of the last-mentioned district, and a fortified town on the little river Bietre, which is the third city of this county. In it is a strong castle. The houses are meanly built, and the streets as meanly paved: but the market-place is a large and fine square. Here is made an excellent sort of cheese, which is sold in all the neighbouring countries. It is a place of some trade, and has two annual fairs. Besides a collegiate church, here are two parish churches, two priories, a college, six convents, and an hospital. This fortress was taken by the allies in 1710; but by the treaty of Utrecht delivered up again. It lies 13 miles north of Arras. Lat. 50, 32; N. Long. 2, 43, E.

BETISH, or **BETISY**, a borough in Le Valois, a subdivision of the two under-stadtholderhips, belonging to the government of the Ile of France.

BETLEY, a small market-town of Staffordshire, lying north-west of Newcastle-under-line, and on the borders of Cheshire. It has an annual fair on July 20.

BETLIS, or **BETILIS**, the capital of Assyria, now Curdistan, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the residence of a Bey or Prince of the Curds; who is the most considerable of them all, being neither

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subject to the Turks nor Persians, as the rest in some measure are to the one or the other. This city is built between two mountains, about a cannon shot asunder. The castle is built on a third hill steep, cragged, and difficult, to which there is a winding path cut through the rock. When come to the top, one must cross three draw-bridges before he arrives at the castle, and then pass three courts to the Bey's palace. The city extends itself on each side of the two mountains, from the bottom almost to the top; and in it are two caravanseras, one at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, and the other at the further end of the town, situated higher; whereas the other is so low as sometimes to be filled with water which pours down from the neighbouring hills, and runs a-cross the town. Both city and castle are accessible only through a narrow pass, which may be defended by two men against 1000. The Bey can raise 25,000 horse, besides foot; which latter principally consist of shepherds that live among these mountains, and are trained to war in case of need. So that though his territory is surrounded by the Turks and Persians, yet both are obliged to keep fair with him, as he can stop the caravans which go between Aleppo and Tauris, the road from the former being within a day's journey of this city, and cut in several places out of the rock, and only broad enough for a camel. Betlis is an asylum for the subjects of the neighbouring states, and lies about 20 miles from lake Wan, near the northern frontiers of the province. Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 45, 6, E.

BETSE, a military town, in the county of Bedford, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated not far from the Theiss near its influx into the Danube, and inhabited by Rascians. Of the same name is another town in the county of Turuntal, and circle on the Further Side of the Theiss, upon the latter, and in Upper Hungary; which some include in the banat of Temeswar.

BETSTADT, a market-borough and large fishing place of Christianstadt territory, and province of Scania, in South-Gothland, Sweden. It is situated on a bay of the West Sea. It is like a little town; and had formerly the privileges of one.

BETTUS, a place in Merionethshire, in North Wales, where annual fairs are held on March 16, June 21, August 12, September 16, and December 12.

BETUWE. See **BETAW**, the ancient Batavia.

BETIWYS, a place of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, where fairs are kept annually on May 15, and December 3.

BETZENDORF, a small town with a citadel, and two noble seats in the Old Mark.

BETZKOW, a populous town belonging to the

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the county of Trentschin, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated on the Waag, and is the property of several lords. Its castle had formerly the name of Bolondotz.

BEVAGNA, anciently Mevania, a small and almost ruined town of Spoleto, one of the provinces of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy. It stands on the river Tina or Timea, six miles west of Foligni, and 13 from the city of Spoleto.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, about seven miles south of Lovain, where the Duke of Marlborough encamped after having forced the French lines in 1705; and here he rested also his army after the victory of Ramillies, May 24, 1706. Lat 50, 45, E. Long. 4, 45, W.

BEVELAND, (North,) formerly but one island with South-Beveland, till separated by an inundation in 1532, caused by the waters of the sea and Scheld, which swallowed up several villages. It belongs to the province of Zealand, in the United Provinces; has now but one town called Cats, and a village called Colynsplaet. Great part of its north-east side has been recovered from the sea; but it fills very short of its pleasantness, when it was reckoned the Garden of Zealand.

BEVELAND, (South,) lies south of the former, and east of Walcheren, extending towards Brabant and Flanders. It was formerly above 60 miles in circuit; but is now so much diminished by inundations, that its greatest length is but 17 miles, and greatest breadth but eight. By the inundation mentioned under North Beveland, the town of Borselen, with the greatest part of its lordship, was swallowed up; and Rommerswael divided from the rest, and ruined by six inundations, and by fire. Both the Bevelands lie E. and W. of the Scheld.

BEVENSEN, or **BAHMSSEN**, a town seated on the Elmenau, in Lunenburg Zell.

BEVERGERN, a small town, in the bishopric of Munster, surrounded with morasses. In 1624 it was almost destroyed by fire, and in 1587 a salt spring was found at it.

BEVERLEY, the principal place in the East-Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated at the foot of the Wolds, about a mile from the river Hull. It is a large, populous, corporate and borough town, governed by a mayor, &c.

It had formerly a considerable trade, by means of a creek or cut, commonly called Beverley-beck, made from the town to the Hull, which falls into the Humber, for the passage of boats, keels, wherries, hoys, &c. to and from Beverley, with divers staiths or landing-places contiguous to the beck, for lading and unlading all sorts of goods. For the cleaning of which cut, and repairing the staiths, an act of parliament passed in the year 1727: so that

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the river is now navigable, and the town thereby kept clean.

Beverley has been of great note ever since the time of John de Beverley, or St. John, who was archbishop of York, first doctor of divinity in Oxford, and preceptor of the venerable Bede: here he built a monastery, where he resided four years, and died in it in 721. King Athelstan in 930. Henry I. and most of the succeeding princes of England, granted Beverley an exemption from all manner of toll throughout their dominions; from which, and the like privileges, Beverley keeps up its flourishing condition. The sessions of the riding are held here in a spacious hall called Hall-garth, where is a register for deeds and wills; the only place in England, besides Middlesex, which has such a thing. The town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, the one on Wednesday for cattle, and the other on Saturday for corn. Its annual fairs are on Thursday before Valentine, February 14, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep: one of these, namely the mart, is kept in a street leading to the Minster-street, called Londoners-street. Here is a large market-place, and beautiful cross, where was a stone-seat called freed-stoole, to which any criminal resorting had full protection, as a modern inscription here shews. In Beverley are seven alms-houses, and legacies for two more, besides a workhouse. It has a free-school, for the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's college in Cambridge, and nine exhibitions. Here were formerly four churches, now only two, namely the late collegiate church of St. John, still called the minster, and St. Mary's. The former has been repaired by the liberal contributions of Mr. Moyser, their member, Sir Michael Wharton, and others. By an old inscription dug out of a grave here in 1664, it appears that this church was burnt in 1188, and St. John's reliques found in 1197, and again deposited. Near the altar-place is the above-mentioned stool of one entire stone. Here are several monuments of the Percies, earls of Northumberland, &c. The principal trade of Beverley is in making of malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather: but the poor people maintain themselves by working bone-lace. Formerly the clothing trade was greatly in this town; yet it is said not to be inconsiderable now. About a mile east of Beverley is a kind of spaw, though without any mineral taste, which, when drank, is a great drier, and bathed in is good against all scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions. It lies about seven miles from Hull, 30 east of York, and 150 north of London. Lat 53, 50, N. Long. 12, W.

BEVERLEY, a maritime town in New England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Essex, situated on the south of Cape

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Anne, and the north side of Burley Brook, two miles north of Salem.

BEVERN, a town on the Bever, in the principality of Brunswic Wolfenbottle, with a seat belonging to the late prince of Bevern.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, in E. long. 9, 30. N. lat. 51, 40. Here are some good salt springs.

BEVERWYKE, a town lordship on the Wykermeer, in Holland, which supplies Amsterdam with vegetables.

BEVERO di Terro Nova, II, i. e. The lake of the New Land. It is situated in the Val di Noto, belonging to the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is a salt-water lake, longer by much than it is broad, and said to be upwards of three Italian miles in circuit, and six from the town of Terra Nova. It must yield rich profits of salt, since the inhabitants of the last-mentioned place to which it belongs, know not how to draw any better advantage from it. This lake so abounds with fish, that in summer one may kill them with a stick from the very shore: but to prevent this two men continually keep watch in a tower adjacent. Into it comes only some fresh water, which the town has conveyed from the river Drillo, by means of a channel they have cut through a mountain towards the east, and what falls from the clouds. On fast days they not only supply the above-mentioned town, but also the other neighbouring parts with fish from hence. When the lake is something dried up by the summer-heats, its shores are covered with salt: for which reason some take this to be the Lacus Cocanicus mentioned by Pliny. One species of the fish found in this lake is called Molletti, and is much esteemed; the salting and exporting of which makes a considerable branch of commerce at Leontini.

BEAVERAY, a small place of Autunois, one of the subdivisions belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, which some take to be the ancient Bibraete.

BEWALD, properly BIENWALD, i. e. Beeforest, in the government of Alsace, in France. It is 15 miles long and 12 broad; it is situated upon the borders of Lower Alsacia, and belongs to the bishop of Spire. It abounds with all sorts of four-footed game and wild fowl.

BEWDLEY, i. e. a fine place, being delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, on the west bank of the Severn, over which it has a large stone-bridge. It is a small borough and market-town of Worcestershire, governed by a bailiff and recorder, &c. It is well supplied with corn, malt, leather, and caps called Monmouth caps. It was

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anciently noted for the forest of Wyre in its neighbourhood, where stood very tall trees, 1000 of which about three centuries ago were blown down by one tempest. By means of the Severn great quantities of salt, iron-ware, glass, Manchester-goods, &c. are put on board barges here and at Gloucester, aboard troughs for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other parts; which renders this a thriving place. It has a market for hops every Saturday. Its annual fairs are on May 4, December 10, and December 11. Bewdley sends but one member to parliament; lies 12 miles north of Worcester, and 100 north-west of London. Lat. 52, 25, N. Long. 2, 20, W.

BEWDSEY. See BAWDSEY.

BEWLEY, Hampshire, about 4 miles to the E. of Lymington; is a tide-harbour for small vessels, but little frequented.

BEYHE, or BEG, a river belonging to the banat of Temeswaer, in the circle on the Farther Side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It unites itself with the Temes.

BEZEK is mentioned Judg. i. 5. as where the men of Judah and Simeon slew 10,000 Canaanites and Perizites, and wherein the proud and cruel Adonibezek had his residence.

BEZETHA, the name given by king Agrippa to a new quarter, which, at immense charge, he had built, and would have beautified, and fortified, on the north side of the city of Jerusalem, the name importing, the New City. He endeavoured to procure the emperor's leave for surrounding it with a strong wall; which if he had obtained, it would have rendered that metropolis absolutely impregnable. But Vivius Marfus, who A. C. 42 or 45, succeeded Petronius in the government of Syria, represented the danger of such a design (which had already been carried on to some forwardness) in such lively colours, that Claudius immediately sent him an order to desist.

BEZIERS. See BESIERS.

BEZOUART, a large town of Bishnagar, belonging to the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is full of pagods; and in particular one very large, with 120 pillars, and frightful figures embossed. Also another with the like figures, the idol in which sits cross-legged, with a triple crown, and four horns on his head. This they besmear with oil and paint, and offer it eatables, which maintain several priests and their families, who take them away by night. Pilgrims who resort to it for cure, bring an offering in the form of the part affected, in gold, silver or copper. Others repair to it for responses in several cases; which the priests frame as they list, from holes behind, and cannot be perceived, the pagods being always kept dark.

BI, one of the names of the great river Obi, in Asiatic Russia. See OB or OBI.

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BIAFAR,

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BIAPAR, or **BIAFRA**, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the east of Benin, and the west of Medra, from which it is divided by a chain of mountains, and extending southward to the fourth degree of north latitude. The natives are the most of all negroes addicted to, and infatuated with magic; imagining themselves capable of causing rain, thunder, and lightning: therefore they worship the devil with great zeal, and even sacrifice their children to him.

BIAFARA, a town, capital of a kingdom of the same name.

BIALA, a little place belonging to the general district or bailiwick of Johanneburg, and circle of Oletzko, in the kingdom of Prussia. In 1722 it had the privileges of a town given it; where is a palace of prince Radzivil's, now an academy for the instructing of youth. It lies 20 miles south-west of the town of Breschk.

Of the same name or Bialla, is a little town in the district of Breschk and Polessia, in Lithuanian Russia, and great duchy of the former name.

BIALACERKIEW, a town in the palatinate of Kiow, a subdivision of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name. Here the Tartars sustained a great defeat in the year 1626. It lies about 40 miles south of Kiow.

BIALLA. See **BIALA**.

BIALYKAMIEN, a small place of Lemberg district, and palatinate of that name, belonging to Red Russia, in Little Poland. Here rises the river Bug.

BIALYSTOCK, a town of Podlachia, one of the subdivisions of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name. It is divided into the old and new town. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1753.

BIANA, a town of Agra or Indostan Proper, and empire of the Mogul, in Asia. Near it is a royal palace with fine gardens, in the road to Agra, divers seraglios, and a long market-place, but ill-peopled.

Before King Eckbar ruined it, this was a large city, the capital of the pagan kings; and still it gives name to the neighbouring parts for 50 miles. Here is found the best indigo in the country, and at Scanderbad, about 30 miles eastward.

BIANCO, a little place of the Riviera di Ponente, or western parts of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and Upper Division of Italy.

BIAR, a small town of Valencia in Spain, where are considerable quantities of very fine honey.

BIARNAFLAG, one of three mountains in the district of Thuing, and northern quarter of Iceland, belonging to Norway. It was on fire the 19th of April 1725.

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BIBEN, in Latin Pedena, a town seated on a high fertile mountain in Carniola, and the see of a bishop.

BIBERAC, or **BIBRACH**, i. e. the river of others, from the multitude of those animals near it; is an imperial walled town of Suabia in Germany, governed by its own magistrates, half Protestants and half Papists. It stands in a fruitful valley, surrounded with hills, pleasant fields, gardens, and meadows. Here the states of the circle meet. It has plenty of timber from the neighbouring woods, and fish from the Rufs, on which it stands. The bottom in the lower part of the town is so marshy, that they are obliged to build upon wooden piles. In this territory is a natural hot bath, which if drank warmed in spring, is reckoned good against cutaneous disorders. Here also is accommodation for bathing. The town has a considerable trade in fustians, the weavers being the most numerous of all the companies. Here is an hospital for decayed citizens, and some Latin schools. It suffered much in 1634, during the civil wars of Germany, having been taken by Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1702 by the duke of Bavaria, who soon quitted it. Here marshal Tallard joined the elector with the French reinforcement but nine days before the memorable battle of Hockstadt. It lies 20 miles south-west of Ulm. Lat. 48, 12, N. Long. 9, 30, E.

BIBERSBURG, one of the five fortresses near the five royal free-towns, in the county of Presburg, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a high hill of the Carpathian mountains, and belonged to count Palfi. To its jurisdiction belong a castle, four towns, and thirteen boroughs, or large villages. Near this place a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Hungarian malcontents; 15 miles north of Presburg. Lat. 48, 35, N. Long. 17, 50, E.

BIBENA, a borough of the province of Florence, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy.

BIBERSTEIN, a small town in the canton of Bern.

BIBIGNE, a little place of Zara county, belonging to the continent of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Hungarian Illyria.

BIBLUS, supposed to have been the first built city in Phœnicia, the remains of which are situated on the coast, between Tripoly and Berytus. It is but small, with few inhabitants.

BIBRACH. See **BIBERAC**.

BIBRACTE, a citadel of the Edui, according to Strabo, but Cæsar describes it as a town well fortified, very large and populous, and of the greatest authority among that nation; now Beurect, or Bevray; a desolate place four miles to the north-west of Autun.

BIBROCI

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BIBROCI, an ancient people of Britain, now the Hundred of Bray, in Berks.

BICANER, a city of Asia, on the river Ganges, belonging to the great mogul. E. Long. 87, 20. N. Lat. 28, 40.

BICHOR, a small, but fortified town, which some place in the county of Csongrad, and others in that of Kalo, in Upper Hungary. It has a bridge over the river Kalo, 6 miles N. of Great Waradin.

BICISTER, **BISSETER**, or **BURCESTER**, Oxfordshire, near a rivulet that runs into the Charwel at Islip, 52 miles from London. It is a long, straggling town, which once had a monastery, and is now much noted for its excellent malt-liquor. Here is a charity school for 30 boys. Market on Friday, and fairs August 5, and December 13. Besides the church here is a meeting-house, and the town, including two hamlets, contains about 400 families. On the adjacent plain are frequent horse races.

BICOCA, a village of the Milanese, which is a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Here the French were defeated by the Imperialists in the year 1522, and were repulsed in 1525.

BIDACHE, a town of Lower Navarre in France, seated on the river Bidouze. W. Long. 10, 0. N. Lat. 41, 31.

BIDACHE, a principality of Labourd, belonging to Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France.

BIDASSOA, or **VIDASSO**, a river near Fuent-Aravia, belonging to Biscay, in Spain. It is very broad, and is the boundary here between Spain and France. By virtue of a treaty concluded between Ferdinand the Catholic and Lewis XII. it belongs in common to both crowns, travellers paying the fare on this ferry to each on their respective sides.

BIDBURG, a little old town belonging to the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, and Antoninus's *Bedæ Vicus*. It is situated on a small hill, in a fine and fruitful plain, and the chief place of a lordship, under whose jurisdiction are 33 villages. Here are two parish churches, with a nunnery. It lies on the borders of Luxemburg, and electorate of Treves, to which it is subject in spiritual matters.

BIDDENEN, a place in Kent, where an annual fair is kept October 28.

BIDEFORD, (i. e. by the ford), a clean well-built town of Devonshire, on the Towridge, governed by a mayor, and near Barnstable-bay. It is a sea-port, has a fine stone-bridge of 24 arches; with a very good quay and custom-house; near which is a populous street fronting the river, three quarters of a mile long, besides another spacious one, running N. W. and S. E. a pretty way, inhabited

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by wealthy merchants. Besides a spacious church, here is a very large meeting-house, much resorted to. The trade of this town being very much in fish, several ships go to Liverpool, and up the river Mersey to Warrington, for rock-salt, which here, and in the neighbouring town of Barnstable, is dissolved in the sea-water, and boiled into a new salt; and with this they cure their herrings. It lies south west from Barnstable. And they are both considerable and rival towns, having each a large share in the trade to Ireland, the herring-fishery, and to the American colonies. They are both established ports for landing wool from Ireland. Between 40 and 50 sail have been employed to fetch cod from Newfoundland. Its fairs are annually kept on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It lies 30 miles from Exeter, and 197 from London. See **BARNSTABLE**.

BIDDEFORD, a town in the county of York, province of New Hampshire, in New England, near the mouth of Saco river and bay, 10 miles N. from Wells, and 20 S. from Brunswick.

BIDER, or **BANDER**, the capital of Telenga, a subdivision of Decan, in the Mogul empire and East Indies, in Asia. Thevenot says it belonged to Ballagate, when it had kings; but at other times to Decan. It is surrounded with brick walls, in which are battlements and towers; has a castle without the town, and in it a governor, with a garrison of 1500 horse and as many foot, besides 700 gunners, according to the same traveller. See **BANDER**.

BIDGOST, or **BEDGOTZI**, the Polish name of Blomberg; it is a walled town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, situated in a plain, and on the river Barde; by means of which goods are brought up to it from the Weiffel, particularly Uladislav, from which it is 24 miles. It is noted for a salmon trade. See **BLOMBERG**.

BIDIN, one of the four sangiacates of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Also a town of that name, or **WIDIN**; which see.

BIDIS, a small city of Sicily not far from Syracuse, whose ruins are still to be seen in the territory of Syracuse, about 15 miles to the south-west, with a church called S. Giovanni di Bidini.

BIDOUSE, a river of Lower Navarre, in France, in which province it rises: it falls into the Adour.

BIEBER, a thriving town in the county of Hannau-Munzenberg, having very near it a mine of copper and silver, as also some works of iron and cobalt, in which the latter mineral is prepared in the most beautiful sonalt.

BIEDENKOPF, or **BIEDENCAP**, a small town standing on the Ahills in the Lower Part of Hesse, and famous for its iron-works. In 1635, and 1647, it suffered much by fire.

BIEEZ,

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BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. It is seated on the river Wefeloke, in E. Long. 2, 21. N. Lat. 49, 50.

BIECZ, a district in the palatinate of Krakow, in Little Poland.

BIESVERSKOW, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Tryggevelde, in the province of Seeland, in Denmark. To it belong 12 parish-churches. In that of Herfogle is an hospital for 20 aged persons and 10 young children, with a school-master to instruct them. It was founded by queen Anna Sophia.

BIEL, or **BIENNE**, the capital of a little territory in the bishopric of Basil, belonging to Suabia, in Germany. It is an ally of the Swiss cantons of Friburg, Bern, and Solothurn. The bishop of Basil has no spiritual jurisdiction here. He nominates one of their senators for mayors, and swears to maintain their privileges when they swear fealty to him. He has part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the customs belong solely to the city. They furnish him in time of war with a number of soldiers at their own charge; but these are obliged to march no further than they can return at night, unless the bishop pays them. They are governed by a greater and lesser council, both chosen out of the six trading companies: and the mayor and senate determine in criminal causes; but in matters relating to the republic, the burgo-master, chosen by the two councils, presides; when the mayor, and other officers, dependent on the bishop, must withdraw. The inhabitants are Calvinists, and the common language is the German. It is the frontier-town of Bern canton, being situated in a plain, at the foot of a hill covered with vines; and at the N. extremity of a lake of its own name, which receives the Thur and Schuse. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Bern city. Lat. 47, 10, N. Long. 6, 7, E.

BIEL, a lake in the bishopric of Basil, near the town of the same name last-mentioned, N. E. of that of Neufchatel, with which it runs almost parallel from N. E. to S. W. having a communication with each other by the canal of Tiel, which separates the country of Neufchatel from the canton of Bern.

BIELA, or **BUGUELLA**, the capital of the territory of Biellese, belonging to the lordship of Vercelli, a subdivision of Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, not far from the river Cerva; is famous for an image of the Virgin, and lies 25 miles N. W. of Vercelli, and about 4 or 5 from Masserano.

BIELA, or **BIELSKI**, a territory of Western Muscovy, bounded on the N. and E. by that of Rzeva; by Lithuania and the palatinate of Witepetz on the W. and that of Simolensko on the S. Its capital of the same name, and also of a duchy

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formerly, when governed by its own princes, though subject to Lithuania, was a considerable place, till subdued by the czar Basilowitz; but now of little account otherwise. It is situated on the western side of the Osca or Opscha, at some distance S. of its fall into the Dwina, about 50 leagues from Moscow. Lat. 55, 34, N. Long. 34, 40, E.

BIELAJA ZERKOW, a frontier-fortress in the circle of Kiow, and government of this name, in European Russia, not far from Trethimerow, which lies on the W. side of the Nieper.

BIELAKOWSKAJA, a pallisadoed place, and wooden fortress, in the circle of Tijumen, and province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the river Pyschma.

BIELCZ, **BIELSK**, **BYELSKO**, or **BELTZ**, a palatinate of Little Poland, and otherwise termed Podlachia. This province having been taken from the Pagan Jaczvingi by the Poles, under Boleslaus V. was united to Poland in the year 1596. The Lithuanians have had frequent contests with the Poles about it. It is entirely subject to the bishop of Lucko in spiritual matters. It contains the three districts of Drogyczyn, Mielnik, and Bielsk. To it belongs a town of the same name, which is large, but wholly built of wood; as are the castle and fortifications, yet reckoned a pretty strong place. Here the Jews drive a considerable trade. It is situated on the little river Biala, which falls into the Narew, 62 miles S. of Gronod. Lat. 53, 10, N. Long. 24, 15, E.

BIELEFELD, the capital town of the county of Ravensberg, lying at the foot of a mountain and separated by the river Lutterbach. It contains about 800 dwelling-houses, two Lutheran churches, and one for the Calvinists, a Romish chapel, a Franciscan monastery with a chapel, an orphan house, with a stocking manufacture, an infirmary with a chapel, a Latin school, and a peculiar matrimonial court of its own, with a house of correction. The linen woven and bleached here is famous; also stuffs are wrought here, and the commerce carried on chiefly supports the town. The nobility hold their diets, and keep their archives here. In the town are 17 courts or squares, and it obtained its first privileges in 1287, and was a Hanse-town. It is defended by the impregnable fortresses of Sparenberg, and is now subject to Prussia.

BIELEW, a small town belonging to the province of Orel, in the government of Bielogorod, in European Russia.

BIELGOROD, **Akerman**, or **Akkjaman**, by the Moldavians called Tschetate Alba; all these signifying the white town in Bessarabia, or Budziack Tartary, in European Turkey. It is inhabited by Turks and Russians, and is an old town, situated at the influx of the Neister into the Black Sea.

BIELICA

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BIELICA, a small town belonging to the district of Lida, in Lithuania Proper. It is situated on the river Niemen.

BIELLAND, a place where there is a very surprising fishery, belonging to the district of Mandal and Lister, in the diocese of Christiansand, in Norway. It lies half a mile to the north of a hole or breach raised between two rocks, about 18 ells high above the water. Here the fishermen take the water near a cataract, and steer for the space of some fathoms against the stream, and under a rock covered with water, being high, and hollowed like a vault. Out of this hole they drive the salmon before them, and let themselves be carried down the stream upon a float; but should any piece of the wood happen to loosen from it, the people upon the float would inevitably perish.

BIELGOROD. See **BELGOROD**.

BIELOIJAR, a small town belonging to the circle of Sibirsk, and government of Casan, in Asiatic Russia. It lies on the Wolgaw.

BIELOJURSKAJA, a frontier fortress in the circle of Kufnetz, and province of Jeneseisk, belonging to Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

BIELOKOLSK, a little town in the district of Woronezh, belonging to the government of this last name and Asof, in European Russia.

BIELOSERO, in the district of Nadporoschkoï, and province of Bieloserskaja, in the government of Great Novogrod, in European Russia. It is a provincial or inland town, on a lake of the same name. It contains about 500 dwelling-houses, mostly inhabited by trading people, and 18 churches, besides a fortress, consisting of a quadrangular rampart of earth, in which are two capital churches, the palace of the archbishop, the chancery, the woywode, or Palatine's palace, &c.

BIELOSERSKAJA, in Latin Provincia Bielerensis, a province belonging to the last-mentioned government in European Russia, and formerly a duchy. In it are the large inland lakes of Biel Osero, i. e. White lake, which, from the mouth of the river Schokfina to that of the river Kowscha, in a direct line, is about 50 wersts in length; likewise Wolche Osero, Laticha Osero, and Waldo Osero.

BIELSCH, or **BIELSK**. See **BIELCZ**.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Smolensko, 80 miles north-east of Smolensko, and 170 north-west of Moscow. Long. 35, 5. E. Lat. 56, 40. N.

BIELSTEIN, or **Bieilinstein**, in the county of Wetteravia, or Wetteraw, (the South Division of the Landgrave of Hesse) in Germany, 15 miles north-east from Nassau, 27 north-east from Siegen, and 12 south of Herborn, gives name to a county which was the inheritance of the Hadamars, a younger branch of the family of Nassau, and was

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capital of it. It is an old town among rocky hills; but has a castle and fair church. It lies mid-way between Coblentz, on the W. and Marburg on the E.

BIELUN, or **WIELUN**, (territory of,) in the Palatinate of Siradia, belonging to Great Poland Proper, in the kingdom of the latter name. In it is a town of the same denomination, built of bricks, with a high wall and deep ditch round it.

Bielun stands on the river Prosna. Here is a castle, with a castellany and starost. The provincial diet and country court are held in this place. Some of its buildings are stately. In 1656 it suffered much from the Swedes, but has since been repaired.

BIENNA, a town of Swisserland, seated on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg, 17 miles north-west of Bern, 12 south-west of Soleure, and 17 north of Friburg. Long. 7, 14. E. Lat. 47, 11. N.

BIEQUE-ISLAND, or **BORIQUEN**, or **CRABS ISLE**, one of the Virgin isles, two leagues from Porto Rico, six leagues long, and two broad. The English settled there twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whose interest it is to let it remain desolate. It has a rich soil, and a good road on the south side. Lat. 18, 2. Long. 64 30. See **BORIQUEN**.

BIERG, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Nyborg, and island of Funen, in the diocese of the latter name, in Denmark. It contains 12 country churches, 10 gentlemen's seats, with the barony of Scheelsborg, which was formerly called Enkielsborg, belonging to the baron of Brockdorf.

BIERGE, a district in the principality of Stierholm, belonging to the diocese of Aarhus, in North Jutland, in Denmark. It contains 17 churches.

BIERVLIT, in Dutch Flanders, which gives name to the little island on which it stands, is situated on the sea-coast, three miles from Isendyk, and ten from Sluys to north-east. This island was once pretty large, on the south side of the W. Scheld, or Hondt, of which another arm ran by Axel, and receiving some small rivers fell into the sea, on the west end of Cat's-land island; so that the towns of Cat's-land, Biervlit, and Axel, stood on the same island. But by the irruption of the sea it is now divided into four.

BIEROLIET, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukelings, who invented the method of pickling herrings, died in 1397. E. Long. 3, 42. N. Lat. 51, 25.

BIESENTHAL, a small town with a castle on the river Eino, in the government of the same name, in the Middle-Mark of Brandenburg.

BIETIGKHEIM, a strong town of Germany,

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in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is seated produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near Besikheim, Strutgard, and the strong castle of Asperg, and is a superintendancy.

BIGA, or **RIGA**, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn above Llanidlor.

BIGHT. The Bight, or Gulph of Guinea (often mentioned), is a bending of the land a little to N. of the equinoctial line; and from thence the land stretches W. parallel with the line.

BIGLAND. Lancashire, on the N. W. side of Cartmel, has a fine fishpond on the very top of its ascent, large and deep enough to bear a man of war.

BIGLESWADE, or **BIGGLESWORTH**, in a hundred of the same name, is a town pleasantly situated on the Ivel, a river of Bedfordshire, which is here navigable by boats. Being a thorough-fare from London to York, it is well supplied with inns. It has a stone bridge; with two charity-schools for boys and girls. Its weekly market is on Tuesday. Its annual fairs are on February 13, Saturday in Easter-week, Whitfun-Monday, July 22, and St. Simon and Jude, October 28. It lies S. W. from Potten, 8 miles S. E. from Bedford town, and 41 N. of London. Lat. 52, 5. N. Long. 0, 20. W.

BIGORNO, a large village of Costera, a subdivision of the country on this side the mountains, or N. E. part of the island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

BIGORRE, a territory or county of France, in the province of Gascony. It is bounded on the east by the valley of Aure, the viscounty of Neboussa, Rivierre Verdun, and Pardiac; by Bearn on the west; on the south by the vallies of Broton and Penticoufe, in Aragon; and on the north by the county of Rivierre-Bas, incorporated with Armagnac. It is 40 miles long from north to south, and 30 in breadth from east to west. It is divided into three parts, the mountains, the plains, and the Rustan. The mountains are inclosed between those of the valley of Aure on the east, those of Aragon on the South, and of Bearn on the west. This part contains two principal vallies, Lavedan and Barege. The valley of Bigorre is of an oval form, and has the hills of Rustan on the east. The remarkable towns are Tarbes the capital, Bagneres, Lour, &c. The mountains are a barrier between France and Spain, and there are four different passages which the inhabitants are obliged to guard. Bigorre yields marble, jasper, stone, and slate; there are also mines of several sorts, but they are not worked. The rivers are the Adour, the Elches, the Arroset, and the Gave of Lavedan; there are also three lakes.

BIHAEZ, a strong town of Croatia in Hungary, seated on an isle formed by the river Anna; in E. long. 16, 2. N. lat. 44, 35.

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BIHAR, a county belonging to the circle on the Farther Side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, and some Germans.

Of the same name is a very old burgh from which the county is denominated.

BIHLESTEIN, a ruined castle in the lordship of Richenweyer, belonging to Upper Alsace, and government of the latter name, not far from the town of Rippolsweller, and the property of the duke of Wirtemberg.

BIKATUNSKAJA, a frontier-fortress against the Kalmucs, in the circle of Kusnetzk, belonging to the province of Janiseik, in Siberia, the Asiatic part of Russia.

BIKER, an inlet of the Nile, and ruins of a town five leagues from Alexandria, supposed to be the ancient Canopus.

BIKHALVA, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Sepse, and territory of the Sicilians, a subdivision of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It is well known for the narrow pass called Buza, on the frontiers of Moldavia.

BILBAS, an island in the Niger or Senegal, a river of Africa: it is not far off from the Morphil island, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel; being about 30 leagues long, and five or six broad. It is well-peopled, and its negro inhabitants drive a good trade in ivory, gold-dust, and some small plates of that metal, of different shapes and sizes, which have been flatted by the hammer, and principally used by the women, for adorning their hair. These two adjacent islands belong to the Piratic or Fullis kingdom, whose prince and subjects are courteous to strangers. And besides the populousness and fertility of these islands, they have peculiar trees, herbs, and roots. The breed great variety of cattle, and other animals, have fowls in abundance, besides plenty of cotton, which they manufacture also.

BILBAO, or **BILBOA**, a corruption of Bellovado, i. e. a fine ford, lying near it. This, though not a city, is the capital of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of that name, in Spain. It is situated in a plain, bounded by high mountains. The tide, which flows up here into the river Ybaicabal, the ancient Nervius, forms a secure harbour, which is very much resorted to; small vessels coming up to the mole, whilst those of greater bulk lie farther out in the road. The greatest export of this place is of their fine wool and excellent iron, most of the latter article in bars, though great quantities of it are wrought into swords, fire arms, horse-shoes, and other the like military implements, which are shipped off from hence, besides saffron and chesnuts. It is large and populous, containing 1200 houses, five parishes, the like number

number of monasteries, seven nunneries, and has a bridge over the river. The trade of Bermeo, an old sea-port, and the Roman Flaviobriga, has been removed hither some centuries ago, by one of the lords of Biscay. Bilboa is in the site of the ancient Portus Amanus, and that a very delightful one. It has a good air, a fruitful country round it, and is well-built. Provisions are here very plentiful and cheap. It lies 6 miles from the sea, and 60 W. of St. Sebastian, in Lat. 43, 30, N. Long. 3, 18, W.

BILBILIS, a town of Hispania Citerior, the birth-place of Martial; now supposed to be Calatajud, in Arragon, on the Xalon.

BILSTON, Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, and the road from London to Shrewsbury. Here is a deep orange-coloured sand, which is sent for by the artists far and near, to be used as a spaud to cast metals in; and it is also noted for a quarry of remarkable stones, lying horizontally one under another, in 12 beds deep, every bed thicker the lower they go; so that the lowermost is about a yard thick, and the inhabitants make cisterns, troughs, &c. of the stone. Some of it is curiously streaked with black. Here is a charity-school. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

BILEDULGERID, or **BELAD AIL JERID**, (the Country of Dates) a kingdom of Africa. It is almost of a square form, extending itself more than 80 leagues every way, from 28, 30, to 32, 50, N. latitude, and from 6 to 12 degrees of W. longitude. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the E. by a ridge of lofty mountains which divide it from Tripoli and part of Gadamis, on the W. by the countries of Zeb and Mezeb, and on the S. by the province of Verghela. The whole country is barren, sandy, and mountainous, producing little or nothing besides dates, which grow here in such profusion, that the face of half the kingdom is covered over with date-trees, and from hence the whole country takes its name. The climate is hot and unhealthy: the people lean, swarthy, and shrivelled in their complexions; with their eyes inflamed, owing to the reflection of the sun-beams from the white hard soil; and the showers of dust and sand driven by the high winds that blow here at certain seasons are frequently so violent as to bury men and cattle under them. Another inconvenience with which the inhabitants are afflicted, for which no other reason is given besides their constant living on dates, is, an inveterate scurvy in their gums, whence all their teeth drop out; though it frequently spreads over their whole bodies, and

then they become the most unhappy and loathsome objects. They are almost entirely free from other diseases; so that when not afflicted with this, they live to a good old age; though it is observable that they discover a furrowed countenance, shrivelled skin, hoary locks, and other symptoms of old age, very early in life, and before decrepitude, infirmity, or any decay of their faculties, appear. The plague is not known in Biledulgerid, though so frequent in Barbary, and though a constant intercourse is kept up between the two countries, whence it would seem, that in certain cases this terrible distemper is not so infectious as it is usually thought to be. The same may be said of the small-pox, a disease little less contagious and fatal in hot countries than the plague itself.

The natives are represented as a lewd, treacherous, thievish, and savage people, who delight in murder and robbery. They are mostly a mixture of Africans and wild Arabs who mingled themselves with them. The former live with some regularity and civil order in a kind of villages composed of a number of little huts; the latter in tents, ranging from place to place in quest of food and plunder. The Arabs, who pride themselves in their superiority of birth and talents above the primitive inhabitants, are wholly independent and free, frequently hiring themselves in the service of the neighbouring princes at war; from which policy arise the most valuable branches of their public revenue, if any thing can be called common or public in a nation of lawless robbers. The rest pursue no other occupation besides hunting and plundering; the first of which is their common employment, especially hunting of ostriches, which are said to be of a prodigious stature in this country, and as high as a man mounted on a tall horse. The inhabitants eat the flesh of these animals; barter their feathers for corn, pulse, and other things they want; use their hearts in their necromantic and religious rites, their fat as a medicine of sovereign virtue, their talons for ear-pendants and other ornaments, and their skins they convert into pouches and knapsacks, so that not a part of the animal but is employed in some useful purpose. Besides dates and ostriches, the Arabs live likewise on the flesh of goats and camels; drinking either the liquor or broth in which that flesh is boiled, or the milk of their camels; for they seldom taste water, that element being more scarce in this country than milk itself. In the whole country there is scarce a town of any note, or even a stream of water that deserves notice, or that is not dried up half the year.

BILEVELT, or **BIELFELDT**, a town belonging to the county of Ravensberg, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated at the bottom of a large hill, and defended by the impregnable fort of Sparenberg, which made a gallant defence

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fence in former wars against the French, attacking it from an adjacent hill, with granadoes and fire-balls; the inhabitants having covered their houses with pieces of linen steeped in milk. The last-mentioned article is their principal manufacture; which while a-bleaching on the neighbouring hills, is watched by boys, who set up a hideous howl at the approach of travellers. It lies in the road between Munster and Minden, 7 miles S. E. of Ravensburg-city, and subject to the king of Prussia, in Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 8, 15, E.

BILJARSK, a fortress of the circle of Casan, belonging to the government of the latter name, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on the river Maloi.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on July 22, for horses; and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is seated on a hill, 9 miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Long. 0, 25, E. Lat. 51, 35, N.

BILLERIKA, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-bay, on the banks of the river Concord, about 6 miles W. of Wilmington, and 5 N. of Bedford.

BILLESDEN, an inconsiderable market-town of Leicestershire. It lies S. E. of Leicester town.

BILLICOWEN, one of the eleven baronies included in King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

BILLINGFORS, a good iron-work in the northern and stony part of Westgoth-Thalland, a subdivision of West-Gothland, in Sweden.

BILLINGHAM, a market-town of Northumberland. It is situated on the Tyne, 25 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 250 N. of London.

BILLIGKEIM, a small town on the rivulet of Wibrbach, in the palatinate on the Rhine.

BILLINGHURST, a place in Sussex, where a fair is kept on Whitfun-Monday.

BILLY, a castellany of Doniziois, a district belonging to the government of Nivernois, in France.

BILSDEN, a town belonging to the principality and bishopric of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated on the Denier. Here the Confederates rendezvoused before they attacked the French at the battle of Ramilies. It lies 6 miles W. of Maestricht, in Lat. 51, 7, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

BILSTON, See **BILDESTON**.

BIMINI, one of the Luccaya islands, in North America, near the channel of Bahama. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Long. 79, 30, W. Lat. 25, 0, N.

BIMLIPATON, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East Indies, seated on the west side of the

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bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. of Vizagatanpa, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, designed to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. Long. 83, 5, E. Lat. 18, 0, N.

BINA, a small town of the Cremonese, a territory belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Oglio.

BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, in E. Long. 0, 15, N. Lat. 40, 24.

BINASCO, a little town of the Milanese, a territory belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It stands upon a canal.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Long. 0, 10, E. Lat. 53, 32, N.

BINCH, a small but fortified town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Haine, which rises in the neighbourhood, in a fruitful country, abounding with all sorts of game, and the air very salubrious. The French became masters of Binch in 1668, but restored it to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen; since which it has continued in the house of Austria. It is the principal place of a provostship, extending along the Scheld to the confines of Namur, and contains 51 boroughs or large villages, but no city. It lies 10 miles E. of Mons, in Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 4, 20, E.

BINEGAR, a place in Somersetshire, where are fairs, on Whitfun-Monday and Tuesday.

BINES-GREEN, a place in Sussex, where a fair is held on June 12.

BINGAZI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Long. 19, 10, E. Lat. 32, 20, N.

BINGEN, in the electorate of Mentz, Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, 15 miles W. from Mentz; E. Long. 7, 20. Lat. 50. is a pleasant, neat, little town, and had a fort in the time of the Romans, and has a castle now on a hill which overlooks the town. It was once an Imperial city, but is now subject to the dean and chapter of Mentz. It has a stone bridge over the river Nahe, which runs through the town into the Rhine. The latter is twice as broad here as the Thames at London bridge. It stands in a district called Rhingaw, a territory of 20 miles extent along the Rhine, so populous that it looks like one entire town intermixed with gardens and vineyards. The rising grounds about it produce wines, preferred to those of Baccarach.

BINGER-LOCH, a cascade in the Rhine, a little below Mauffhurn, or the Mouse-tower. It is formed between two rocks, and is the most dangerous passage in all that river.

BINGHAM,

BINGHAM, a small market-town of Nottinghamshire, in the road to Newark. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and it has fairs on February 20 and 21, the first Tuesday in May, and November 8. It lies 108 miles from London.

BINGLEY, a place in Yorkshire, where are held two fairs annually, on January 25, and August 25, 26, 27.

BINGIUM, a village or town of the Vangiones, in Gallia Belgica, seated at the confluence of the Nave and Rhine. Now **BINGEN**; which see.

BINNENLAND, the south part of Bohus prefecture, a subdivision of West Gothland, in Sweden. It consists of four provincial districts.

BINTAN, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the south of the peninsula of Malacca, situated in E. long. 103, 30. N. lat. 1. 0.

BINTS. See **ALVINTZ**, or **ALVING**.

BIOBIO, a river in Chili, the largest in that kingdom. It enters the South sea in lat. 37 south, running through veins of gold, and fields of Esparilla. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and several Indian nations their enemies, which obliges the former to keep strong garrisons there.

BIORKEDAL, a swamp or morass of Sundmor, a subdivision belonging to the diocese of Bergen, in Norway. Here is a part of a mountain consisting of amianthus or asbestus; the parts of which more, like wood than stone, have been looked upon as petrifications.

BIORKHOLM, a small island of Bleking, which is a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. Upon it stands part of the town of Carlskroon.

BIORKO, an island belonging to the ten inland districts, in the territorial jurisdiction of Stockholm, in Upplandia, a province of Sweden Proper. It is situated on the Malar-lake, three miles from Stockholm. Upon it formerly stood the considerable market-town and royal seat of Birka or Biorko; commonly, though without any foundation, called a town.

BIORKKOHN, an island, with a church built of stone. It lies near the town of Tomea, belonging to Westrobothnia, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden. Here sermons are preached in the Finnic language for the use of the inhabitants of that town and the neighbourhood.

BIORNEBORG, a district or fief belonging to Finland Proper, in Sweden. It lies north, and is subdivided into Upper and Lower Satagunda.

BIORNEBORG, a town of the last-mentioned district of the same name, in Latin *Beorniburgum* or *Arctopolis*. It lies on the sea-coast, and is situated on a long strip of sand on the east shore of the Kumo-elf, or Bothnic gulph, which below the town is subdivided into several arms, and by that means forms many small islands for the space of half a mile. It is said at first to have been built in the pa-

rish of Kumo, but afterwards removed to Ulfsby or Wanhakyla, and in 1558, to its present site. From this place are sent annually great quantities of wooden ware, and abundance of fish, particularly salmon and large cod or white fish, not only to Stockholm, but also to other parts. Its loading-place is near Sandud, about a mile from the town. A general diet of the kingdom was held here in 1602; and it is ranked the 64th town in that national assembly. Close by is a royal demesne. It lies 80 miles north of Abo. Lat. 62, 7, N. Long. 21, 10, E.

BIORNO, an inconsiderable place of Finland Proper, in Sweden. It lies about 12 miles distant from Abo, to the N. W.

BIORNSHOLM, a considerable seat in the district of Slet, and bailiwick of Aalborguus, belonging to the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland, Denmark. Here was formerly a rich monastery of Bernardines, called *Vitæ Scholo*; and hence, by corruption in the language of the country, *Vitskiol*, with a stately church, which is said to have been one of the finest in all the North; but now a mere heap of rubbish. After its secularization king Frederic II. gave it in 1573, to his counsellor of state, Biorn Anderson, from whose first name it had that of Biornsholm.

BIR, a little borough-town of King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is by much the best place in the county, and situated on the confines of Tipperary, on a river which discharges itself into the Shannon. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

BIR, or **AL-BIR**, by the inhabitants called *Berygeon*, a town of Diarbeckr, or the ancient *Mesopotamia*, in Asia. It is situated on the side of a hill, upon the east side of the Euphrates, and defended by two old castles; the one upon the banks of the river, and the other upon a hill; in which a sangiac, 200 janizaries, and twice as many spahis, reside. On the opposite side of the river is a large caravansera, well guarded from the free-booters. Here the Euphrates is about a mile broad, and its current gentle enough for flat-bottomed boats to cross it, so that it is a kind of ferry from Syria. The caravans are not allowed to go into the city, but march by the side of it, in order to reach another caravansera on the top of a hill; where the officers come at night to receive the customs. The river-water is muddy, which they keep in pots till the sediment subsides. In the town is plenty of all kinds of provisions, as excellent bread, wine, and fish. The country round it is pleasant, and sown with corn; but farther east it is more hilly and barren. It lies 70 miles south-east of Aleppo, in lat. 35, 20, N. long. 40, 5, E.

BIRCHES, in Gloucestershire, between Colebroke-dale and Builders-bridge. A most remarkable

ble incident happened here on Thursday morning, May 27, 1773, about four o'clock, when ten acres of a high bank that lay by the Severn split quite a-cross the river, and entirely stopt up the channel, and turned the course of the river over a meadow that lay on the other side. Where the river had ran, in the morning was found a high bank, with 20 lofty oaks standing upon it; and, where the ground divided, a chasm was left seven or eight yards wide, and five or six yards deep. As soon as the bank had stopt the river, the vessels below were all left dry at the bottom of the channel; but the stream soon cut itself a new course. About 40 yards from the river bank stood a house, where a family dwelt; the man got up about three o'clock, and heard a rumbling noise, and felt the ground shake under him, on which he called up his family. They perceived the ground begin to move, but knew not which way to run; however the people took to their heels, and just as they got to an adjacent wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood. The house is still standing, but a barn that was near it was thrown down.

BIRD-ISLAND, one of the new discoveries in the Pacific ocean by Captain Cook, in 1769. It is about five miles in compass, and is very low, with a piece of water in its center, appeared to be well wooded and watered, but was not inhabited, and from its great number of birds flying about, received its name. Lat. 17, 48, S. Long. 143, 35, W.

BIRD-ISLANDS. See **AVES**.

BIRKENFELD, the capital of a principality, and duchy of the same name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It is a walled town, defended by a castle, lies towards the confines of the electorate of Treves, 20 miles east of the capital of the latter name. Lat. 49, 45, N. Long. 6, 40, E.

BIRKHAUSEN, anciently Bedacum, a strong town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Saltz. It is the principal place of a bailiwick, on the confines of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seven miles from that city, in the road to Straubing, and 13 east from Munich.

BIRMINGHAM, or **BROMICHAM**, in Warwickshire, 109 miles from London, and 17 from Coventry. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. It is about two miles in length, (including the hamlets of Deritend and Bordley) nearly the same in breadth, and about six miles in circumference; contains 50,000 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the manufacturing of gold, silver, steel, &c. in various forms, for use as well as ornament, which have by their exquisite workmanship excited the

attention of the curious, and for cheapness they cannot be surpassed or perhaps equalled in any part of the universe. Such a spirit of industry reigns there in all ranks of people, that even the women and children earn their living by fabricating of toys, trinkets, &c. Here are near 8000 houses besides work-shops, ware-houses, &c. Here are two churches, viz. St. Martin's, an ancient building, with a lofty spire, and 12 good bells; St. Philip's, a grand modern structure, with a fine tower, ten bells, and a cupola above it, and stands in one of the finest church-yards in Europe. In each of the steeples is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. Here are three chapels of ease. Here are also two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, one for Quakers, and three for other dissenters. Here are three free-schools, one of which, a noble structure, was founded by king Edward VI. for the grammar education of 130 boys. The two other schools are supported by the contributions of the inhabitants, in one are 50 boys and 30 girls, who are educated and maintained till they are 14 years old, when they are put out to different employs; the other school, which is a late institution, is supported by a voluntary subscription among the Protestant dissenters, in which 27 children are maintained and educated, and apprenticed out at proper ages. Markets on Thursdays. Fairs are Thursday in Whitsun week, and on September 29. It has no corporation, being governed only by two constables, two bailiffs, and a headborough, it is therefore free for any person to come and settle here, which perhaps not a little contributes to the increase of its trade, buildings, and inhabitants. A navigable canal was begun in April, 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the collieries of Wednesbury, from whence the inhabitants here are supplied with coals at a moderate price, which before sold at an exorbitant rate. In 1772 this canal was extended to Austerly, from whence a communication is opened through the Severn to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, &c. and through the Trent to Gainborough, and Hull; and it is also extended to Liverpool, &c. through the Mersey. Besides the manufactories carried on here, there are several established in the adjacent villages, of which that at the Soho merits attention: this place is situated in the parish of Handsworth, two miles from hence. The building consists of four quadrangles, with shops, ware-houses, &c. for 1000 workmen, in the several branches of fabrication of buttons, buckles, &c. in which no care or expence is spared. Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. The site of this building, which, about 12 years since, was a barren uncultivated heath, now contains many houses, and wears the appearance

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appearance of a populous town. Lat. 52, 30, N. Long. 1, 50, W.

BIRSEN, a city of Lithuania, which was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1625; and it was taken again by the Swedes in 1704, when its fortifications were destroyed.

BIRSE, one of the districts in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland.

BIRSENGEN, a small place belonging to the lordship of Lutzelstein, a subdivision of the government of Alsace, now subject to France.

BIRSTEIN, a town in the county of Upper Ysenburg, with the prince's palace in it, and very good iron-mines in its neighbourhood.

BIRTHIN, a river in Monmouthshire which runs into the Ufk, near Ufk.

BIRU, a town ten leagues from Truxillo, in the South Seas, inhabited by about 4000 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestizos; it is very fertile in most of the necessaries of life. The country is watered by the means of canals cut from the river, and so conveyed to great distances, as at Truxillo. Lat. 9, 24, S. Long. 69, 17, W.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 miles north of Burgos. Long. 2, 15, W. Lat. 56, 34, N.

BIRZA, a town of Samojitia, in Poland, 42 miles south-east of Mittau. Lat. 56, 35, N. Long. 25, 10, E.

BIRZE, a strong town in the district of Upitz, and palatinate of Trockie, in Lithuania Proper, belonging to the great duchy of the former name, a residence of prince Radzivil's.

BISSACCIA, an episcopal city, united to that of St. Angelo. It belongs to the Farther Principate, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. It stands on the Appennine mountains, about eight miles west of Cedogna, and 30 east of Benevento. Lat. 40, 56, N. Long. 16, 5, E.

BISAN, a large village belonging to the diocese of Narbonne, in Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France.

BISANTAGEN, an inland town of Cambaya, a province of the mogul empire and East-Indies, in Asia. It is situated in the center of the province, and considerable for pasture, and the fertility of its neighbouring soil for rice, wheat and cotton. Here are several large towers and temples, with a great pool in the middle for bathing. It lies a little to the right of the road leading from Patan to Amandabat, about 107 miles north-east from the former, and south-west from the latter.

BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in the eastern or Levantine government, in E. long. 5, 50. N. lat. 35, 10. This city belonged to the province of Zeb in Numidia, which lies south of the kingdom of Labez; but the

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Algerines, in their annual inroads to carry off slaves, made themselves masters of Biscara, in order to facilitate their entrance into the southern provinces. It retains still some remains of the ancient city that gave name to this territory; and hath a garrison to keep the inhabitants in awe, and who usually bring lions, tigers, and other wild beasts for sale to strangers. The city of Algiers is never without a great number of Biscarans, who are employed in the hardest and lowest offices, as cleansing of streets, emptying of vaults, sweeping chimneys, &c. and when they have got about 10 or 12 crowns by this drudgery, they return to their country, where they are respected as worthy men on account of their money, the inhabitants of this province being almost entirely destitute of coin, and reckoned the most miserable of all the Arabian tribes.

BISCARI, a principality of the Val di Noto, a subdivision of the island of Sicily, in the Lower part of Italy.

BISCAY, **BISCAYA**, or **VIZCAYA**, in Latin Cantabria, one of the provinces belonging to Spain. It is bounded on the west by the principality of Asturias; on the north by the Mediterranean, which here is called the Biscayan or Cantabrian sea, the bay of Biscay, or simply by us the Bay; on the east by French Lower Navarre, and Spanish Navarre; and towards the south by Old Castile. Its extent from south to north is from 5 to 20 miles, and from west to east about 29.

The air here is fine and temperate, as in the other provinces of Spain. The soil is uneven and stony. In some places hardly any thing grows; but in others they have a little wine called chacolino, which is pleasant, and drank here as small-beer, and what grain is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants: but throughout the province great quantities of apples are produced, of which they make fine cider, that supplies the want of good wine.

The coast abounds in oranges and citrons, which may be bought very cheap. Its large forests supply them with excellent timber for ship-building: and its mountains yield mines of iron and lead. In its valleys is produced some flax. Its commodious situation on the sea, and in the neighbourhood of France, makes the trade here very flourishing: they especially export great quantities of iron-work, with all sorts of swords and fire-arms, which are very neatly finished; also a great deal of tar. Here they ship off large quantities of wool, but mostly brought from Old Castile; but their own produce in this article, which is not so fine, nor in such quantity, they manufacture wholly for home use. The natives of this province are of Celtic extraction, being, like their progenitors, generous, brave, hardy, men of few words, active, and choleric. They are reckoned the best soldiers and sailors in all Spain.

Spain. They once inhabited some of the finest parts in the ancient *Bætica*; but their natural love of liberty, and invincible aversion to a foreign yoke, made them retire into these mountainous countries, when invaded and overpowered in their ancient seats. They have a particular language of their own, called the *Basque* or *Biscayan*, which has no affinity with any of the European tongues; and there are few, but among the very meanest, who do not speak it readily: having preserved this, with their genius, ancient laws, government, and manners, without innovation, more than any other nation in Europe, except the Welsh.

Until the year 859 the *Biscayans* were governed by counts or governors, sent them by the kings of *Oviedo* and *Leon*. About which time they revolted, and chose themselves a lord: which they retained till *Peter the Terrible* reduced them, and united *Biscay*, under the title of a lordship, with *Castile*, which still continues. This province includes the three following subdivisions; namely, *Biscay Proper*, *Guipuzcoa*, and *Alaba*.

BISCAY (New), a province of North America, in the audience of *Guadalajara*. It has *New Mexico* on the north, *Culiacan* on the west, *Zacatecas* on the south, and *Panua*, with *Florida*, on the east. It is about 300 miles from east to west, and 360 from north to south. In general it is well watered, fruitful, moderately temperate, and abounds in all sorts of provisions, except the mountains of *Topia*, which are barren. The original inhabitants are not all brought under subjection, they having four large towns in the *morasses*, that are difficult of access; for this reason the *Spaniards* have built three small fortified towns, which are well inhabited, for the defence of their silver mines. The latitude is from 25 to 28 degrees.

BISCHMARK, a small town of *Little Pomerania*, in *Polish Prussia*.

BISCHOFSDORF, or **BISCHDORF**, also *Pyspoki*, with the privileges of a township, belonging to the upper district of the island of *Schutt*, and circle on this side the *Danube*, in *Lower Hungary*. It is well-inhabited, and belongs to the archbishop of *Gran*.

BISCHOFF-ZELL, in Latin *Episcopi Cella*, in the *Thourgaw*, *Switzerland*, is a pretty town at the confluence of the *Thour* and *Sitter*, almost mid-way between *Constance* and *St. Gall*, 3 leagues and a half N. W. of the latter. It belongs to the bishop of *Constance*, partly subject to him, partly free, his bailiffs receiving half the tithes, but have no command over the town. They choose their own magistrates and senate, from whom is no appeal; and oaths between the bishop and the inhabitants are reciprocal.

BISCHOFSBURG, or **BISCHBURG**, a small

town of *Ermeland*, belonging to *Polish Prussia*. It was once burnt down.

BISCHOFSCHEIM, a small town in the *balliwick* of *Lichtenau*, and lordship of *Lichtenberg* and *Ochsenstein*, belonging to *Lower Alsace*, in the government of the latter name, now a province of *France*.

BISCHOFSTEIN, or **BISTEIN**, a little town of *Ermeland*, a subdivision of *Polish Prussia*. It was built in 1325, taken by the *Teutonic order* in 1455, and burnt down in 1580.

BISCHOFSWERDES, a small town in the capital *balliwick* of *Marionwerder*, belonging to the circle of the latter name and *Möhrung*, in *Oberlande*, a subdivision of the kingdom of *Prussia*. It is situated on the *Assle*, and was founded in the year 1325. The great damage done it by fire in 1730 has been since pretty well repaired.

BISCHWEILLER, a fine market-town of *Lower Alsace*, in the government of the latter name, now a province of *France*. It lies near the river *Motter*, and belongs to the duke of *Birkenfeld*, who has a genteel seat here, formerly the residence of that family. It lies 5 miles W. of the *Rhine* and *Port Lewis*. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 7, 52, E.

BISCHWITZ, a small place in the county of *Harburg*, belonging to the duke of *Wurtemberg*, in *Upper Alsace*, and government of the latter name, now a part of *France*.

BISEGLIA, an episcopal see in the *Terra di Bari*, a province of the kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Lower Division* of *Italy*. It is situated upon a hill on the *Adriatic*, and in a fertile territory. Its bishop is under the prelate of *Trani*, from which latter city it lies about 5 miles to the E. Lat. 41, 10, N. Long. 16, 55, E.

BISENTIO, a small place in the duchy of *Castro*, a territory, with the county of *Ronciglione*, belonging to the *Ecclesiastical state*, in the *Middle Division* of *Italy*.

BISENTINA, an island in the last-mentioned duchy. It is situated in the *Lago di Bolsena*, in the *Middle Division* of *Italy*. See *BOLSENA*.

BISERT, a fortress belonging to the government of *Orenburg*, in the *Asiatic part* of *Russia*. It is situated on a river of the same name.

BISERTA, a town of the kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, seated on a gulph of the same name, in E. Long. 10, 40. N. Lat. 37, 20. The gulf is a very large one, and the *Sinus Hipponensis* of the ancients. It is formed by the capes *Blanco* and *Ziebeb*, and has a beautiful sandy inlet near 4 leagues wide, which once admitted the largest vessels, but through the negligence of the *Turks* can now admit only those of the smallest size, and is in danger in a short time of being totally choked up. Some remains of the great pier of *Hippo* are still extant;

by which it appears to have run out into the sea so as to break the north-east wind, and make this one of the safest and most beautiful havens in these parts. On the south, this gulf hath a communication with a lake of the same name, so as to form a kind of canal between it and the Mediterranean sea. Through this canal a constant stream is observed alternately discharging itself from the sea to the lake, and from the lake to the sea, in the same manner as the Atlantic ocean is observed to do in the Mediterranean, and back again; so that what the lake loses by exhalations is soon recruited by the sea, which in hot seasons runs into it with a very brisk current to keep up the equilibrium.

The town was formerly very considerable; and, though not above a mile in circuit, is said to have contained 6000 houses; whereas both it and the villages under it now scarce contain that number of inhabitants. It has still, however, some strong castles and batteries to defend it, especially towards the sea. There are also two very capacious prisons for slaves, a large magazine or warehouse for merchandize, and two towers with some other outworks to defend the entrance of the haven. The city, though so near the sea, is well supplied with fresh water from springs that surround it on every side towards the land. It is likewise well furnished with variety of fish from the adjacent lake.

The people are very poor, live meanly, and go worse clad. Their choicest dainty is their couscou, a kind of cake made of flour, eggs, and salt, which they dry, and keep all the year round. Their dress is nothing else than a piece of coarse cloth wrapped round their bodies, and another round their heads by way of a turban; and most of them go bare-footed and bare-legged. The poorer sort have nothing but a few skins laid on the floor to sleep upon; but the rich have narrow couches fixed against the wall, about 5 or 6 feet high, to which they mount by a ladder. They are very expert horsemen, as most in these countries are, and ride without saddle or bridle; nor do they ever shoe their horses. They are still more miserable from the neighbourhood of the Arabs, who living altogether by plunder, robbery, and murder, oppress the poor inhabitants with their frequent inroads and cruel exactions.

BISHAM, a place in Berkshire, opposite to Marlow, in Bucks, and intersected by the Thames; where formerly stood an abbey, of which the ruins are still to be seen. The estate came from the Knights Templars to the Hobby family; two of which name are celebrated in our histories, and whose monuments in the little church of Bisham are well worth seeing.

BISHOP and his **CLERKS**, rocks so called, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, South Wales. They lie about a league north-west of the Isle of Ramsey,

and are very distinctly marked in all maps, at the extremity of the island of Britain that way, and not far from St. David's. From hence the land falls off, bending north-east to the west coast of South Wales. And here begins St. George's channel, which has a bold shore to the south-point of Cardigan-bay, for seven leagues and a half. These rocks are noted for aireys of excellent falcons bred in them; but they are more infamous for frequent shipwrecks.

BISHOP-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND.**

BISHOPRIC. See **DURHAM.**

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a small borough of Pur-flaw, in Shropshire. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Friday, and its annual fairs are on Friday before Good-Friday, the first Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13. It is situated on the river Clun, which meets the Teme at Ludlow, in a kind of promontory, between the shires of Montgomery and Radnor. Not far from this town, just at the entrance into the former county, is a noted place called Bishops-mott, being an acre of ground, surrounded with an intrenchment. It lies 15 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, and 140 north-west of London.

BISHOPSLACK, or **LACK**, a town of Upper Carniola, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is situated on a little river, 10 miles south of Crainburg, and 11 east of Laubach. It is fortified, and subject to the Bishop of Freysing. Its territory is 10 German miles round, and contains 200 villages.

BISHOPS-LYDEARD, a place in Somerset-where they hold fairs on March 25, and September 8.

BISHOP-STORTFORD. See **STORTFORD.**

BISHOPS-ZELL, in Latin *Episcopi Cella*, a pretty town of the Thurgaw, in Switzerland. It is situated at the confluence of the Thour and Sitter, almost midway between Constance and St. Gall, three leagues and a half north-west of the latter. It is partly subject to the bishop of Constance, and partly free. The bishop's bailiff, who resides in the castle, receives half the fines, but has no command over the town. Before the inhabitants swear fealty to the bishop, he swears to maintain their privileges without diminution. They choose their own magistrates and senate, from whom there is no appeal.

BISIGNANO, a small city of the Hither Calabria, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of prince to the house of Sanseverino; and its bishop is immediately subject to the pope. It lies 20 miles north of Constanza. Lat. 39, 50, N. Long. 16, 45, E.

BISLEY, a place in Gloucestershire, where two fairs are held on April 23, and November 12.

BISNAGAR, formerly a very large and powerful kingdom of Asia, comprehending the kingdoms of Kanara, Mellowr, Travankor, Madura, Marava, and Tanjour. It was called Bisnagar from its capital city, and took the name of Narfinga from one of its rajahs or kings. We know nothing certain concerning this kingdom before the year 1520, when Khrisna Rajah, king of Bisnagar, made war with Adel Khan king of Ysiapur, from whom he took the city of Rachol, situated in the island of Salfette near Goa, which he said had belonged to his ancestors. In 1565, the happy state of this kingdom excited the envy of the kings of Dekan; who, having raised an army of 500,000 foot and 50,000 horse, defeated and killed the king of Bisnagar, though at the head of an army almost twice as numerous, and took the royal city itself. They are said to have spent five months in plundering it, although the inhabitants had before carried off 1550 elephants loaded with money and jewels to the amount of upwards of 100,000,000 of gold; besides the royal chair for state days, whose price could not be estimated. The victors, however, found a diamond of the size of an ordinary egg, besides another of a size somewhat inferior, and several other jewels of immense value. Afterwards, however, they were forced to abandon the kingdom, as being too large for them to keep in their hands. From this time the kingdom of Bisnagar remained pretty much unmolested till about the year 1627, when it was subdued by Aurengzebe, second son to Shah Jehan, and hath ever since remained subject to the Great Mogul. In some places of this kingdom it is said the roads have great forests of bamboes on each side, which are so thick that it is impossible for a man to pass, and are full of monkeys. They catch the wild elephants here in pitfalls, and then tame them by means of others already tamed; the latter seldom fail of beating the wild ones into good behaviour.

BISNAGAR, or **CHANDEGRY**, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom, is situated in the middle of it, upon a high hill, near the river Nagundi, which falls into the Christena. It is a fine, large, rich, and strong city; has a fort, and is walled round; having a stately royal palace in it. The trade here is in Arabian horses, velvets, damasks, sattins, chints, saffron, scarlets, Turkey jewels, and gold ducats, or pagodas. The inhabitants wear velvet, sattin, and scarlet, with breeches like the Turks, and large gold ear-rings. When a great man dies, his wife and concubines are burnt with the dead body; but the wives of the poorer sort are strangled, as they hold the corps by the neck. It lies 250 miles north-west of Madras. Lat. 14, 10, N. Long. 78, 15, E.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, in Africa, situated between the mouth

of the river Gambia and Rio Grande. Their names are Bulam, Cassuabac, La Gallinci, Cazegut, Calacha, and Oranguana, with some other small islands. Each of these islands is governed by a king of its own; and as all those petty monarchs are quite independent, they frequently make war with each other, yet they always unite against the inhabitants of Biacara, who are their common enemies. They have canoes that carry from 25 to 40 men with their provisions and arms, which are sabres, bows, and arrows. The inhabitants are negroes; who are tall, strong, and healthy, though they live only on fish, nuts, and palm-oil; choosing rather to sell the rice, mullet, and other grain produced in their country, to the Europeans, than not to gratify their passion for trinkets and ornaments. In general, they are idolaters; cruel and savage in their disposition, not only to strangers but to one another, when they happen to quarrel, as they frequently do about trifles; and if they happen to be disappointed of their revenge, they frequently drown or stab themselves.

BISSAO, **BISSAW**, or **BISSAUX**, an island on the coast of Africa, a few leagues to the south-east of the river Gambia, and separated from the continent only by the channel of the river Geves. In this island the French have a factory, and there is also a fort belonging to the Portuguese, at both of which a great trade is carried on. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference, having an agreeable prospect to the sea, from which it rises by a gentle ascent on every side to an eminence in the centre of the island. There are, however, a great many hills inferior in height to that in the middle, and separated by beautiful and fertile vallies divided by little rivulets, which at the same time augment the richness and elegance of the scene. So rich is the soil of Bissao, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn; or rather resemble a field covered with reeds or bamboos. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size, and seem to keep pace with the extravagant growth of the corn. Milk and wine are in the greatest abundance; but the island affords neither hogs nor horses. The former are forbid by the natives to be imported, and something in the soil or climate renders it unfit for the increase of the latter, which never thrive here. The dress of the men of all ranks in Bissao is only a skin fixed to the girdle before and behind. The dress of the married women consists of a cotton petticoat; but virgins go entirely naked, wearing bracelets on their arms and legs, and if they are of high quality their bodies are painted with the form of snakes and other hideous figures. Lat. 11, 25, N.

BISSENPOUR, a small district of the kingdom of Bengal, in the East-Indies, which has all along preserved its independence. It has been governed

time

time immemorial by a Bramin family of the tribe of Rajah-puts. Here the purity and equity of the ancient political system of the Indians is found unadulterated. This singular government, the finest and most striking monument in the world, has till now been beheld with too much indifference. We have no remains of ancient nations but on brass and marble, which speak only to imagination and conjecture, those uncertain interpreters of manners and customs that no longer exist. Were a philosopher transported to Bissenpour, he would immediately be a witness of the innocent and inoffensive life led by the first inhabitants of India many thousand years ago; he would converse with them; he would trace the progress of this nation, celebrated as it were from its very infancy; he would see the rise of a government which, being founded in happy prejudices, in a simplicity and purity of manners, in the mild temper of the people, and the integrity of the chieftains, has survived those innumerable systems of legislation, which have made only a transitory appearance in the stage of the world with the generations they were designed to torment. More solid and durable than those political structures, which, raised by imposture and enthusiasm, are the scourges of human kind, and are doomed to perish with the foolish opinions that gave them birth; the government of Bissenpour, the offspring of a just attention to order and the laws of nature, has been established and maintained upon unchangeable principles, and has undergone no more alteration than those principles themselves. The singular situation of this country has preserved to the inhabitants their primitive happiness and the gentleness of their character, by securing them from the danger of being conquered, or of embroiling their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures. Nature has surrounded them with water; and they need only open the sluices of their rivers to overflow the whole country. The armies sent to subdue them have so frequently been drowned, that the plan of enslaving them has been laid aside; and the projectors of it have thought proper to content themselves with an appearance of submission.

Liberty and property are sacred in Bissenpour. Robbery, either public or private is never heard of. As soon as any stranger enters the territory, he comes under the protection of the laws, which provide for his security. He is furnished with guides at free cost, who conduct him from place to place, and are answerable for his person and effects. When he changes his conductors, the new ones deliver to those they relieve an attestation of their conduct, which is registered and sent to the Rajah. All the time he remains in the country, he is maintained and conveyed with his merchandize at the expence of the state, unless he desires leave to stay longer than three days in the same place. In that

case, he is obliged to defray his own expences; unless he is detained by any disorder, or other unavoidable accident. This beneficence to strangers is the consequence of the warmth with which the citizens enter into each others interests. They are so far from being guilty of an injury to each other, that whoever finds a purse, or other thing of value hangs it up upon the first tree he meets with, and informs the nearest guard, who give notice of it to the public by beat of drum. These maxims of probity are so generally received, that they direct even the operations of government. Out of about 350,000l. on an average it annually receives; without injury to agriculture or trade, what is not wanted to supply the unavoidable expences of the state, is laid out in improvements. The Rajah is enabled to engage in these humane employments, as he pays the Mogul only what tribute and at what time he thinks proper.

BISSOS, Town, capital of the island of Bissao, is very large, and almost three leagues long, because of the many orchards and plantations in it belonging to the Portuguese, who have there a colony of about 150 families, with a convent of Recollets, and a parish church; trading thence to all other islands of Bissos to Rio Nunnez, and Sierra Leona, bringing thence slaves, elephants teeth, some gold dust, &c. which they sell again to Europeans who resort thither. They value a man slave from 20 to 30 bars of iron, according to time and scarcity. The English have also a hand in the trade of the Bissos. The best road for ships to lie before the town of Bissos is just opposite to the parish church, not above one English mile from shore; but nearer shore is better anchorage, where ships of 60 guns may ride safe. The place by the French is called Port Bisseaux. Every ship or brig that comes to Bissos, or neighbouring road, pays duty of anchorage, besides the customs; which makes part of the king's revenue. Most of the bees-wax here comes from Cacheo and Gera, a Portuguese colony and town above 50 leagues up the country.

BISTONIS, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera, on which dwelt the Bistones: hence Bistonius Tyrannus is by Lucan used to denote Diomedes, king of Thrace, who fed his horses with human flesh; and Bistonius Turbo, a wind blowing from Thrace.

BISTRICZ, a handsome, strong town of Transylvania, seated on a river of the same name. Lat. 47. 33. N. Long. 25. 3. E.

BISTRITZ. See BESTERTZE and NAZENSTADT.

BITBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg. E. long. 6. 43. N. lat. 41. 8.

BITETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari. E. Long. 16. 56. N. Lat. 41. 8.

BITHLIS, or BYTHIAS, a city of Mesopotamia,

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mia, situated between Hierapolis and Edeffa, 24 miles from the former, and 15 from the latter, 30 from Carrhæ to the W.

BITHYNIA. This country, a part of Asia Minor, anciently known by the names of Mysia, Mygdonia, Bebrycia, Mariandynia, and Bithynia, was bounded on the W. by Bosporus Thracius, and part of the Propontis, S. by the river Rhyndacus and Mount Olympus, N. by the Euxine Sea, and E. by the river Parthenius. Ptolemy extends its confines on this side to Citorum on the coast, and to Juliopolis in the inland country; comprehending under the name of Bithynia some provinces belonging to Galatia and Paphlagonia according to other geographers. The chief cities of Bithynia on the coast were Myrlea, Dascylos, Cius, Nicomedia (the metropolis of the first Bithynia) Pronectus, and Drepanum, all on the Propontis (now the sea of Marmora) on the Bosporus, Chalcedon; on the Euxine sea Heraclea: and inland Prusa, Libyssa, Nicæa or Nice (the metropolis of the second Bithynia). The chief rivers were the Pissis, Colpos, Sangarius, (or Sangaris) Hypius, Rhebas, and the Lycus, all discharging themselves into the Euxine sea, between Chalcedon and Heraclea. As Bithynia lies between the 41st and 43d degree of N. lat. and was watered by so many rivers, it once abounded with all the necessaries of life. It was inhabited by various nations, differing in language, customs, and manners, viz. the Bebryces, Mariandyni, Caucones, Dolliones, Cimmerii, &c. But to inquire into their origin would be as useless to readers as tedious to the writer. It was divided into as many kingdoms as there were nations or tribes. Diodorus Siculus pretends they were governed by princes of their own, even in the time of Ninus king of Assyria.

Pherecydes mentions Amycus and Phyeus, reigning in Bithynia at the time of the Argonautic expedition. And Appian, that 49 kings had reigned therein before the Romans were acquainted with Asia. If such assertions be true, the kingdom of Bithynia must have been erected before the war of Troy. But that can hardly gain belief, since Homer who was so exact in enumerating the nations in the neighbourhood of Troas, never once mentions the Bithynians. From such his silence some have concluded Bithynia uninhabited at that time, and add, that the Thracians, who marched with Rhesus to the relief of Troy, after the death of their king, and the taking the city, settled in the part after known by the name of Bithynia, and that they gave it that name from the Bithyas, a river in their own native country. Strabo speaks of one Prusias reigning in Bithynia, who gave up the great Hannibal to the Romans, having fled to him for protection, and whose great grandson, Nicomedes IV. bequeathed the kingdom to the Romans. But before this they

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became subject to the Lydians, and after to the Persians, till Alexander the Great. But while subject to the Persians, they were still governed by princes of their own. At present it is to be described, the nearest province to Turkey in Europe, being parted only by the small strait called the Thracian Bosphorus, which is moreover so narrow here, that Scutari on the Asian shore is reckoned but a suburb to Constantinople. The Turks took it from the Romans, and now call it Beckfangil. It would be still as fruitful as anciently if the country was well cultivated: but that is scarcely to be found in all the lazy Turks possessions. The present most considerable towns are Prusa, Nice, Nicomedia, Chalcedon, Libyssa, Therma, and some others of inferior note.

BITO, a small kingdom or province in Negroland, in Africa, lies to the south of the Niger, having the kingdoms of Gubur and Zanzara north, Tombuto west, Dauma south, and Temian east. Its capital bears the same name.

BITONTO, anciently Batumi, and by Martial called Bitonta. It is a little episcopal city in the Terra di Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated in a spacious plain, eight miles south-west of the city of Bari, in the road to Ruvo, and about six or seven from the Adriatic sea. In its neighbourhood the Spaniards beat the Imperialists, in the year 1734; in consequence of which victory, the kingdom of Naples submitted to Don Carlos. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 17, 40, E.

BITSCH, an earldom or lordship of Lorrain, on the Farther Side of the Saar, and on the confines of the duchy of Zweybruck and Lower Alsace. It also belongs to German Lorrain, and is a part of the ancient inheritance of the ducal house, and a fief in the counts of Zweybruck: after the death of count Jacob in 1570, the count of Hanau was invested with the fiefment; but soon after duke Charles II. took the county from him, and annexed it for ever to Lorrain. The little town of the same name with the earldom, was taken by Lewis XIV. and fortified. But as he restored it by the peace of Ryswick, it was dismantled.

BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg, under immediate vassalage; situated on the Mulda, which has a seat and voice at the provincial diets, and a superintendency.

BIVERO, or **VIVERO**, a small town of Galicia, in Spain. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the little river Landrova, and at its influx into the sea is formed a large haven; so that it is a sea-port next to Austrias. It contains 400 houses, has two parishes, four monasteries, two hospitals, and a college.

BIUGNEN, a place in the district of Fosen, belonging

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longing to the bailiwick of Drontheim Proper, and diocese of the latter name, in Norway, where is a fine herring-fishery, the Drontheim herrings being taken in it.

BIUMBRES, in geography, an application given to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, by reason, at two different seasons of the year, their shadows are projected two different ways. The inhabitants are the same with those otherwise denominated Amphiscii.

BIVONA, a small place in the Val di Mazara, a province of the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is strongly situated on the top of a steep and craggy rock. It lies about six miles north of Calata-Bellota, and has the title of a dukedom.

BIYORT, in French Bieurt, a considerable village, two leagues above the bar of Senegal, upon a little channel or arm of that river which leads to it, belonging to Guinea and Négroland, in Africa. It is the principal place of a lordship, and a part of the kingdom of Cajor. At the mouth of the aforesaid small channel, is also a bar which is very dangerous. Near this arm of the river are several salt-ponds, where the salt formed at the bottom, like a scaly stone, is broken off and dried in the open air; but it is of a corrosive nature, more like allum than salt, and only used for curing of raw hides. In the same channel are vast numbers of large oysters; the fish of which is somewhat insipid, but the shells serve to make excellent lime.

BIZU, an old town in the province of Hascora or Escura, belonging to Morocco, in Africa. It stands on the top of a hill, containing, it is said, about 1500 houses. It is surrounded with walls and towers, has a stately mosque, and a large rivulet to supply it with water. The inhabitants are industrious and wealthy, and cultivate all the neighbouring grounds, which abound in corn and fruit, &c. particularly their figs, raisins, and dates, are sold through most parts of the empire. They are civil to strangers, and both men and women are as neatly dressed as in the great cities of Morocco.

BLACKBANK, a town of Armagh county, belonging to the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. It lies seven miles south of the city of Armagh. Lat. 54, 12, N. Long. 6, 50, W.

BLACKBOURN, a market-town of Lancashire, west of Coln, and eight miles east of Preston. Its annual fairs are May 21, September 30, and October 21. It lies 180 miles north of London.

BLACKBOYS, a place in Suffex, where they keep a fair on September 29.

BLACKBROOK, a river in Leicestershire, which runs, into the Stour, near Loughborough.

BLACKBURTON, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is annually held on Whitfun-Monday.

BLACK-FOREST, the ancient Saltus Hircinus, or Hyrcinian forest, in the south-west part of

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Suabia. It formerly extended through two thirds of Germany. That part of it which is about a league from Aschaffenburg, is there called Speshartwaldt, the trees being very close and thick on the great roads; and in this way, to the village of Esselbach, for upwards of four or five leagues thence, are precipices which render it very bad travelling.

BLACKGIERD, a rock in Lower Borresyssel, a fief or district belonging to the diocese of Christiana, in Norway. It lies on the Swedish confines, and in war-time is occupied by bodies of men, which formerly did great damage to Sweden.

BLACKHEATH, a heath or common, so called from the appearance of its surface, behind Greenwich, in Kent. It is beautifully situated and pretty high, enjoying, for that reason, an excellent air. Near it is a hill formerly used as a butt for archers; and hence it has the name of Shooter's-hill. On the east side of the heath is the noble college of Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, which is an hospital for the reception of decayed merchants, the number of which is now between 35 and 40. It is under the direction of seven Turkey merchants, and has a neat chapel, with a chaplain belonging to it. Besides many genteel seats built on and round this heath, is that of Sir Gregory Page, resembling a palace, with a fine park and gardens. Upon this heath the rebel, Wat Tyler, is said to have numbered near 100,000 men; in the reign of Richard II. That other rebel, Jack Cade, or Mortimer, encamped here in the reign of Henry VI. Here also 2000 Cornish rebels were slain, and the rest defeated in that of Henry VII.

Over this heath ran the famous Roman Watling-street, towards Shooter's-hill, to Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover. Here are several tumuli, small and great, in which human bones have been found. In the year 1011 the Danes lay long encamped on Blackheath, where the trenches and remains of their lines are still visible. Here two fairs are kept, on May 13, and October 17.

BLACKMIDDENS, a number of rocks so called, near Tinmouth-bar, not far from Clifford-fort in Northumberland, which are very dangerous. For preventing damage to ships among these, two light-houses have been erected not far off.

BLACKMOORE, a large heath or moor in Yorkshire. Of the same name is a place in Essex, where a fair is kept on August 20.

BLACKMOUNTAINS, a chain of hills, lying on the right hand, and Monuchdenny-hill on the left, as one enters Glamorganshire, from those of Radnor and Brecknock, in South Wales; it is a ridge of dreadful rocks and precipices.

BLACKLOW-HILL, in Warwickshire, in the parish of Wotton, is the place where the earls of Lancaster and Warwick caused Piers Gaveston,

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the favourite of Edward II. to be beheaded without any trial.

BLACKNESS, a strong castle, on a peninsula or neck of land stretching out into the frith of Forth, in West Lothian, Scotland, about two miles from Borrowstonness. It belongs to the Crown, and has been frequently used as a state-prison.

BLACK-RIVER, an English settlement at the mouth of the river Tinto, 20 leagues to the east of Cape Honduras, the only harbour on the coast of Terra Firma, South America, from the island of Rattan at Cape Gracias a Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of East Yucatan; which occasioned adventurers of different kinds to fix here, where the coast is sandy, generally low and swampy, with mangrove trees: higher up, near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fish, the soil is more fertile, and produces plantains, cocoa-trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and several other vegetables; and the passion of drinking rum has made them begin to plant sugar-canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican swine, and game. The shores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra wood, farfaparrilla, &c. and indeed the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation. The last treaty of peace, which secured to the logwood-cutters at Honduras the uninterrupted enjoyment of their forests, far from making Black-river deserted, has given more activity to the settlement.

BLACK SEA, in Latin *Mare Nigrum*, the modern name of the Pontus Euxinus, or Euxine sea. It lies between Europe and Asia, and as far as it goes is their common boundary. It might be more properly called a large lake, if it did not communicate with the Mediterranean, by the Thracian Bosphorus. The Turks call it *Cara Denghis*. It is said to be 3800 English miles in circuit. On account of the dreadful storms which rage more furiously here than in any other sea, it has had the name of the Black or Terrible sea; though at the same time it appears, that these frightful ideas were formed of it, before navigation had arrived at the perfection it is now brought to: yet it has been found, from later experience, that the tempests on this sea are very violent and dangerous, from the sea itself being inclosed almost on every side, and the waves beating circularly upon the vessels that sail thereon. Besides, the danger is increased, as on its coasts are no good harbours; especially towards the south, where the Turks navigate for the most part. The southern banks appear something black, by reason of the large woods growing every where on the coasts.

Some are of opinion, that its appellation is derived from the Cimmerians, who dwelt on this sea;

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because their complexion was black. On the other hand, the Scythians, who admired white colour, have called it *Axinus Pontus*, i. e. the White sea; from which Euxinus has been formed. The water of this sea is fresher than that of any other; and is intirely frozen over in winter. Towards the north it communicates, by means of the straits of Caffa, with the sea of Azoph or Afow.

The Euxine has Tartary on the north, Circassia, Mingrolia, and Georgia on the east, Natolia Proper, and Asia Minor on the south, with Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia on the west, so that it is intirely surrounded by the Grand Signior's dominions; within which limits is comprised also the Paulis Mæotis, extending from Caffa straits in Tartary, to the city of Afoph, at the mouth of the Don or Tanais. It extends from lat. 42, to 46, N. and from long. 48, 45, E.

The Turks, till lately enjoyed the sole navigation of this sea, except when disturbed by the Cossacs, who made excursions from the mouth of the Boristhenes, and committed great ravages on their coasts. The Turks sail on this sea with no larger vessels than saics and feluccas, with four oars, coasting along, and hauling ashore every evening; so that should they get out of sight of land, they would be at a loss how to steer, and look upon themselves as lost. They never put out but with a fair or calm wind. The utmost extent of their knowledge in navigation seems to be only this, that when they sail from Constantinople to Caffa, they must turn to the left; and so leave Trebezond on the right.

As to improving harbours, building moles, &c. the Turks are wholly ignorant or careless about any such matters, whereas the remains of such works, still to be seen, shew the care and skill of the Genoese, when masters of many places on those coasts, towards the declension of the empire; till dispossessed by Mahomet II. since which time none of his successors would suffer any Franks to traffic upon this sea.

From Constantinople to Trebezond, all the coasts says Tournefort, who sailed thither, are admirable for their verdure; and most of the woods extend themselves a pretty way into the land. As the Euxine water is fresher, so is it clearer than that of other seas; owing partly to the small communication it has with the Mediterranean, through an aperture next to nothing; and partly to the number of large rivers it receives into its bosom; namely, the Danube, Boristhenes, Don, Phasis, Cafalmak, Aitocza, and Zagari; besides many smaller ones.

Though it has no visible outlet, its waters are never higher at one time than another; nor have they any discernible flux or reflux.

BLACKSOD, or **BLACKFORD**, a harbour on the

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the south side of a narrow isthmus, joining a sort of peninsula in the north-west corner of the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

BLACKSTON-HILL, one of the rocks in Shropshire, declining towards the Severn, out of which a hermitage, with a chapel and several apartments, are cut. Near it is a pretty rock, upon the edge of the water, covered with oaks, besides many curious plants.

BLACKSTON-EDGE, a number of high hills in Yorkshire, for a considerable track; at the foot of which is Rochdale town.

BLACK-STONES, a village in the county of Kerry, on the south-west corner of Ireland, surrounded with rocky hills and high mountains. Among these rocks there is plenty of ever-greens, yew, holly, and arbutus, with numberless cascades in the winter time, which form a very pleasing landscape. It is hardly possible to meet with more romantic prospects any where, than in these parts, where the rocks are extremely high and irregular, appearing in many points of view like the prodigious ruins of a great city. There are but few trees remaining where the ground was formerly covered, as they have been destroyed by the iron-works erected at this place, which stands on the river Carra. Near this place is a high and steep road across the hills, which hangs in a tremendous manner over that part of the sea that forms the bay of Castlemain, and is not unlike the mountain of Penmanmaure in North Wales, except that this road is more stony and less secure for travellers.

BLACKTAIL, a shoal or sand below Canvey or Candy island, or Leigh road, in Essex, which runs about three leagues due east, into the sea. At the end of it stands a sea-mark, set up by the Trinity-house of London. It is called Shoe-becon, from Shoeberry-nefs, a point of land where the shoal begins: and near it is the town of Shoeberry.

From this land, and on the edge of Shoeberry south-west of it, all the way to the mouth of Colchester-water, the shore is full of shoals, with some intermediate deep channels, so abounding with fish, that the Barking smacks are well employed; besides swarms of fishing-boats belonging to the towns and villages on the coast, who sell the lesser fish in the country, but send the largest on horses, that travel night and day, to the London markets. On this shore are taken also the best and most relishing, though not the largest, oysters in these parts.

BLACK-WATER, a town belonging, to the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It stands on a river of the same name, and is the boundary between this county and Tyrone. It had a strong fort, which was taken by the rebel earl of Tyrone, in 1593, after the garrison had

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held out till almost famished. It lies two miles from Charlemont.

BLACK-WATER, in Irish Avondow, or Avonmore, i. e. the Black or Great water, a river of Munster, in Ireland, which rises in Kerry, runs eastward; and, watering New-market, Mallow, Lefmore, and Youghall, near the last empties itself into the sea.

Of the same name is a river in Essex, which meets the Chalmers near its mouth.

BLACK-WATER, Hampshire, between Bagshot and Hartley-row. Fair November 8.

BLACKWATER-BAY, a little beyond Colchester, in Essex, famous for the pits of those excellent oysters called Wallfleet, from the shore where they lie, which is about five miles long, and defended by a wall of earth to keep out the sea.

BLADEN, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Wilmington, and is the boundary county to South Carolina.

BLADIAU, or **PLADIA**, a large village in the capital bailiwick of Balga, belonging to the circle of Brandenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia.

BLAGAI, a forsaken and ruined castle of Turkish Croatia, and province of the latter name, on the Save, in the kingdom of Hungary. It formerly belonged to count Ursini.

BLAGODAT, an iron-work belonging to the circle of Werchoturie, and province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and the Asiatic part of Russia. It stands on the rivulet Kuschwa, and belongs to the crown. In the mountain of Blagodat, from which the iron ore comes, are got also load-stones of a very good kind. Here is likewise a copper-work, to which the ore of Polowinnoi Rudnik is brought. Upwards of 100 dwelling-houses have been already built at this place. To the iron factory belongs also the iron flattening or hammer-mill of Turinskoi, upon the river Tura.

BLAIR-CASTLE, a seat of the duke of Athol, and the only place of note in the district of the latter name in Perthshire, in Scotland, on the confines of Broadalbain, and on the banks of a clear and fine river called the Tillin, near its influx into the Garry, which last falls into the Tay, a few miles lower. By means of sluices, this river (Tillin) is formed into a pond before the house, which is six stories high; and for its better defence, the windows are covered with iron-bars, as was usual in the old castles of Scotland, and the walls are five feet thick. The mountains here, and at some distance off, are vastly high on every side.

The village consists of sed houses, except that of the minister and the kirk, which are of stone. Blair-castle lies about 28 miles north-west of Perth. Lat. 56, 46, N. Long. 3, 35, W. See GILLI-CRANKY.

BLAIR-DRUMMOND, remarkable for a great water-

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water-fall near it, on the Keith, which empties itself into the Tay, in Scotland.

BLAISIS, a small territory in the government of Orleans, in France, lying north of Berry: it was formerly an earldom. It has a good soil, and is subdivided into Upper and Lower Blaisois. Blois is the capital town.

BLAKEMORE-FOREST, in Dorsetshire, on the east side of Sherborn, is also called White-hart-forest, according to a tradition, that a beautiful white hart being killed here by the gentry, after king Henry III. who had ran him down, and spared his life; he laid a fine upon their lands, which is paid into the exchequer to this day, by the name of White-hart-silver.

BLAMONT, or **BLANKENBERG**, a small town belonging to Lorraine, in the government of this name and of Bar, in France, and subject to this crown. It lies on the river Vezouze, has a collegiate church, and two convents, being about 28 miles south-east of Nancy. The lordship of Châtillon is a dependency on this place. Lat. 48, 38, N. Long. 6, 45, E.

BLANC, or **BLANC EN BERRY**, in Latin Oblincum, a town of Lower Berry, a subdivision of the latter name, in France. It stands near the confines of Poitou, upon the river Creuse, which runs through it. Blanc is the seat of an election, collection, and marshalsea. It is divided into the upper and lower town; in the former of which is the castle, and in the latter a priory, and an Augustine convent. Its territory is very barren, containing many woods and forests, and such vast numbers of ponds, that in one manor, are reckoned 300. Near Blanc is a vineyard, producing pretty good wine. Though the Creuse be not navigable here, floats of timber are sent down upon it from hence to the adjacent towns. Lat. 1, 13, E. Long. 46, 33, N.

BLANCHIER, an Upper District belonging to the princely imperial foundation of Luders, in Upper Alsace, and government of this name, now in France.

BLANCO, a pretty large island, among the Lesser Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean, lying opposite to New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, in North America. It is almost north of Margarita, and about 35 leagues from the main land. It is a flat, even, low, and uninhabited island; most of it savannas, with long grass, and some plats of *Agnum vitæ* trees, and shrubby bushes about them. The only road here lies on the north-west extremity, opposite to a small cave, or little sandy bay, it being deep water, and steep close to the land. On the west side is a little spring, and sandy bays all round the island, where turtles greatly resort. Lat. 21, 50, N. Long. 63, 36, W.

BLANCO (Cape) the westernmost known point

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of California, lat. 43, N. long. 233, E. Here the inhabitants expressed a want of iron in preference to any thing else when Capt. Cook visited it in 1778. The men are of an athletic make, very rough to appearance, but more civilized than their appearance promised, being very communicative of their devices to catch their game, of which they abound.

BLANCO, (Cape) in Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47, 20, S. Long. 70, 0, W.

BLANCO, (Cape) a promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean, 180 miles north of the river Senegal. Lat. 18, 30, N. Long. 20, 0, W.

BLANCO, (Cape) a head-land of Peru, in South America, on the Pacific ocean or great South sea. It lies 120 miles south-west of Guilaquil. Lat. 4, 15, S. Long. 81, 10, W.

BLAND-AA, a considerable river of Humavat, a district of Iceland, belonging to Norway. It is one of those called the milk-rivers, as being of that colour, and carrying down lime with its stream.

BLANDFORD, a large and flourishing borough of Dorsetshire, upon a flexure of the river Stour, over which is a bridge, and before it fine meadows. It lies in the road between Salisbury and Dorchester, and is governed by two bailiffs. Here the quarter-sessions for the county are held annually. It has been thrice burnt by accidental fires; more particularly, in the year 1731, when almost the whole place, consisting of 600 houses, with the church, and a village beyond the bridge, were consumed; and few of the inhabitants goods saved. It has since been rebuilt, and its streets and passages widened, but had another considerable fire in 1775. Formerly the principal trade of this place was in making of band-strings, afterwards straw-hats and bone-lace; of which last article some has been manufactured so fine, as to be rated at 30l. sterling per yard; but the greatest traders here now are malsters, brewers, and clothiers. Its market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horse, sheep, and cheese. Its living is a rectory. Blandford lies in a very pleasant, healthy country, where wood thrives extremely, with a fine variety of arable and pasture lands, 10 miles north of Poole, and 90 west of London. To it is a great resort of gentry, who have delightful seats on the neighbouring downs of Burford extending to Dorchester.

BLANDFORD, a town in Prince George's county, Virginia, on the S. bank of a branch of James river, 2 miles E. of Petersburg.

BLANES, anciently Blanda, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, not walled. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and is a sea-port. It has an old castle, and the inhabitants are about 600 families. It lies 20 miles S. of Gironne, in Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 3, 40, E.

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BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Berg. E. Long. 7, 18. N. Lat. 50, 44.

BLANKENBURG and **REINSTEIN**, so called from their principal towns, are commonly considered but as one county, lying in the east part of the duchy of Brunswic, belonging to Lower Saxony, in Germany. They are about 24 miles from S. to N. but narrow at both extremities, and not above 9 miles where broadest. It once included Wernigerode on the W. which, with Quedlinburg, Hohenstein, Stolberg, and Schwartzburg, in Upper Saxony, were formerly one province called Hartzingow, i. e. the Hercynian county, a part of the ancient forest of the former name, now the Hartz; of which there are still some large woods and parks, abounding with game. Reinsteins, though claimed by the elector of Hanover as a vacant fief, was seized by the late elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberstadt. These countries lie S. of Brunswic Proper, S. W. of Magdeburg, W. of Halberstadt, N. of Thuringia, and E. of Hildesheim. It is a cold country, the snow lying on its mountains till Midsummer, and yields but little corn. Its inhabitants are strong, living to a great age. They have iron-mines in their mountains; one of which, called Brocken or Brockberg, the Bructerus of the Latins, is reckoned the highest in Germany.

Between Blankenburg and Elbingerode is a remarkable cave called Buman's hole, with a narrow entrance; but none ever found the end of it: though some miners affirm, if they may be credited, that they have gone as far as Goslar, which is 20 miles. Large bones of rare animals, and a giant's skeleton, have been found in it. Two large rocks near the convent of Michaelstein, and not far from Blankenburg, have been called Monks-cruises from their exact resemblance to two of that order in their habits. In this country are several castles upon inaccessible rocks, and some hewn out of the latter. The most remarkable is that near Brocksberg, where was an idol and temple of Saturn. Charlemagne called the place Hartzburg. Near a salt-spring at the bottom of this hill is a little town, called Juliusburg, lately built, which is now enriched by their trade in salt, copper kettles, and pots, wire, &c. The inhabitants of this country are reckoned the most stupid dolts in Germany, and extremely bigotted to their ancient customs. The town of Blankenburg is but small, and ill built. Here the duke has a castle, who, though he offered the inhabitants materials gratis for building, and did all that he could to inspire them with a taste for the arts, found it to no purpose. It lies 8 miles west of Quedlinburg, and south-west of Halberstadt, also 45 south-west of Wolfenbüttele, being on the

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confines of the principality of Anhalt. Lat. 51, 50, N. Long. 11, 20, E.

BLANKENBURG, a town on the coast of Dutch Flanders, eight miles north-east of Ostend, in lat. 51, 20, N. long. 3, 12, E.

BLANKENHEIM, a small territory of Germany, with the title of a county, which is part of that of Eyffel, near the archbishopric of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers.

BLANZAC, a small town of Angoumois, a subdivision of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois, in France. It has a chapter belonging to it.

BLAREGNIES, a town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, near which the Confederate army under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, obtained a signal victory over the French commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers, in the year 1709. The French being encamped in the woods of Sart and Sanfart, cut down vast numbers of trees, and threw up a triple entrenchment; so that it cost the Confederates several thousand men before they could drive them from thence. The armies on each side, it is said, consisted of 120,000 men, of which at least 20,000 were killed. Moll says the number of the allies killed were 18,000, and of the French but 15,000. However, the French made a regular retreat, though Villars was wounded and disabled at the beginning of the action. This advantage on the side of the allies was soon after followed by their taking of Mons, from which Blaregnies lies seven miles south. This battle is sometimes called that of Malplaquet, Teniers, or Blangies, from villages of these names lying near the field of action. Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 3, 35, E.

BLARNEY, or **BLARNEY-CASTLE**, a village in the county of Cork, in Ireland, on the river Lea. It is about three miles west of Cork, upon a rock, close to the river, over which it has a bridge, and on the other side a lake of 30 acres. The castle was demolished about 80 years ago, and had been one of the strongest in all Munster. The walls were 18 feet thick, and resisted the forces of king William III. for some time, standing out a stout and formal siege, but at last surrendered after its commander made his escape, and the fortifications were demolished.

BLASENDORF, the same with **BALASFALVA**; which see.

BLASERK, a remarkable mountain of Groenland.

BLASU-ZELLA, a small town in the principality of Gotha; and is famous for a foundery for fire-arms, in which they make beautiful damasked cannon.

BLATOBULGIUM. On a promontary, at present the boundary of England and Scotland, and formerly

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formerly of the Roman province and the country of the Picts, stood Blatobulgium (now Bulnefs,) from which, as the most remote limit of the province of Britain, Antoninus begins his Itinerary. Here Roman coins and inscriptions are frequently still found; and one mile beyond it, at low water, are to be seen the foundations of the famous wall, called the Picts Wall, built by the Romans to restrain the barbarians from breaking into the province. But though a vast arm of the sea comes up here about eight miles, by Ptolemy called Itunæ æstuarium, (now Solway-frith,) yet, at low water, the Scots and Picts found means to ford it.

BLATNITZ, a district belonging to the county of Thurotz, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. In it is the castle of Blatnitz, which stands on a steep rock, and belongs to the Revay family.

BLAVET, a town belonging to the bishopric of Vannes, in Lower Brittany, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. Lewis XIII. called it Port Louis, from his own name, and built a citadel and other works here. It stands at the mouth of the river Blavet, has a very good harbour and capacious road. Its principal trade is in pilchards and eels, of which a considerable fishery is carried on in those parts. Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 3, 5, W.

BLAUGIES, a place lying between Bavay and Maubeuge, in the government of French Flanders, near which the Confederates and French fought a very bloody battle in 1709. See **BLAREGNIES**.

BLAUBUREN, a town belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies 11 miles east of Ulm. Lat. 48, 22, N. Long. 9, 57, E.

BLAYE, or **BLAYES**, in Latin *Blavia*, or *Blavium*, a small city of Bourdelois, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and Gascony, in France. It is situated on the Garonne, has a citadel with four bastions, and built upon a rock. This is the upper town, which is separated from the lower by a small river, into which the tide flows. In this lower town live the merchants, and have their ware-houses. In Blaye is a Benedictine abbey. Here the vessels bound for Bourdeaux must leave their cannon and arms, till they return. The Garonne being very broad at this place, upon an island in it a battery has been raised, in order to play upon any enemy's ships that would attempt to enter. Directly opposite to Blaye, on the other side of the river, in the territory of Medoc, is also a fort, flanked with four bastions. The port of Blaye is very much frequented by foreign vessels, and ships from Brittany, which load here the wine of the growth of this district. It lies two leagues below Bec d'Ambez. Lat. 45, 6, N. Long. 1, 23, W.

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BLAZEY, (St.) a place in Cornwall, where an annual fair is kept on February 2.

BLECHINGLEY, a borough of Surrey. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South-downs, and Suffex. Here is an alms-house for ten poor people, a free-school for 20 poor children; and the remains of its castle are still visible. It has a handsome church, but its spire and bells were destroyed by lightning in 1606. It lies east of Gatton, 16 miles in the same direction from Guildford, and 20 south of London. Its annual fairs are on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

BLECKERT, a place near the village of Hunningen, about a league from Lintz, in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany; where is made excellent wine, which the Liegeois buy up in great quantities; and, after brewing it up, sell it for Burgundy.

BLEDES, (Las,) an island lying near Majorca, one of the Balears, in the Mediterranean, not far from the harbour of Olla. It is a considerable place, and was formerly very populous. In it is a good marble quarry.

BLEGON, a village in Somersetshire, seven miles south-south-east of Huntspill, with one fair, on the last Friday in August.

BLEGEN. See **BLEKING**.

BLEICHRODE, a small open town, populous and thriving, in the county of Hohnstein, with some manufactures and a good trade. Here are four mansion-houses and one for the Procurator.

BLEKING, or **BLEKINGIA**, by the inhabitants called Blegen, a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies on the east side of Scania, being 15 miles long and four broad. It is pretty mountainous; but withal so pleasant, especially between Carlscroon and Carlshamn, that few places of Sweden can be compared with it. Here is good quantity of wood, consisting of oaks, box, pine, pomegranate, and birch trees; but their arable land is not sufficient for the sustenance of the inhabitants, the country being too narrow for agriculture: for which reason some are obliged to furnish themselves with corn from the adjacent villages. In this province are reckoned 1089 gentlemens estates, and about 50,000 men. It has been frequently harassed in the wars between Denmark and Sweden, in 1505, and 1526.

The inhabitants drive a good trade in pot-ash, tar, tallow, hides, some leathern wares, beams, deal boards, and masts: and they also draw a good subsistence from fishing and hunting. The pastures here are fine, and consequently the best cheese in Sweden is made here. The breeding of cattle is indeed

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indeed followed with a good deal of care and pains; but they are of a smaller size than those of Scania. The province maintains no soldiers; only 1554 sailors for the use of the navy, which are divided into three companies. Besides several lakes; here are six rivers, which, taken together, have a good salmon-fishery; and they part Bromsloe-Bleking and Smaland from each other.

The principal islands belonging to this province amount to about 130 in number. Here are 29 country-parishes in all. The clergy are subject to the bishop of Lund. It consists of one territorial jurisdiction for raising the men, which are subdivided into the four following districts, as Oestra-harad, Medelsta-harad, Brackne-harad, and Listers-harad.

BLÉNEAU, in Latin *Blenarium*, a small town belonging to Gratinos Orleanois, a subdivision of Lower Orleanois, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Loing, about four leagues from Briare, to the east. It belongs to the prince of Courtenay, and has a bailiwick in it.

BLÉNHEIM, a village of Bavaria, one of the circles of Germany, on the west side of the Danube, betwixt which and that of Hochstet, hence indiscriminately called the victory of Hochstet or Blenheim, was fought an ever memorable battle, August 2, 1704, by the Confederates under John duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in which the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and the marshals Tallard and Marsin, were entirely defeated; when Tallard was taken prisoner, and continued so in England until peace was concluded. In this bloody and obstinate battle upwards of 20,000 lives were lost: and Blenheim which lay on the flank of the French army, being crowded with their soldiers upon the turn of the action, was surrounded and set on fire by the allies; when 10,000 men were forced to surrender at discretion, besides the many thousands that were pushed and perished in the Danube. It lies three miles north-east of Hochstet, and 25 north-west of Augsburg. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 10, 25, E.

BLÉNHEIM-HOUSE, a magnificent palace, about half a mile from New Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a royal gift of queen Anne to the duke of Marlborough, which was founded in 1705, to perpetuate the memory of the signal victory he obtained over the French and Bavarians near the above-mentioned village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube.

BLERANCOURT, a genteel castle or seat of Le Valois, one of the two sub-stadtholderships belonging to the government of the Isle of France.

BLERE, in Latin *Bliriacum*, a small town in the government of Touraine, in France. It is si-

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tuated on the river Cher, near Amboise. It contains 1400 souls. This being a thorough-fare for the soldiers, occasions its not being so well peopled as formerly.

BLESSINGTON, a small town belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It stands on the Liffy, eastward of which it has three castles, and a most elegant seat of the viscount Blessington, which lies 14 miles from Dublin.

BLETSHO, a parish in the hundred of Willey, belonging to Bedfordshire, and upon the Ouse; and here a fair is annually kept upon the 19th of May.

BLETISA, an ancient little city of Lusitania (now Potugal) that was situated on the southern bank of the Durus, as may be inferred from an inscription in Guter. The modern name of Bletisa is Ledesma, according to Mariana, who supposes that the ancient and modern cities going by those names to have been the same.

BLIESCASTLE, the capital town of a county of the same name in Suabia.

BLITHBOROUGH, or **BLIBURG**, a place in Suffolk, and on the south bank of the river Blythe, where the Christian King Anna, of the East Angles, slain in battle by Penda the Mercian, lies interred, with his eldest son. Here several Roman coins have been dug up. It has a fine old church, kept in good repair, which was formerly eminent for a college of prebendaries. Its fair is on April 5. It lies four miles east of Halesworth.

BLITHE, a market-town in Nottinghamshire, the last town of this county towards the north, except Scroby, on the very edge of it. It stands higher up than Chaworth; has a very large and good church, and only the ruins of an old castle and priory. The fairs are on Holy Thursday for cattle and horses, and on October 6. It lies 18 miles north of Newark upon Trent.

BLOCKBERG, the highest mountain of the Hartz, in Saxony, Germany.

BLOCK-HOUSE-FORT. See **PORTSMOUTH**.

BLOCKLEY, a village in Worcestershire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, seven miles south-east of Evesham, and has two fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, and on October 10.

BLOCKSYL, a place of considerable trade in Overissel, one of the seven United Provinces. It stands at the mouth of the river Aa, on the bank of the Zuider-see, which it partly commands. It is a very populous place, well fortified with bastions, and other works. Its harbour, formed by the Aa, can contain above 200 vessels. Lat. 52, 44, W. Long. 6, 0, N.

BLOIS, in Latin *Blesæ*, or *Castrum Blesense*, the capital of Blaisois, a province of Lower Orleanois, belonging to the government of the latter name,

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name, in France. It lies partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain upon the Loire, which river separates it from the suburbs of Vienne, that is joined to the city by a fine stone-bridge.

Blois had formerly the title of a county; it is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the archbishop of Paris; has a diocese of about 200 parishes, five abbeys, above sixty priories, besides a vast many chapels; his annual income is 24,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2533 florins to the court of Rome.

Blois is the seat of an election, bailiwick, chamber of accounts, marshalsea, and salt-granary; it has a college for polite literature and philosophy, with a fine church. Here are several collegiate and parochial churches, besides convents of both sexes. The cathedral is St. Sulpice, magnificently rebuilt by Lewis XIV. after having been entirely destroyed by storm. It has a royal palace, which has been built by several princes and lords, with noble gardens, and a spacious court; where stands the collegiate church of St. Saviour, and formerly the scene of several tournaments. Here, among others, was born Lewis XII. an equestrian statue of whom stands over a gate of the castle. In it is the black chamber, in which the duke of Guise, and that wherein his brother the cardinal, the heads of the league were both killed, by order of Henry III. in the year 1588; as also the hall where the states met then, for suppressing the disorders of the popish cabal; in the large fire place of which both their bodies were burnt to ashes. At present several noble families reside in this palace. The town was taken by the Protestants; but retaken and sacked by the duke of Guise in 1562.

The principal trade of Blois consists in wine and brandy, which are sent to Orleans, Paris, Tours, Angers, Laval, and even into Holland. Here formerly were many tanners; but the high tax upon leather crushed that manufactory. They also made some serges, and other woollen stuffs here; but that branch of trade is not considerable. This city is noted also for the best watches in the kingdom.

As Blois has been the residence of the court, and many princes of the royal blood, the French tongue is spoken here in its greatest purity. This elegant city lies in one of the finest countries in France: and W. of it is the forest of Blois, which takes up about 5300 acres of ground. This city lies thirty miles S. W. of Orleans, in lat. 47, 35, N. Long. 1, 25 E.

BLOMMESHOLM, a gentleman's domain or estate in the northern division, belonging to the prefecture of Bahusia and West Gothland, in Sweden. It is about three miles from Stromstad; and near it is an ancient monument, consisting of high stones set up in the form of a ship.

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BLONAY, a barony belonging to Pais de Vaux, or French country, a subdivision of the Swiss canton of Bern. It is in a family of the same name, which has continued in possession of it for above 700 years. The village also denominated from this barony lies about a league above Vevey, at the foot of the mountains, on which it has a castle, commanding a prospect over the lake, the neighbouring country, and Savoy. In this place alone, of all the Pais de Vaux, they sing psalms in their churches with sound of trumpet.

BLONIEZ, a town belonging to the province of Warsovia, in Poland. It lies 20 miles west of Warsaw. Lat. 52, N. Long. 20, 35. E.

BLONSK, a district belonging to Watzchau, in Masovia Proper, in Poland.

BLOREHEATH, a small market-town in Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton in Shropshire, at the head of the river Snow; famous for a very bloody battle fought in the reign of Henry VI. in 1459, between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which Nevil earl of Salisbury for the former, with 5000 men, beat Lord Audley for the latter, with twice that number.

BLOTZEN, a gentleman's seat or castle, with a village belonging to the bailiwick of Ulm, a subdivision of the Sundgau, in the government of Alsace, now subject to the crown of France.

BLOXHAM, Oxfordshire. It lies S. of Banbury, has a fine church; but its steeple is of an odd, though agreeable make.

BLUEFIELD-HARBOUR and River on the Musquito Shore, in the Gulph of Mexico, is the principal harbour belonging to the Musquitoes, and is situated at the bottom of Howe Sound. The entrance into the sound is over a bar, having not more than two fathom at low-water, and from 14 to 15 at high tides; but there are commodious anchoring grounds on the neighbouring coast, proper for ships of burthen. On the western side of the sound the land rises gradually into a fine healthy country, an excellent soil, and entirely free from musquitoes, flies so very troublesome on this coast and the West Indies. The river Bluefields, which falls into it, at the N. W. angle, is navigable for a considerable distance through the interior country; and near its mouth is an excellent situation for a town or colony. Upon its banks there is great abundance of large mahogany, cedar, and other timbers fit for any purposes. On the adjacent coasts are caught vast numbers of turtle, and in the sound are great plenty of fish. The river is formed by a high bluff of about 1500 acres, flat at the top, and inaccessible, except at two places. This bluff is joined to the continent northwards by an isthmus of a sand beach on the outside, and morassy ground overgrown with mangroves. The channel into the harbour runs in about N. N. W. On the left side is

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is a high quay, on the west of which is another shallow channel. The main channel has from 15 to 16 feet at high water, and 12 or 13 at low. Several rivers discharge themselves into the channel, the banks of which are high.

BLUFIELDS, a capacious bay near the S. W. end of the island of Jamaica, from whence the European ships generally take their departure for Europe, being their place of constant rendezvous in time of war. It is about eight or nine miles E. of Savannah la Mar.

BLUMBERG, in French Florimont, a lordship in the Sundgaw and government of Alsace. It consists of the little town and castle of the same name, with five villages more, and belonging to the barons of Pfird.

BOARE. Anta & Boare are two small villages between Sacunde & Sama, in S. Guinea, not considerable for gold trade, except by accident. The country behind is very hilly and woody. Anta is only famed for the great quantity of excellent palm-wine it produces, for which the blacks resort thither from 15 or 20 leagues about, and carry it to sell all along the Gold Coast. The land is also very fertile of all sorts of herbs, roots, fruits, &c. and stored with goats and poultry.

BOA DE QUIRES, (villa) a small district of Porto, belonging to Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal.

BOBADELLO, a small place of Coimbra, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 300 souls.

Of the same name is another little place in the district of Viseu, and province of Beira. It includes one parish.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle; three miles from Frankfurt on the Maine, and seated on the small river Gerbrentz.

BOBERG, a high promontory within the bailiwick of Bofling, belonging to the diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark. Near this head-land the coast is extremely dangerous; and therefore several ships have been split to pieces upon it.

BOBIÈSE, or **BOBIO**, a territory formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Since 1743 it has belonged to the king of Sardinia, having been ceded to him by the house of Austria. It is so called from its principal, and the only place of note in it; which is a small town situated on the river Trebbia, near the confines of Parma and the Genoese territories; and but a little way from a river which gives it its name. It is the see of a bishop, subject to that of Genoa; and is a place of no strength. It gives the title of count, and lies 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, and the same distance

B O

S. W. of Tortona, and 28 S. of Pavia; in lat. 44. 48, N. long. 9, 36, E.

BOBIO, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the great mountains, called the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

BOBLINGEN, a small town in the forest of Schonbuch, in Wurtemberg, with a castle and a superintendancy. In 1547, the Spaniards lived here at discretion, as did the Imperialists in 1638. The neighbourhood produces some wine.

BOBROTZ, and **BOBROWETZ**, both inconsiderable towns, belonging to the northern district of the county of Liptau, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BOBROWNIKI, a small town in the territory of Dobrzyn, and palatinate of Wladislaw, a subdivision of Cugavia, in Great Poland.

BOBROWSK, a small town in the district of Korotojak, belonging to the government of Woronesh and Asow, in the European part of Russia.

BOCA CHICA, a narrow entrance to Carthage bay, in South America; with a fort of the same name defending it. This, with several other forts and platforms of cannon, the English under admiral Vernon took in the year 1741. Before this fort the Lord Aubrey Beauclerc, youngest son of the duke of St. Alban's, in the prince Frederic, sustaining a much superior fire of the enemy, both from the land and two Spanish men of war, for several hours together, had both his legs shot off. Though the English fleet had entered the bay with an intent to take the city of Carthage, they miscarried in their attempt, and were obliged to retire with considerable loss. See **CARTHAGENA**.

BOCA, (Cape) or **Marfala**, in the island of Sicily, is the nearest part of that island to any part of Afric, viz. Cape Bona.

BOCA, (Great and Little,) two islands on the coast of New Andalusia, in the terra firma of South America.

BOCA DEL DRAGO, a strait between the island of Trinidad and New Andalusia last mentioned.

BOCAGE, a small territory belonging to Lower Normandy, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France.

BOCANUM, a town of Mauritania Tingetana, to the south of mount Atlas; said to be that of Morocco in Africa. W. long. 9, 0, N. lat. 31, 0.

BOCHARA. See **BOKHARA**.

BOCHETTA, or **BOCCHETTA**, famous in the war of 1746 and 1747. This is a chain of mountains in the Riviera di Ponente, belonging to the Genoese dominions upon the continent, in Upper Italy: and over it is the high road out of Lombardy

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bardy to Genoa, through several windings. Upon the extremely steep peak of the highest mountain is a narrow way, in which hardly three persons can go a-breast; which pass is properly called the Bocchetta.

For its defence are three forts, which may be looked upon as the key to Genoa; for in the year 1746 the Imperialists, by taking these, opened themselves a passage to that city.

BOCHIM. Judg. ii. begins with informing us, that an angel of the Lord came up from Gilgal to Bochim, and there reproved the Israelites for breaking their covenant with God, by making a league with the inhabitants of the land, &c. whereupon God had said, that he would not drive out the said inhabitants, &c. Upon which the Israelites fell a weeping; whence they called the name of the place Bochim, i. e. weepers. That this place lay near to Shiloh is probably thought, because it follows, that there they sacrifice unto the Lord; whereas sacrifices were to be offered only where the Lord should choose, and where the tabernacle was set up; which then was at Shiloh.

BOCHIANICO, a large village of the Hither Abruzzo, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

BOCHNIA, a town of the palatinate of Krakow, in Little Poland. It is famous for its salt-works, having been only a village before the discovery of the quarries of that mineral in its neighbourhood. A little way on this side of them runs the little river Raab, which falls into the Vistula. The town is quite surrounded with mountains and hills. The salt-pits form only a long and narrow strip of 75 fathom extent from S. to N. and 1000 in length from E. to W. the largest depth of them is 100, and in some places only 20 fathom. The mine begins only in strata, and the salt lies in all directions. It is, however, finer than that got at Wieliczka, especially when they dig somewhat deep into the quarries; and it is hewn down or cut small, and put into vessels. Between 2 and 300 men are employed in these mines. It is observed, that all the way the salt goes, the ground is quite dry, and under it are found black pieces of decayed wood. Here they find also alabaster. These pits are under the direction of the town of Wieliczka. Our philosophical Transactions, No. lxi. p. 1099, call them salt-gem mines.

BOCKENHEIM, a place about a league from Frankfurt on the Maine, upon the confines of Hesse and Franconia, in Germany. It is the territory of the Count of Hesse. The Calvinists have a place of worship here, to which the Lutherans of Frankfurt will hardly admit them to go, through the gate of their city, which they keep shut till a late hour in the days; having absolutely denied them the liberty of worship within the town.

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BOCKHOLM, a small island belonging to the district of Korsholm and Ostro-Bothnia, in Finland, Sweden; on which stands part of the town of Jacobstadt; which see.

BOCKHOLT, a town subject to the bishop of Munster, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies 20 miles east of Cleef. Lat. 51, 40, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

BOCKI, a small town of Podlachia, a subdivision of Little Poland.

BOCKING, once a large and populous village of Essex, with spacious houses belonging to clothiers. It is parted from Braintree only by a small stream. It was formerly very rich and flourishing, occasioned by its great trade in a particular kind of baize manufactured here, called Bockings; for this town and Braintree sent weekly to London between five and six waggon-loads of that manufacture. But this trade having greatly decreased in a few years, the poors-rate, with other taxes, rendered it very burthensome to all the inhabitants. Besides, the small-pox had so infested the above-mentioned towns, that their markets were almost deserted by the country people. It lies 42 miles from London.

BOCHUM or **BOCKUM** a town in the county of Mark, Westphalia; inhabited by Catholics and Protestants, who use one church. In 1517 it was nearly destroyed by fire.

BOCKING-HARDE, a district belonging to the jurisdiction of Dreyharde, and bailiwick of Tunder, in the duchy of Sleswic, Denmark.

BOCZEYKOWO, a small town of Lithuanian Russia, belonging to the great duchy of the former name.

BOCKZOWCE, a small town in the district of Halicz, belonging to the palatinate of Lemberg, in Red Russia, Little Poland.

BODEGRAVE, the seat of the ancient Bagoads, who are supposed to have been a kind of banditti. This was a fine village of Holland, one of the United Provinces; before it was burnt by the French in 1672. Here the Prince of Orange encamped at that time, to cover the country. It was afterwards fortified, and is still a very pleasant place, about eleven miles S. E. of Leyden.

BODENFELDE, a market-town, on the Weser, in the principality of Calenberg, with a salt spring.

BODENSEE, in Latin Lacus Brigantinus, or Podamicus, at present called **BODMAN**, or **PODMAN**. It is a lake not far from Constance, a city of Suabia, in Germany. It divides itself towards Germany into two arms; namely, the Zeller-see, or Lacus Venetus, and the Bodmer, or Uberlinger-see, Lacus Acronius: in this is the island of Meinau, as in the former is that of Reichenau. That part of the lake from Bregentz to Constance is called the Upper lake, and that from Constance to Zell the Lower. The latter is betwixt twenty and thirty

thirty fathoms deep, along the banks of which are near forty cities, towns and villages: yet the Upper lake has no less than fifty; and its greatest depth is said to be 350 fathoms. Here likewise, namely between Buchorn and Roschach, which are five leagues asunder, is its greatest breadth; which was found by actual mensuration to be, when the lake was frozen over, 7275 perches: but along its upper part it is much narrower. Besides the fish usually taken near Lindau and Bregentz, is a sort of salmon-trout, called gang-fische, which, when full grown, are pickled and exported as a rarity, being about two ells long, and called Rheinlacher, i. e. Rhine salmon. As the fishermen cannot always make a good market of such large fish, they pass a line through the gills, stopped by a bit of wood, which they fasten to a stake ashore, and so giving the fish a range of about forty paces, preserve it alive till they can meet with a purchaser.

BODENTEICH, a town in Lunenburg-Zell, situated in a bailiwick of the same name, near a lake.

BODENUERDER, a town on the Weser, in the principality of Calenberg.

BODGAM, a place in Suffex, nine miles from Winchelsea, where is kept an annual fair on June 6.

BODMIN, a market and borough town of Cornwall, 263 miles from London, stands between two hills, almost in the centre of the county, about 12 miles from each of the two channels. It had formerly an abbey, an hospital for lazars, a chantry, and was a bishop's see, but transferred through St. Germans and Crediton to Exeter; and the remains of a palace, priory, and friary are still to be seen here. Its church, whose spire was destroyed by a thunder-storm in 1699, is the largest in Cornwall. Here is a good corn and flesh market on Saturday, and fairs on St. Paul's day, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and on the 6th of December. It is near a mile long, contains about 300 houses; and in the reign of Henry VIII. was reckoned the largest town in the county. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, and a town-clerk. It was once the only staple of the county for the yarn manufactory, which is since much decayed. Here is kept the sheriff's prison for debtors. There is a well near this place, whose water is remarkable for being much heavier than other waters and for preserving its scent and taste the best part of a year; but though it is called Scarlet-Well, represents many colours like the rainbow. It began to send members to parliament in 23d of Edward I. It was formerly one of the towns for stamping of tin, but lost that privilege to Lestwithiel. Near this place are those monumental stones, called the Hurlers, which Dr. Stukely makes no doubt are the remains of an ancient Druid temple. They stand on a down in three circles, and had the name from the peasants superstitious

notion that they were once men, but transformed into stones for diverting themselves on a Sunday at hurling, a recreation for which the Cornish men are particularly eminent, as well as for wrestling. There is a free school in the town.

BODOK, or **BODROCH**, a district belonging to the county of Neutra, in the circle on this side the Danube, a subdivision of Lower Hungary. In it is a slightly fortified castle of the same name, belonging to the counts of Bereny. It stands on the N. E. shore of the Danube, and has good pastures in its neighbourhood, which form the desert of Barmesche, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. It has been taken by the Turks, and retaken by the Hungarians. Lat. 46, 15, N. Long. 20, 20, E.

BODON, in Latin Bidimum or Vodenum, anciently Viminacium, a good fortress, belonging to the sangiacate of the same name in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey. The Hungarians attempted it without success in the year 1739. It is the see of a metropolitan, in lat. 45, 10, N. Long. 45, 24, E.

BODSCHOT, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Nethe. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Malines, in lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 4, 45, E.

BODZER, a parish in the island of Samsøe, belonging to the bailiwick of Kallundborg in Seeland, a province of Denmark.

BOEDODOE, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa. It consists of about 50 houses, or huts, and governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese Veador; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

BOEN, a town of France, in Forez, seated at the foot of mountains, on the side of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

BCEOTIA, a subdivision of the ancient Greece Proper. It is now commonly included in the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey. It lies between the countries of Doris, Phocis, Thessaly, Attica, the Archipelago, and the isle of Negropont. It was divided into the Upper and Lower. In the former were the cities of Cheronea, the birth-place of Plutarch, Platea, where Pausanias and Aristides, the Lacedemonian and Athenian generals, defeated Mardonius, in the 75th Olympiad, &c. The Lower had Thebes, which was the capital of all Bœotia. See ACHAIA and GREECE.

BOETROE, is a village in the kingdom of Anta (or Ante) on the coast of South Guinea, seated on a little river, at the foot of a high hill, on which the Dutch have a small irregular fort, being an oblong, and divided into two parts, defended by two very indifferent batteries mounted with eight small guns. It was erected by consent of the king of Anta, to whom it pays a yearly tribute in gold, and was called Badenstein, or Batenstein,

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Bein, signifying profit. It commands Boetroe, which is thinly peopled, whose trade is by the blacks of Adom, &c. bringing thither very good gold.

BOETICA, anciently a province of Spain, so called from the famed river Boetis, since Tartesus, and now Guadalquivir, or the Great river. See **SPAIN**.

BOFLING, a bailiwick belonging to the diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, in Denmark. It constitutes the northern quarter, and includes the districts of Wanfuld, with three churches or parishes, Schodborg with 16, Ulfborg with 11, and Hind with 12.

BOG, or **BUG**, anciently Hypanis, a considerable river of Poland; which rising in Podolia, runs south-east through this province and Budziac Tartary, and after joining the Neiper or Boristhenes, falls into the Black sea.

BOGAZI, the strait which parts the island of Samos from the continent of Asia, is by the Turks called the Little Bogazi, (that word in their language signifying a canal or strait) and the other, which separates it from the island Icaria, the Great Bogazi. As all the vessels trading from Constantinople to Syria and Egypt, pass through one of these straits, (the course between Mycone and Naxia being too long) they are still frequented by pirates, as they were in Strabo's time.

BOGDOIS, a considerable nation of eastern Tartary, on the north of China. The trade consists in the skins of fables and black foxes.

BOG of GIGHT, now Gordon-Castle, the usual residence of the duke of Gordon, in Bamfshire; the noblest palace in the north of Scotland, not far from the south banks of the river Spey, and but a little way from its mouth. It looks more like a town than a seat. In its neighbourhood to the westward is the village of Fochabus, a long straggling place. It lies about 8 miles east of Elgin, 4 south of the Murray frith, and 100 north-east of Edinburgh.

BOGHO, or **BUEIL**, a town in the county of Nice, in Piemont, situated on the frontiers of France. Lat. 44, 12, Long. 6, 45.

BOGIE, a river of Bamfshire, in Scotland. It gives name to the valley and village called Strath-bogy. It surrounds one side of the latter, and joins the Deveron, which invests the other. It abounds with fine trout.

BOGLIASCO, a large village of the Genoese territories on the continent of Upper Italy. It lies close to the sea.

BOGLIO, or **BROGLIO**, a small place belonging to a county of the former name, or Beuil, and its capital, in the county of Nice, a subdivision of Piemont in Upper Italy. It lies on the frontiers of Provence in France, 25 miles north-east of Nice; in lat. 44, 12, N. Long. 6, 50, E.

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BOGORODSKOI, a town on the Oby, in the province of Yenisei; in the church of which is a celebrated picture of the Virgin Mary. There are iron-works in this town.

BOGOTO, (St. Fe de,) the capital of New Granada, belonging to Terra Firma, a province of North America. It is the see of an archbishop. Here is also a sovereign court of judicature, whose president is governor of the whole province; and in this city is an university. It stands on the banks of the little river Pati, which falls into the Magdalena. Near it are gold mines, and it is subject to Spain. Lat. 4, 0, N. Long. 73, 55, W.

BOGUINDA, a river on the coast of Nigritia, or North Guinea, between cape St. Mary and cape Roxo, and reaches 12 or 15 leagues up the country, which is inhabited by Portuguese and Gourmet blacks, who gather and deal in wax.

BOHEMIA, in general, includes the kingdom of Bohemia Proper, the duchy of Silesia, and marquisate of Moravia, lying altogether in a form of a lozenge. It is bounded by Austria and Bavaria on the south; Brandenburg, the electorate of Saxony and Lusatia on the north; the palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony on the west; Poland and Hungary on the east. It lies between lat. 48, 52, N. being about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It formerly included Lusatia, till it was granted by the house of Austria to the electoral house of Saxony. And the greatest part of this kingdom was taken in the year 1741 by the king of Prussia; who still possesses Silesia, it having been since ceded to him by the queen of Hungary.

Bohemia being an inland country, and remote from the sea, the cold is more intense here than in some other places under the same latitude; and yet the air is not healthy; especially between Bohemia Proper and Moravia, and towards the south and east parts of Bohemia, on account of woods and mountains, though it lies more open to the north and west. Its principal rivers are, the Elbe, Muldaw, Egra, Oder, Vistula, Moraw, Teyn, and Iglä. Its revenues are reckoned at about 1,400,000. communibus annis. Its mines, though not properly looked after, are esteemed the richest in Europe for gold and gems. The proportion the three grand divisions bear to one another, may appear from the extraordinary subsidies which the emperor demanded in 1733, when Bohemia Proper, was to furnish 260,000, Silesia 190,000, and Moravia 140,000.

BOHEMIA, (Proper) is one of the best countries in the Austrian dominions, and, next to Hungary, yields most money. It is bounded by Moravia and Silesia to the east, Misnia and Baravia on the west, Lusatia on the north, and Austria on the south. Its extent from north to south is about 140 miles, and about 170 where longest from east to west, lying in the eighth and ninth climates, where the longest

longest day is 16 hours and an half. It is almost surrounded with mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, and nitre. It abounds with carbuncles, emeralds, amethysts, jasper, sapphire, and other gems, more than any part of the empire. In some of its rivers is found gold sand. Here are salt-pits; but with this they are principally supplied from Misnia, &c. They make vast quantities of allum and glass. It was formerly a part of the Hercynian forest, which, though now replaced with a vast many towns and villages, yet has still forests and woods well-stocked with wild beasts, deer, and fowl. In general it is fat, and the land arable, though barren and sandy in some parts; and it not only yields corn, but plenty of saffron, yet far short in quality of the English. The gardens and orchards yield a sufficient quantity for consumption and exportation. Vineyards are not much cultivated here, because the wine will not keep. They have beer both brown and white, which is highly valued, and exported; and they have better hops and a greater plenty of them than their neighbours, though their quality is again short of our English kind. Here are meadows and pastures in abundance, with large cattle and horses fit for war, besides sheep, and geese: the feathers of which are sent abroad, there being scarce any beds at the public inns of the country but at Prague. Though the air of Bohemia be cold, yet it breeds contagious distempers in some parts. Besides many smaller rivers which supply this country with fish, the Moldow, rising in the mountains on its east-side, as the Elbe does in those of the north, both unite below Prague, and render that river navigable; which being joined also by the Egra, it retains only the name of the Elbe, and running through Saxony, and by Hamburg, falls at last into the German ocean, below the latter city.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Slavonians, those living in villages being slaves, and of Germans. The inhabitants of the towns are not fond of arms, arts, or trade; but prefer an indolent life. They are in general large bodied and well set, subtle, courageous, and true to their word: but the common sort are very thievish, both in the country and even in the towns, after sun-set. Their original language is the Slavonian; which was so copious and sweet, that their law-givers ordered its true orthography and pronunciation to be inviolably preserved; but most people of fashion, through their intercourse with the court of Vienna, speak High Dutch, which the common people have also intermixed with their own language. A few Hussites still subsist in Bohemia; but they keep very close, and the government seems to take no notice of them. The Jews have an open toleration; but

the religion most predominant is the Roman Catholic.

The Protestant religion had very early footing here; for some about queen Anne, who was a Bohemian, and wife of king Richard II. of England, copying several of Wickliffe's writings at Oxford, carried them to John Hufs, and Jerome of Prague, who being convinced thereby, set about a reformation with great success; and it spread so after they were burnt at the council of Constance, that the pope, upon the death of their king Winceslaus, who defended the Hussites, instigated the emperor and others to extirpate them; but they bravely defended themselves under their general Zisca, whose soldiers, by his own desire, made a drum of his skin. But afterwards their enemies found means to divide them, which terminated in their ruin: upon which the remains of them being driven to the mountains of Moravia, joined the Waldenses, by which name they were afterwards called. They agreed with Luther in doctrine and discipline, and there were several barons and knights of their communion, the emperors Maximilian and Rudolph II. tolerating that religion; but Mathias persecuting them, hence arose the Bohemian war in 1618, when the Protestants chose Frederick V. elector Palatine, for their king; but he being defeated at the battle of Prague, in 1620 they were persecuted, and at last banished, in 1639; since which time their worship, which was much of the Calvinistic principles, was not tolerated in Bohemia till the present year 1782, when the emperor Joseph granted a general toleration to all persuasions. Since 1639, the Bohemians have been governed very despotically by the house of Austria. They have still only the shadow of liberty among them, their states meeting every year at Prague, who seldom refuse the whole of the emperor's demands.

The annual revenue of Bohemia is near a million sterling to the house of Austria. The wealth and grandeur of the nobility, with the extreme poverty and slavery of the peasants can hardly be imagined. The generality of the nobility and gentry despise preferments out of their own country; yet they travel into France or Italy, but not without express leave from the emperor, under the penalty of forfeiting their estates. When they come of age they are obliged to take the oath of fidelity to the king.

Many of the Bohemians have a talent for music, especially the hunter's horn; and there is no village where the mass is not sung in concert. The affairs of Bohemia are directed by a chancellor, who has a vice-chancellor under him; with several assessors and counsellors. King Winceslaus, who was canonized, is the tutelary saint of Bohemia.

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This was originally a limited monarchy, and elective. But Ferdinand I. by his marriage with Anne, heiress of Bohemia and Hungary, annexing those kingdoms to the house of Austria, they have claimed it as hereditary; which occasioned that bloody war between Ferdinand II. and the unfortunate Frederick V. above-mentioned, that ended in the ruin of the latter. Ever since which this kingdom has been subject to that family, and the crown made hereditary to it by the peace of Westphalia.

This country is properly divided into the eastern and western parts by the Moldaw; and each of these is subdivided into nine small provinces or circles; namely, in the east those of Prague, Kaurim, Bécheyn or Berawn, Czallaw, Chrudim, Konigink-rays, Glatz, Boleslaw or Buntzler, and Lejtometitz. In the west are the circles of Satz or Ziatech, Schlany, Rakonick, Elmbogen, Egra, Podesbrock, Pilsen, Moldaw or Ultaw, and Prachem.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, lying north of that of Mindano, and south-west of Leyte. Lat. 10, 0, N. Long. 122, 5, E.

BOIANO, anciently Bovianum, a small city and episcopal see of the county of Molise, one of the provinces belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy. It is situated on the river Tiferno, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, and the confines of Terra di Lavoro. Its bishop is subject to the prelate of Benevento, from which latter city it lies 15 miles north. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 14, 38, E.

BOIGNY, the principal commandery and meeting-place for the knights of the order of St. Lazarus. It is situated in Upper Orleanois, a subdivision of Orleanois Proper, in the government of the former name, in France.

BOILHOSA, a small district of Vienna, a jurisdiction belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It is annexed to Queijada.

BOINITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Long. 19, 10, E. Lat. 48, 42, N.

BOIS-BELLE, in Latin Boscobellum; it is otherwise called Henrichemont: an absolutely sovereign principality, situated round Upper Berry, in France. is about 12 French leagues in circuit; and mostly consists of but an indifferent soil, containing about 6000 and some odd hundred inhabitants. The prince's domain only amounts to about 2000 livres: but the king's farmer-general gives him 24,000 livres annually, for the liberty of selling salt in his country. Besides the salt-duties, the subjects of this principality are burthened with no other taxes.

BOIS-BELLE, a large village of the last-men-

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tioned principality, situated quite close to its capital Henrichemont; which see.

BOIS LAC, or **THE LAKE OF THE WOOD**, a considerable lake which lies in the communication between lake Superior and the lakes Winnepeek and Bourbon, near Canada, North America. Its waters are not esteemed quite so pure as those of others, it having in many places a muddy bottom. It is surrounded with a multiplicity of wood, such as oaks, pines, firs, spruce, &c. This lake lies up a branch of the river Bourbon, nearly east from the south-end of lake Winnepeek. It is of great depth in some places, being about 70 miles long and 40 broad, with but few islands, and those small. A few of the Killistnoe Indians sometimes encamp on the borders of it, to fish and hunt, which abounds with buffaloes, moose-deer, and caribboo deer.

BOIS DE SIOGNIES, a forest of Brabant, a province in the Austrian Low-Countries, about three miles from Brussels. See **SIOGNIES**.

BOIS LE DUC, a considerable fortified town of Dutch Brabant, upon the river Bommel. It lies 17 miles west of Grave. Its inhabitants are mostly soldiers. The linen and woollen manufactures flourish here; and its cutlery wares and needles are famous. It is surrounded also with rivers, and its meadows are often overflowed. This town is pretty large, and intersected with many canals, and its trade and shipping are considerable. Here are three Calvinist Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, and ten mass-houses, besides a gymnasium. It was founded in 1184, by Godfrey III. duke of Brabant, who caused a wood to be cleared, and used, to build the houses, to which circumstance it owes its name. It was walled in 1352, and in 1559 pope Paul IV. erected a bishopric here, but the Dutch taking it in 1629, the see was abolished. Lat. 51, 45, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BOITZENBURG, a small town in the county of Schwerin, Mecklenburg, on a small river of the same name, where it runs into the Elbe. It receives a toll for the Elbe of 40,000 dollars annually, of which the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz receives 9000. It has a priory, and in 1709 was almost destroyed by fire.

BOKE-MOLE, a capital town of a province of the same name, lying under the line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea.

BOKHARA, (Tartars of,) are generally looked upon as the most civilized of all that tribe, though great robbers. They are very courageous, and even the women among them are of an undaunted bravery. See **TARTARY**.

BOKHARA, a city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of Great Bukharia, situated one day's journey to the north of the river Jehun, or Amu; in east

east long. 65, 50, north lat. 39, 15. In 1219 it was besieged by Jenghiz Khan, as being part of Sultan Mohammed's dominions, a descendant of the famous Mahmud Gazari. At that time, besides the city-walls, which were very strong; Bokhara had an outward inclosure twelve leagues in compass. The castle surrendered at discretion, but the city being built of wood, except the palace and a few other houses, was totally burnt; and though it was demolished, the governor and garrison, out of a very extraordinary piece of clemency from so bloody a tyrant, had their lives spared. Bokhara continued in ruins for some years, but at length Jenghiz Khan ordered it to be rebuilt. It is now large and populous; and is the residence of a khan who is altogether despotic, though his power reaches but a little way without the city. The town is seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth and a dry ditch. The houses are low, built mostly of mud; but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars or market-places, which have been stately buildings, are now mostly in ruins. The inhabitants are more civilized and polite than some of their neighbours; and yet are cowardly, cruel, effeminate, and perfidious. Great number of Jews and Arabians frequent this place, though they are much oppressed, and frequently deprived of all their properties by the Khan or his attendants at pleasure. At best they pay heavy taxes, and it is almost criminal to be rich.

BOLABOLA, (Isle) one of the Society islands, northward of Otaheite, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769, in his voyage in the Pacific ocean. It is surrounded by rocks and several small islands.

BOLBITINUM, the second mouth of the Nile, reckoning from west to east; now very small, choaked up with sand, and called *Le Bras de Beltin*.

BOLCHERESK, a town in the south part of Kamtchatka, built by the Russians, and where a chancery is kept, in which the government of Kamtchatka is vested. It lies in lat. 52, 55, N. long. 156, 38, E.

BOLDSON, an island on the coast of Halflingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour.

BOLE, a village of Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It is situated above Bot, not far from the mouth of the river Gesses.

BOLEDUC. See *BOIS LE DUC*.

BOLENTIUM, a town of Pannonia Superior, now Rackerberg in Stiria.

BOLESLAFF, or **BUNTZLAU**, a town of Silesia, seated on the river Bober, 17 miles north-east of Lignitz, and 25 east of Gorkitz. Long. 16, 0, E. Lat. 51, 12, N.

BOLI, or **BOLLI**, the Turkish capital of the province of the same name, in Phrygia Major and

Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of one of the 15 san-giacates of Anatolia Proper.

BOLINGBROOKE, an inland town of Lincolnshire, between the river Witham and the sea-coast, north-east, with a castle, famous for giving birth and title to king Henry IV.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Talbot county, in the eastern division of Maryland, in North America, on the north-west point of Choptank river in Chesapeake bay; five miles east of Oxford.

BOLINGEY, a place in Cornwall, where an annual fair is held on March 5.

BOLISLAW, a town in the eastern division of Bohemia, and circle of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is situated about 30 miles north-east of Prague. Lat. 50, 25, N. Long. 14, 40, E.

BOLISSUS, now Voliffa, stands in the midst of the Arvisian fields, (so famed for the wines they produced) in the island of Chios, now Scio; where the inhabitants pretend to shew the house of the immortal Homer.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, 12 miles south of the town of that name. Long. 15, 20, E. Lat. 51, 27, N.

BOLLING, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Ludeñas, and diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark. In it are 12 parish-churches.

BOLL, or **BULLE**, a small town with a seat and a Capuchin convent, to which pilgrimages are continually made, in the canton of Freyburg.

BOLLO, a town on the coast of Nigritia, or New Guinea, lies between Bissos and Cacheo, and affords millet, cattle, and poultry.

BOLNEY, a place in Suffex, at which two annual fairs are held on May 17, and December 10.

BOLOGNA, **BONONIA**, or **IL BOLOGNESE**, (the territory or duchy of,) in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy. It is bounded by the Ferrarese on the north, Romagna on the east, Tuscany on the south, and Modena on the west. Bononia formerly maintained its independency as a republic, under the protection of the emperor of Germany; but in the year 1278, it subjected itself in some measure to pope Nicholas II. In succeeding times it underwent several revolutions, till pope Julius II. on occasion of the Venetian war, entirely annexed the city of Bologna and its territory to the papal dominions, in 1513. The city having freely submitted itself to the Romish chair, its various privileges have been preserved, which it still enjoys; such as the right of sending an envoy to the papal court, that of having an assessor in the rota, that no citadel be built at Bologna, and that the effects of the citizens shall not be taken from them upon any pretext whatever. In memory of their former state the word

libertas

libertas is stamped on their coin. The temporal government is in a cardinal, who has the title of a legate, and who has a prelate as a vice-legate appointed him. The legate himself is either changed or confirmed every three years.

The archbishop of Bologna has the direction of the ecclesiastical matters. The whole territory is said to contain 308 cities, towns, boroughs, and villages; with 308,000 souls. Among its natural curiosities, is the famous Bononian stone, which is to be met with, particularly towards the Appenine mountains, and that of Paderno, about three English miles from Bologna city; besides many other places in Italy. It is commonly of the magnitude of a walnut, and in many parts of it sparkling like talc. After a heavy rain has washed the earth down from the hills, it is found very readily; when, by a particular calcination, differing before in nothing from another stone, it acquires the following property: that, after laying it in open day-light, it absorbs so much luminous splendor, as to shine in the dark like a glowing coal for eight or fifteen minutes; and, when the stone is very good, its lustre is like that of a flambeau. The moon-shine adds no force to it; and the sun-beams are too strong for it, as calcinating it too much, so as to crumble it to powder. It retains also its luminous quality, when laid in water; and in general it lasts for three or four years: at the expiration of which, or at any other time, it may be calcined anew, to recover its quality, but never becomes so luminous afterwards.

The soil of Bononia is very rich and fertile; but neither so well cultivated nor peopled, as under its ancient inhabitants, the brave Boii and Ligures; in whose time it flourished much better. The place of principal note in this country is the capital,

BOLOGNA, or BONONIA, commonly stiled the Fat, from the richness of its soil: it was placed in Gallia Transpudana, and anciently called Felsina. Next to Rome it was the best and richest city in all the Ecclesiastical State. It is large, being between five and six Italian miles in circuit; and populous, the number of its inhabitants being reckoned at 80,000. It lies at the foot of the Appenine mountains, in a fruitful plain, with a healthy air. The river Savona washes its walls, and the Reno runs through the city. Among its houses are several beautiful buildings; but the arched piazzas standing before the houses in most of the streets, and higher than these where people walk, on which the second story rests, hide much of their beauty. The vast number of churches and convents here have a good effect upon the eye, when this city is viewed at a distance. Here is the see of an archbishop. The churches are

for the most part fine, and embellished with costly paintings. The cathedral has nothing particular about it. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in the city; but it is only of middling beauty: in it pope Clement VII. crowned the emperor Charles V. And the most remarkable curiosity in it is the meridian line, drawn by Mr. Cassini, which is said to be 180 feet long. It lies upon the pavement, in white marble, and is almost an inch broad, being made of brass: in the roof of the church, towards the south, a small round hole has been bored, through which the sun-beams fall upon it, shewing the true meridian point throughout the year. In the beautiful church of the Dominicans lies St. Dominic, who died here in the year 1221. In the convent just by it are between 140 and 150 monks, with a fine library belonging to it. In this church also lies buried the famous count Lud. Ferd. Marsigli. The other churches most beautiful in Bologna, are that of the Franciscans, St. Agnese, St. Bartholomai, Corpus Domini, S. Giovanni Battista, S. Maria di Galiera, and S. Paolo de Padri Bernabiti.

The quadrangular tower, called Degli Asinelli, is 371 feet high; and close by it is also the quadrilateral tower Garisenda, 130 feet high; which, after its foundation gave way, became so sloping on one side, that a plumb line let fall from the top, shewed that the top had swerved seven complete feet from the perpendicular. The palace, where reside the legate, vice-legate, and gonfaloniere, or principal person among the fifty senators, of which the council consists, with others in the magistracy, and where all the colleges meet, is situated in the market-place, belongs to the city, and is a more bulky fabric than it is costly. The brass statue of pope Gregory XIII. which stands over the outermost gate, is admired by connoisseurs; and on the left hand, after entering this door, is to be seen that of pope Boniface VIII. In the same palace are the natural curiosities of the learned Ulysses Aldrovandi, which he left by his will for the use of the public, together with his manuscripts, which fill a large cabinet or closet. Here also is the arsenal. The medicinal garden belonging to this palace is but small. Among the fine private palaces in this city, that of Caprari is most worth seeing. The university of Bologna is very old, and in it the Germans have their own magistrates, a particular matricula, with many other privileges. Among the buildings of the university, called Il Studio, the most beautiful is the anatomical theatre, built like an amphitheatre, wainscoted with cypress, and decorated with the statues and busts of the most celebrated physicians of Bologna. The Clementine academy, founded by pope Clement XI. for painting, sculpture, and architecture, has been united with that erected, in 1712, by the learned count Mar-

figli above-mentioned, for the sciences. In the buildings of this academy is a library, observatory, a cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, an excellent printing-house, a public hall for declaiming, a chamber for painting, sculpture, &c. The tomb of the famous Telecotius, whom Butler ridicules in his *Hudibras*, is in this city. The twisted silk prepared here in great quantities, by means of the water-mills on the river Reno, is only of the second sort. The damask, taffety, velvet, and crape, manufactured in Bologna, are very highly prized. Here they drive also a considerable trade in flax, hemp, olives, oil, and wine; likewise in all sorts of works made of walnut-tree, preserved quinces, all kinds of essences, distilled spirits, wash-balls, snuff, theriac, a variety of rock crystal curiosities, flowers and fruits made of wax, besides leather-bottles, and other manufactures of this city; with fruits, which are produced in great plenty in its neighbourhood. They have a curious breed of lap-dogs, so small, that the ladies carry them in their muffs and apron-pockets. For facilitating the transportation of all commodities to and from Bologna, a large canal has been cut between the Reno and Po. Here an academy of wits, styled Gli Otiosi, have a fine structure, a noble library, and other curiosities. The town is surrounded with a high wall of brick, with towers at proper distances, and it has twelve stately gates. It lies 25 miles south of Ferrara, and 200 north west of Rome. Lat. 44. 30, N. Long. 11, 26, E.

BOLONGE. See BOULOGNE.

BOLSANE, a town of Germany, in the territory of Tyrol, and circle of Austria. It is very agreeably situated in the midst of a fine large valley, full of villages, and abounding in vineyards. The wines in this valley are the best in all Tyrol; but they must be drank the year after that of their growth, otherwise they become unfit for use. E. Long. 11, 11, N. Lat. 46, 42.

BOLSENA, a small contemptible town, but very delightfully situated, on the north end of a pretty large lake, called Lago di Bolsena, anciently Lacus Vulsinus, belonging to St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy. The mountains covered with oak-forests, that mostly surround this lake, represent a pleasant amphitheatre. Here it is said that a miracle was wrought with the host, which gave occasion to the institution of Corpus Christi festival. Not far from hence are to be seen upon an eminence the ruins of the ancient Etrurian city Volsinium. It lies 45 miles from Rome, in lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 13, 10, E.

BOLSOVER, a large and well built town of Derbyshire, but has no market, with a castle upon an eminence, in the hundred of Scarfdales.

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BOLSWERT, a well peopled town of West Friesland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated on a rising ground, encompassed with a ditch and ramparts. The houses are neatly built, with several canals navigable by small vessels, that run through the town. It has five gates, four sluices, a town-house, a church with two ministers, a grammar-school, and hospitals for orphans and poor people: it is governed by its own magistrates. It had formerly a considerable trade by sea; but now the inhabitants deal principally with the neighbouring towns, by means of their canals. It lies about four miles from the Zuyder-see to the east, and 13 south-west of Lewarden, in lat. 53. 10, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BOLT, one of the principal among the many large rivers belonging to Groenland. It lies in lat. 64 degrees north, and has been navigated between 18 and 20 Norway miles up the country.

BOLTON, a market-town of Lancashire; where are cotton and woollen manufactures. It is a staple for fustians of divers sorts, particularly those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, brought from all parts of the country to its market, which is on Monday; as also to its two annual fairs, kept on July 19, and October 2. Here are medicinal waters. The town lies eight miles N. W. from Manchester, the same from Lancaster, 27 from Liverpool, and 237 from London.

BOLTON, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is annually kept on the 28th of June.

BOLZANO, the name given by the Italians to the town of Posen, in Austria. See POSEN.

BOMA, or **BOMMO**, a very populous large island, subject or tributary to the king of Congo, on the west coast of Africa. It abounds with all manner of sustenance proper to the climate, and has several small islands about it. The inhabitants do not use circumcision like their Pagan neighbours, whose wizards circumcise them on the eighth day. See CONGO PROPER.

BOMAL, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Low Countries. It is situated on the river Ourte, about 20 miles south of Liege, in lat. 50. 20, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

BOMBAY, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the west coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is about seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference, and is situated in E. long. 73. 0, N. lat. 19. 0. The principal town is near a mile long; but the houses are mean, low, and paltry, a few only excepted which belong to the Portuguese. The soil is barren, and incapable of any improvement, nor has the island any good water on it. The best is what they preserve in their cisterns after the rains, that which is afforded by the wells having a brackish disagreeable taste. The

estates on the island are chiefly laid out in groves of fine cocoa-trees. Their gardens also produce mangoes, jacks, and other Indian fruits. They make salt in large quantities by letting the sea into pits, where the sun evaporates the water, leaving the salt behind. The air and climate are rather unhealthy, although the natives, and persons accustomed to the country, live to a good old age. Most people on their arrival are seized with fevers, fluxes, scrophulous disorders, or a disease they call the barbers, which wholly enervates the body, reducing it to a total state of inactivity, and deprivation of all its loco-motive faculties. After rains, a multitude of venomous creatures appear, which grow to an extraordinary size. Their spiders are as large as a walnut, and their toads almost equal to a duck in magnitude. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, English, Portuguese, and Indians, amounting in all to 50,000 or 60,000. Formerly the president of Bombay appeared with all the pomp of a crowned head; being attended when he went abroad by troops of Moors and Banderins, colours flying, drums beating, and music playing; but after the presidency was removed to Surat, this splendor greatly diminished.

Bombay formerly belonged to the Portuguese; but on the setting on foot a treaty of marriage between Charles II. and the Infanta of Lisbon, it was thought a proper opportunity for procuring the cession of some convenient port and mart for the India company, as part of the Infanta's portion; and thus the island of Bombay came into the hands of the English, with whom it has ever since continued. After the king's marriage, a squadron, conducted by lord Marleburg, was sent to receive the possession and investiture of the island from the viceroy, who had received his Portuguese majesty's commands to that effect. But on lord Marleburg's arrival in September 1633, with a squadron of five men of war, the clergy made such violent opposition, and so positively refused to yield the island to heretics, that the viceroy was terrified, and determined to keep possession of the island. The governor of Surat, under whose jurisdiction Bombay then was, threatened the English factory at Surat, in case the English troops did not reembark from that place, to which lord Marleburgh had been obliged to retire on account of the viceroy's obstinate refusal. His lordship therefore set sail in January, 1664, with two ships for England, leaving the rest under Sir Abraham Shipman, to spend the remainder of the western monsoons in some of the neighbouring ports. During his stay he buried above 200 of his men on a desolate island called Anjadiva, where he had wintered. The monsoons being over, Sir Abraham threatened the viceroy and clergy who opposed his pretensions with the vengeance of the

kings of England and Portugal, if they continued obstinate, or denied obedience to their majesty's instructions and contracts. At last the terrors of a British fleet got the better of their religion; the church began to abate of her zeal, and consented to a treaty, by which the inhabitants were to be continued in the free exercise of their religion and possession of their estates under the crown of England. Sir Abraham dying, Mr. Cook, next in commission, signed the treaty and in quality of governor, took possession of the island in the name of the king his master. Here he immediately set about building a fortress; but a capital mistake he made in concluding the treaty, by not including the appendages to Bombay, extending to Verfica on Saler, has been a bone of contention ever since. The fort was laid out in a regular manner, and an old square house fitted out for himself as governor; but Mr. Hamilton observes, that both Mr. Cook, and some of his successors, never once thought of a church.

Thus the trade of Bombay flourished exceedingly; but the revenues of the place not being equal to the expence of keeping it, and other political and commercial reasons superadded, the crown was obliged to make it over in fee-tail to the East India company, who still continue to hold it in that manner. After the fort was traced and the foundation laid, Sir George Lucas arrived from England with two ships, but affairs being accommodated before he came, he continued here no longer than January, 1666, when he returned to England, leaving the government as he found it, in the hands of Mr. Cook and the council, under the presidency of the settlement at Surat. Mr. Cook shewed his ignorance of architecture, by building the fort upon the ground on which it stands, and which is exceedingly inconvenient. As an engineer, too, he committed a capital error, his fort being commanded by a hill called Dangere, about 800 paces distant. The consequences of this unfortunate choice were apparent in the year 1689, when it was besieged by the Mogul. In this he is the more inexcusable, as common sense, though joined with the greatest ignorance of architecture and engineering, might have pointed out a much more commodious situation about 500 paces to the southward. As for the magnitude, figure, and materials of the fort, says captain Hamilton, there is nothing considerably faulty. It is a regular tetragon, whose outside polygon is about 500 paces, built of an excellent hard stone. It can mount 100 pieces of cannon; and these particulars are all that can be alledged in its favour. It has not a single spring of fresh water; which very circumstance must, in case of a siege, render all its fortifications of little or no value, since a little patience must render the enemy's masters.

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masters of it at discretion.—For the farther particulars of the island of Bombay, see the article **EAST-INDIES**.

In the entrance of Bombay road is no danger but one hidden rock, about half a league from the castle; but which is dry at low water; and within it is a channel passable by the largest ships. Besides the town of Bombay, there are other smaller ones upon the island. It lies 130 miles south of Surat, and 40 north-west of Dun de Rajapore. Lat. 72, 30, N. Long. 19, E.

BOMBON, a barren province of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima.

BOMENE, or **BOMMENE**, a port town, belonging, with its territory, to Holland; though the rest of this island is subject to that of Zealand, one of the United Provinces. It is walled, and has a deep ditch, with other fortifications. It lies on the north shore of this island of Schowen, and opposite to that of Goree; about 20 miles east of Bromershaven; in lat. 51, 50, N. Long. 4, 2, E.

BOMMEL, the capital and only considerable place of an island of the same name, or **Bommelwaert**, in Dutch Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It stands on the north bank of the river Waal, is doubly walled, and has broad and regular streets. It is fortified with good curtains, bastions, towers, and double ditches. It lies low, and can be overflowed by the above-mentioned river and the Maese.

In 1672 it surrendered to the French, who destroyed its fortifications, carried off all the artillery and warlike stores, and obliged the town to pay 36,000 guilders, to prevent its being burnt. The States fortified it afterwards, as it is at present. The town is governed by its own magistrates, under whose jurisdiction is the whole island, being 13 miles long, and four broad, between the Waal and Maese; and on it are several villages. Bommel is four miles north-east of Nimeguen; in lat. 52, 5, N. long. 5, 50, E.

BOMMELWAERT. See **BOMMEL**.

BON, or **BONNE**, in Latin *Colonia Julia*, or *Ara Ubiorum*, a small, but well-inhabited city, in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, and the capital of the Upper Diocese. It is situated on the west side of the Rhine, and 12 miles south of Cologne, in a fruitful country, producing good wine; and the woods, with a ridge of mountains near it, abounding with game. Its churches, particularly the collegiate, are stately buildings. It is subject to the elector, who has a fine palace here, in which he usually resides; which in January 15, 1777, was discovered on fire, and burned with such rapidity, that the two towers, though 100 yards distant from each other, were consumed in less than half an hour. The principal apartments and the chapel were entirely burnt; only the two wings

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were saved, which contain the elector's apartment, the gallery, and the cabinet of natural curiosities, on one side, and the fine apartments for strangers on the other; the loss estimated at above 200,000*l*. About 12 persons were lost in the flames, or killed by the falling in of the floors, while they were endeavouring to save the archives.

It has been frequently besieged and taken; particularly in 1703, by the duke of Marlborough. Upon its restitution, by the treaty of Utrecht, its fortifications, were to be demolished. Lat. 50, 35, N. Long. 7, 50, E.

BON ACCORD, the name sometimes given to the new town of Aberdeen, in Scotland, from its motto so called. See **ABERDEEN**.

BON ESPERANCE, (Cape,) or the **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**, the most southern promontory of Africa, where the Dutch have a good town and fort, the principal place of their settlements in Caffraria, or country of the Hottentots. Their territory here extends 200 miles inland, producing the most excellent wine, corn, and fruits, to be met with any where; with abundance of cattle, venison, fish, and poultry. It was discovered in 1487, and is a fine country, situated in a healthy climate, and abounds with various kinds of refreshments. In a paddock adjoining to the company's garden, which is extremely elegant, ostriches, zebras, with some curious birds as well as animals are kept. This would be a delightful place, were it not subject to storms, both in summer and winter, more than in any other part of the globe. It lies in lat. 34, 15, S. long. 2, 7, E.

BONA, a province of Algiers, in Africa. It lies on the maritime-coast, being bounded by Tunis on the east, Constantia on the south, and Labez on the west. It is so called from its capital, supposed to be the ancient Hippo, where the famous St. Augustine was once bishop.

This country abounds in corn and fruit; particularly the jujub-tree, which covers great part of it; and with its fruit, dried in summer, the natives support themselves in winter. They breed also great numbers of cattle, large and small. But they are so much exposed to the continual depredations of the Arabs, that only a little part of the mountains is inhabited.

The town of Bona was taken by the emperor Charles V. who landed here in 1535, when he invaded Africa: but it has since been re-taken by the Turks, who dismantled it; being now small, ill-built, the streets narrow, and not over populous. About a mile off are the ruins of a monastery built by the prelate above-mentioned; and near it a spring, which the Moors still call by his name, to which Romish sailors resort, in order to pay their devotions at an old statue there.

On the east side is a fort, in which the present governor

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governor of the province resides, with a garrison of 200 janizaries. The pirate, Barbarossa, annexed this town to Algiers. The road before it is good for little; but farther west-ward, where the Genoese have a fort, it is both deep and safe. On the east-side of the bay they have also a coral-fishery. Bona lies 200 miles east of Algiers city; in lat. 36, 5, N. long. 7, 57, E.

Upon the same coast to the east, and almost opposite to Sicily, is another cape of the same name.

BONAIRE, the largest of the three islands belonging to the Dutch, on the coast of Venezuela, a province of the Terra Firma, in America. It lies 20 leagues from the main, and reckoned about 17 in circuit. The road is on the south-west side, about the middle of the island, where a pretty deep bay runs in. Ships from the eastward come close to the eastern shore, and let go their anchors in 60 fathom water, within half a cable's length of it; but they must directly make them fast ashore by a hawser, otherwise the land-winds in the night would drive them off to sea, the ground being so steep, that no anchor can hold if once it starts. About half a mile off is a small, low island, with a channel between it and Bonaire.

The houses are about half a mile in-land, and right in from the road. A deputy to the governor of Curaçoa resides here, with seven or eight soldiers, and five or six Indian families. They have no fort; and the soldiers never watch but in war-time. They have some horses and cows. The south side is low and level, with several sorts of trees; but not very large. A small brackish spring near their houses serves the inhabitants. At the west end is a good spring of fresh water, where live three or four Indian families. On the south-side, near the eastern extremity, is a good salt-pond, whence Dutch stoops fetch salt. Bonaire lies 15 miles east of Curaçoa, with which the Dutch carry on a traffic from thence, and 40 north-west of Lagaira, a Spanish fort on the continent. The middle of the island is in lat. 20, 15, N. Long. 66, 37, E.

BONAISE, very high mountains of Savoy, in Upper Italy, close by Lafnebourg, whose tops are continually covered with snow and flakes of ice; the steep cliffs of which cannot be climbed, by such as gather rock-crystal, or go in pursuit of wild goats, without imminent hazard of their lives.

BONASCOLA, a large village of the Rivera di Livante, or eastern part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent, in the Upper Division of Italy.

BONAVENTE, or **BONAVENTA**, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus, and at the junction of the Zaito with that river. In it are 400 inhabitants in one parish, which is a

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priory, belonging to the knights of the order of Aviz. It lies thirty miles N. E. from Lisbon, and the same distance S. W. of Santarem.

BONAVENTURA, a port of Popayan, a province belonging to Terra Firma, in America. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name; and inhabited by a few Spanish families, who send merchandize brought from New Spain to Popayan and the towns in that province. The place is very damp and unhealthy, from its high mountains, whence issue several rivers. A pilot is required to enter its harbour, the mouth of which is difficult to find. The Spaniards have built a fort in Bonaventura-bay, which is the staple for the cities of Cali, Popayan, Sante Fé, and for all the south part of Terra Firma. It lies in lat. 3, 20, N. Long. 75, 18.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and subject to Portugal. It is about twenty leagues in circuit. Along the north coast is a ledge of white rocks, against which the waves break with great fury: the east coast is bounded by sandy downs, and inland it is mountainous. From the southern point juts out another bank of rocks eastward. The best road and harbour are under the south west point, from five to sixteen fathom water. This island is situated 200 miles west of the African coast. Lat. 16, 10, N. Long. 23, 5, W.

BONAVISTA, a fine bay on the east side of Newfoundland, in North America; where the English had a settlement so well fortified, that when the French had over-run great part of that island in 1696, they durst not attack it.

BONAVISTA, an island in the South-Sea, called so by the Spaniards, but Tinian by the Indians, where commodore Anson anchored, in his way from Acapulco to China. Lat. 15, 58, N. Long. 136, 25, E.

BONDORF, a market town, with a convent, in a county of the same name, in Suabia.

BONIFACIO, a fortified and well-peopled town, in the district of the same name, belonging to the country on the further side of the mountains in Corsica, and Upper Division of Italy. The town stands on a high rock, at the most southern verge of the island. The channel dividing it from Sardinia, is called the Straits of Bonifacio, formerly Fretum Taphros. Lat. 41, 24, N. Long. 9, 20, E.

BONGO, or **BUNGO**, a port town, and the capital of the Japanese islands of the same name, in Asia. It lies opposite to that of Tonfa, from which a narrow channel separates it. Lat. 32, 41, N. Long. 131, 57, E.

BONINGUE, one of the twenty-four parishes belonging to the government of Calais, in France.

BONNE, a small fortified town of Fausigny, a

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subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy. See **BON** in Germany.

BONNESTABLE had formerly the opposite name *Malestable*, from the bad accommodation in its inns: a small town of Upper Maine, a subdivision of the government of the latter name and *Perche*, in France. In it are about 700 families; and this place drives a very considerable trade in corn. It lies on the road to Rouen, and five leagues from *Le Maus*.

BONNEVAL, a small town of *Chairtrain*, a subdivision of Lower *Orleanois*, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the *Loire*, in a fruitful valley, from which it has its name. It is the seat of a royal *prevoté* and *mayory*. Here is a famous *Benedictine* abbey, with three parish-churches and an hospital.

BONNEVILLE, a large village of *Rumois*, a subdivision of Upper *Normandy*, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the *Rille*.

BONNEVILLE, (*La*), a small fortified town of *Faucigny*, a province of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the N. side of the river *Arve*, 20 miles S. E. of *Geneva*. Lat. 46, 18, N. Long. 6, 10, E.

BONNY, a town of France, in the *Gatinois*, seated at the confluence of a river of the same name with the *Loire*. E. long. 2, 54. N. lat. 47, 36.

BONONIA, a town of Italy, in the *Gallia Cispadana*; a name probably given by the Gauls, there being a *Bononia* in *Gallia Belgica*. Its ancient name, when in the hands of the *Tuscans*, who were expelled by the Gauls, was *Falsina*. In the 563d year of the city the Romans led a colony thither; which, about the beginning of the *Actian* war, was increased by *Augustus*, and is the *Colonia Bononiensis* of *Tacitus*, now *Bologna*; which see.

BONONIA, a town of *Pannonia Inferior*, between *Mursa* to the north-west, and *Taurinum* to the east. Another *Bononia*, a town of *Moesia Superior*, on the *Danube*; now *Bodon*, in *Bulgaria*. See **BODON**.

BONS, a small town of *Chablais*, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

BOOG, or **BUG**, a river of Poland, which rises in *Podolia*, and falls into the *Nieper*. See **BUG**.

BOOBERAK, a river in the territory of *Algers*, which runs into the sea, after receiving several small rivers.

BOORGLUM, a bailiwick belonging to the diocese of *Aalborg*, in North *Jutland*, Denmark; with a district of the same name, to which belong fourteen parishes. Of this name also is a castle, formerly the residence of the Catholic Bishop, which was secularised in 1537. It is now a gentleman's seat, and under its jurisdiction is the town of *Sabye*.

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BOORSONY, or **PILSEN**, an old mountain-town and colony of Saxons, in the district of *Bath* and county of *Barfch*, belonging to the Circle on this side the *Danube*, in Lower Hungary. The inhabitants formerly worked in the gold mines; but now they follow agriculture. It belongs to the jurisdiction of the archbishop of *Gran*.

BOOSING. See **BOZIN**.

BOOSZORMENY, one of the seven *Heyduc* towns, in the county of *Szabolts*, belonging to the Circle on the further side of the *Theiss*, in Upper Hungary; which *Mathias II.* exempted from the jurisdiction of the county, on account of their valour.

BOO-SHATTER is with the greatest probability supposed to be the place where stood the city of *Utica*, so famous in ancient history. See **UTICA**.

BOOTESHELLAH, a village in the Holy Land, in or close upon the skirts of that famous valley, near *Bethlehem*, where the angel made such prodigious havock of the great *Senacherib's* mighty army in the space of one night; 2 Kings xix. 35.

BOOTH, a place in *Lancashire*, where fairs are kept on *Whitsun-Saturday*, and *Saturday* before *October 23*.

BOOTLE, a place in *Cumberland*, where they hold fairs on *April 5*, and *September 24*.

BOPART, a town and fort of *Triers*, in Germany, belonging to that elector. It is situated on the west shore of the *Rhine*, at the foot of a hill, eight miles south of *Coblentz*, in lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 7, 10, E.

BOPSINGEN, a town of *Suabia* in Germany, seated on the river *Egar*, in E. Long. 9, 55, N. Lat. 48, 51.

BOQU, a village, between the river *Sweiro* da *Costa* and *Cape Apolonia*, on the coast of South *Guinea*, situated in the woods, near the mouth of the said river. The inland country affords excellent gold, some slaves, and a few elephants teeth, wherein the trade of this and its neighbouring places consists. The anchoring ground before them is about two English miles from shore, in 15 or 16 fathom water.

BORHAS, an inland town belonging to the territory of *Elfsborg* and *West Gothland*, in Sweden. It is situated in a woody and mountainous country, on the river *Wiska*. The inhabitants of this place travel through the whole kingdom, and trade in several home manufactures, for which they have an exclusive privilege. They look upon it as a disgrace to stay half a year at home. Here is a mineral spring; and it is the forty-third town in the general diet.

BORBA, a town of *Villa Viçosa*, an audience belonging to *Alentejo*, a province of Portugal. It contains 2700 inhabitants, has two parish-churches.

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and is situated on a mountain. To its district belong two parishes.

BORBA. See **BOROA**.

BORBEREK, a town belonging to the county of Weissenburg, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. In its neighbourhood is a castle of the same name, on a high rock, and fortified with towers.

BORBY, a parish belonging the territory of Schwansen, in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark.

BORCH, a town belonging to the duchy of Magdeburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies fourteen miles north-east of the city of Magdeburg, in lat. 52, 25, N. Long. 12, 14, E.

BORCH-HOLMEN, a large village in the general government of Reval, belonging to the duchies of Livonia and Esthland, now subject to Russia; with a castle.

BORCHLOEN, or **LOOTS**, a town of the country of the latter name, belonging to Liege, in Germany. It lies 15 miles north-west of the city of Liege, and subject to that bishop. Lat. 50, 50, N. Long. 5, 30, E.

BORCHWORM, the principal place of Habsbain county, and bishopric of Liege, in Germany. It lies on the little river Jecker, fourteen miles W. of Liege city, and fifteen south-west of Maestricht.

BORD, a small town of Lower Limosin, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the river Dordonne, and has a convent.

BORDENTOWN, a small town situated on the banks of the Delaware river in Virginia, North America, near where General Howe, in 1778, defeated the American forces on that river, when he destroyed 44 sail of vessels, several batteries, took possession of Bordentown, &c. and returned to Philadelphia without the loss of a man.

DORDELUM, a district of Bredstedt county, formerly belonging to the bailiwick of Schwabstedt, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

BORDIGHERA, a borough in the western division of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Upper Italy. It is situated on the Mediterranean.

BORDINSKOI, a frontier fortress, belonging to the government of Orenburg, in the Asiatic part of Russia, and on the river Jaik.

BORDOE, one of the Faro islands, belonging to Norway. It is two miles long, and on its north-west side lies the secure harbour of Klack. Between this and the islands of Vidroe and Suinoe, is a small whirlpool in the sea.

BOREK, a small town in the palatinate of Kalisch, belonging to Great Poland. It is situated on a lake. Here is a famous image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims.

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BOREKUL, one of the highest mountains of West-Gothish Dalia, in West-Gothland, Sweden.

BOREN, or **BORM**, a parish in the district of Schliefs, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

BORERA, an island lying north of North-Uist, one of the western isles of Scotland. It is four miles in circuit; in it is a fresh-water lake, abounding with large eels. On the coast of this island is found the largest and best sort of the seaweed, called dulse.

Of the same name is another island, lying about two leagues north of St. Kilda, the most north-westerly island of the Hebrides. It is about a mile in circuit, and mostly surrounded with a high rock. Here is good pasturage, with vast numbers of sea-fowl, solan-geese, &c. from March till September, whose eggs are preserved in peat-ashes, and the fowl also, without salt. Solan geese eggs are eaten here raw, as a pectoral. A bird called fulmar, of the size of a moor-hen, upon any one's approach, spouts out pure oil from its bill, which the natives have a method of catching when they surprize it, and use in their lamps, and for swellings, vomits, and purges, &c. with success. By ropes they climb the rocks, in order to get at the fowl and their eggs, which are their principal maintenance.

BORG, or **BURG**, an old town in Fenmar-isle, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

BORGA, a commodious harbour of Sweden. See **BORGHOLM**.

BORGERHOUT, a village called a liberty, belonging to the territory of Antwerp, and marquise of the Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands.

BOGAR-FIARDUR, a district of the south quarter of Iceland, Norway.

BORGBERG, a ruined borough of Westmanland territory, in Uplandia, Sweden Proper.

BORGENTRYCK, or **BORRERICK**, a small town in the bishopric of Paderborn.

BORGHETTO, a small place belonging to the duchy of Castro, in the Ecclesiastical State, and middle division of Italy. Also a borough in the western part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Upper Italy. It lies on the Mediterranean: and of the same name is likewise a rich abbey in the duchy of Placentia, in Upper Italy.

BORGHOLM, a town with a handsome royal castle, in the north part of the isle of Oelandia, and belonging to East Gothland, in Sweden. It has a fortress which was taken several times by the Danes, but always restored to Sweden. Close by is the commodious and well-situated haven of Bor-ga; and not far off is a royal farm. It lies fifteen miles north-east from Colmar, in lat. 56, 57, N. Long. 18, 10, E.

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BORGI, a town in the province of Zeb, in Africa. It lies about a league south of Biscara; both which places were seized by the Algerines, in order to have a free passage into the land of slaves, where they make continual irruptions.

BORGIA, a castle of Ancona, a marquiseate belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy.

BORG, a district of Nyland, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden.

Of the same name, and belonging to it, is a maritime-town, which is very old, situated on the Finnic Gulph, with an indifferent harbour. Here is the seat of a bishop, with a good academy. The inhabitants trade in all sorts of linen-cloth; and it is the 60th town in the general diet. It lies on the eastern bank of a little river opposite to Paling, and 21 miles N. E. of Helsingfors.

BORG, (St. Sepulchro,) a town of Urbino, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on the Tuscan frontiers, and near the source of the Tiber. In it resides a bishop, who is under the metropolitan of Florence; from which city it is fifty miles east, in lat. 43, 30, N. Long. 13, 0, E.

BORG di St. Domino, the ancient Julia Fidentia, a mean little town of the Stato Pallavicino, a subdivision of the duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy; yet it is the see of a bishop, who is under the metropolitan of Bologna. It lies on the road from Parma to Placentia, almost mid-way; ten miles north-west of the former, and subject to Austria. Lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 10, 31, E.

BORG di Sefia, a small town in the Val di Sefia, Upper Italy; subject to the king of Sardinia.

BORG di St. Georgio, a suburb of Mantua, towards the N. E. See **MANTUA**.

BORG FRANCO, a small place of the marquiseate of Ivrea, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy.

BORG FORTE, a borough on the Po, belonging to the duchy of Mantua, in the upper division of Italy, near the confluence of the Po with the Menzo, eight miles south of Mantua city, in lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 11, 2, E.

BORG di Val di Taro, a small place, and the only one, in the valley of Taro, a subdivision of the duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Taro, at the foot of the Apennine mountains, in the road to Sarfana, twenty miles S. W. of Parma city, and subject to Austria, in lat. 44, 15, N. Long. 10, 36, E.

BORGOMANERO, a small place belonging to the territory of Novarese: subject to the king of Sardinia.

BORJA, (City of) anciently Balfio, a genteel place belonging to Aragon, in Spain, close by the famous Mount Cayo, at the foot of a hill, the

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neighbourhood abounding particularly with grain, oil, wine, hemp, flax, and all sorts of vegetables; and is well watered. Its walls are adorned with towers, and has a fortress. The inhabitants amount to about 800 families, having three parishes, one of the churches being collegiate, four monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, and several chapels. It lies 35 miles north-north-west of Saragossa, in lat. 41, 48, N. long. 2, 10, W.

BORIA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. W. Long. 2, 2. N. Lat. 41, 50.

BORIGUEN, one of the Caribbee islands in N. America, near that of Porto Rico. The English formerly had a settlement there, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile; the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of land-crabs, whence some have called it Crab-island. W. Long. 64, 35. N. Lat. 18, 0.

BORISOGLIEBSK, a middling town in the district of Tambow, belonging to the government of Woronesch and Asoph, in the Asiatic part of Russia. It stands on the river Choper.

BORISOW, a town belonging to the circle of Moscow, and government of the latter name, in European Russia.

Of the same name is a small place belonging to the territory and palatinate of Minsk, in Lithuanian Russia. It lies on the river Berezina, is built of wood, but mostly ruined by the Russians; with a regularly fortified castle, round which are deep ditches, a double pallisade, and defended also by a morass.

BORISTHENES, the Latin name of the great river Dnieper; which see.

BORKELOE, a small city belonging to the earldom of Zutphen, in Guelderland; one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated on the little river Berkel, whence it has its name. Since the contest between the bishop of Munster and the States General, about this place, during which the former took it twice, but restoring it in 1674, the latter have fortified it, and keep a strong garrison there, it being a key into their country. It is situated on the confines of the bishopric of Munster, five miles north-west of Grol, and 11 east of Zutphen.

BORKEN, an old town in the bishopric of Munster, with a collegiate foundation, two cloisters, and a commandery, and ever since 1364, a cloth manufacture.

BORLISE, a small place belonging to the government of Metz, in France.

BORMIO, a county depending on the republic of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is bounded on the south by the estate of Venice, on the east by the

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the territory of the house of Austria, and on the south and west by Caddea. It is 15 miles over both ways; and is divided into five communities, viz. the town of Bormio, the valley of Forbia, the Interior valley, the Lower valley, and the valley of Luvinio. Bormio is the only town in this district; and has a governor, called a *podeffa*, sent by the Grisons to preside in civil and criminal affairs. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Addo and Malacua; in E. long. 10. 10. N. lat. 46, 45.

Of the same name is a town, by the Germans called Worms. It is a populous place, and governed by a *podeffa*, sent hither by the Grisons. It is defended by a good castle.

BORMOLA, or **BURMULA**, an open town belonging to the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean. It consists of between 6 and 700 houses. It lies behind Senglea, and on the other side is inclosed by Citta Nuova Cottonera.

BORNA, a small town of Gestricia, in Nordland, a province of Sweden Proper, about 40 miles north of Gessle or Gevalia.

BORNE, or **BOURNE**, a small borough of Lincolnshire about 30 miles south of the city of Lincoln. Annual fairs are held here on March 7, May 6, and October 29.

BORNEO, one of the Indian or Sunda islands, in Asia. It is of a circular form, and is thought to be the largest island in the world, next to New Holland; being 2500 miles in circumference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost through the middle. It abounds with gold; and the finest diamonds of the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by its torrents. Here are also mines of iron and tin, and loadstones. Birds nests are to be had in this island which are eatable, and reckoned a great delicacy. The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers, and monkeys. This island has finer rivers, especially towards the west and south. In their monsoon from April to September, the wind is westerly; and they have continual heavy rains, attended with violent storms of thunder and lightning.

The rainy season continues for eight months of the year; and, as during that time all the flat country near the coast is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthy, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats, which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor, with partitions made with cane; and the roofs are covered with palmetto leaves, the eaves of which reach within four or five feet of the bottom. The west and north-east sides of the island are almost desert, and the east is but little known. The inland parts are very mountainous; and the south-east, for many leagues together, is a sinking morass, which

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being overflowed in the wet season, is very unhealthy.

The Portuguese, who first discovered Borneo, had arrived in the Indies above 30 years before they knew any thing of it more than the name and its situation, by reason of their frequently passing by its coasts. At last one captain Edward Corril had orders to examine it more narrowly; and being once acquainted with the worth of the country, they made frequent voyages thither. They found the coasts inhabited by Malayan Moors, who had certainly established themselves there by conquest; but the original inhabitants still remain in the mountains, and are stiled *Beajus*, which in the Malayan language signifies a wild man. The most authentic account of these people is the following, which was extracted from the papers of father Antonio Ventimiglia, an Italian missionary. He was sent to Borneo from Macao, on board a Portuguese ship; converted great numbers to Christianity; and died on the island about the year 1691. The *Beajus* have no kings, but many little chiefs. Some are subject to the Moorish kings, and pay them tribute; but such as live far up the country, are altogether independent, and live according to their own customs. They are generally very superstitious, and much addicted to augury. They do not adore idols; but their sacrifices of sweet wood and perfumes are offered to one God, who, they believe, rewards the just in heaven, and punishes the wicked in hell. They marry but one wife; and look upon any breach of conjugal faith, either in the man or woman, as a capital offence. The *Beajus* are naturally honest and industrious, and have a brotherly affection for one another. They have a notion of property, which yet does not render them covetous. They sow and cultivate their land; but, in the time of harvest, each reaps as much as will serve his family, and the rest belongs to the tribe in common; by which means they prevent necessity or disputes. With the Moors on the coasts the Portuguese for some time carried on a considerable trade, and at their request settled a factory there; which, however, was afterwards surprised and plundered by the Moors, who put most of the people to the sword. The most considerable river in Borneo is called Banjar, at the mouth of which our East-India company have a factory.

BORNEO, a town of the island of the same name last-mentioned. It stands among fenns, near a great salt-water lake at the north-west corner of the island. On its east side is a deep, safe, and capacious harbour, at the mouth of a great river; but it is not a place of considerable trade, the greatest resort being to the south-east part, subject to the sultan of Caytongee, whose capital is 100 miles up the

the river of Banjar. Though upon the English attempting to build forts on the Banjar coast, they were either murdered or expelled, but they have since been permitted to return and trade here. It lies in lat. 4. 30, N. Long. 111, 30, E.

BORNHEM, a village in the territory of Aloft, belonging to Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries. It gives title of count to the house of Celoma. It is situated between Dendermonde and Rouelmonde. Here is a Benedictine priory, and convent of English Dominicans, founded in 1670, by father Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, afterwards made a cardinal.

BORNHOLM, an island included in the diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies in the Baltic, about sixteen miles from the outermost point of the isle of Seeland, and six from Ystad, belonging to Schonen in Sweden. It extends itself from N. N. E. to S. S. E. is seven miles long, and four broad. It is surrounded by sharp and high rocks, accessible only on the north side, which is defended by good batteries: its inhabitants are ready-witted, mild, polite, industrious, and good mechanics. Their youth are fond of travelling, and to be found often in foreign service. Nor does their country lose by their excursions; for they generally return to enrich the arts and sciences cultivated among themselves, with such experience and knowledge as they have acquired during their absence. The government is compounded of the civil and military powers, and their ecclesiastics are subservient to the bishop of Copenhagen. Among many towns upon this island, Roonne is the most considerable, which has two ports, wherein the largest ships of war had formerly sufficient water; yet at present they scarcely can admit the smallest barks; from whence one has some right to conjecture, that the north seas have, in some ages, undergone a considerable diminution. The same thing is observable with regard to the little port of another town here, called Suanike. Noxoes indeed enjoys the advantage of a good road, and is whimsically situated among rocks. The judge of Bornholm holds the sessions, and the clergy their assembly, at Aakirha, a town nearly in the center of the island. We know not when this island was first peopled; but the inhabitants embraced Christianity, anno 1060. In the following century, Sweno, king of Denmark, having a quarrel with Eschilus, bishop of Lunden, caused him to be hung up to the roof of his cathedral church in a large basket; and here he remained some time. The prelate threatened to be severely revenged of his sovereign for this indignity, and was appeased with a grant of three quarters of this island, which was ratified and confirmed by Waldemar the First. It was afterwards resumed by the crown, on the bishop's misbehaving; who, however, retired to a strong fortress upon the island,

where he braved the royal vengeance he had roused. It would be tedious to recount the troubles this grant occasioned: let it suffice, that we say the king absolutely revoked it, annexed Bornholm once more entirely to his crown, then in a pious fit gave it up, and afterwards seized upon it again. After various revolutions, Bornholm fell into the hands of the people of Lubeck, who behaved in it with the most savage cruelty: it then belonged to the chapter of Lunden, and, in 1572, was once more reunited to the crown of Denmark. Having been long the sport of the ambition of their neighbours, the first object sacrificed to kindled animosity, the inhabitants at length began to lose sight of their misfortunes, and enjoy all the sweets of peace; when, in the 16th century, they were three times visited by a most violent pestilential disorder, which swept them off in heaps. This was succeeded by a remarkable earthquake; and the weather was so fever in the year 1635, that the sea was frozen so as admit of travelling upon the ice seven miles round. The Swedes being at war with Denmark, made a descent here, and were several times vigorously repulsed by the inhabitants; who being at length obliged to submit, were treated with great inhumanity, and so excessively taxed, that they unanimously revolted, made one bold effort to shake off their chains, and free themselves from the yoke of tyranny. In 1658, they threw themselves under the protection of the Danes, with whom they have ever since been incorporated. Thus did they confirm the axiom, "that despair may prove as fatal as the most formidable arms to excessive cruelty and ambition." The inhabitants drive a great trade in horses, and other beasts; but their principal source of wealth is, first, having vast plenty of herring and cod, but above all of salmon; the number of which is however diminished by the sea-dogs, who devour only the bodies of the fish, leaving their heads, and infest the particular places where the fishermen fix their lines. The soil of Bornholm is fruitful; but scurvy, epilepsies, fevers, &c. abound here, for the air is not the best. The number of inhabitants seem happily proportioned to its extent and fertility. The eldest daughter inherits here in default of male issue, and she is obliged to portion off the younger children. In a marshy part of this island are found variety of large trees, heaped upon one another to the height of three or four fathoms; and great oaks, with their tops larger than their roots, which are used in joiners work: they also dig up pieces of fir, of a fine blue colour, out of which they make curious utensils for the kitchen. As no firs grow on the island, would it not be curious to enquire how these came hither that are found under foot? Here are some Runick monuments scarcely worth being noticed. At Peers-

song there is a marble quarry, wherein are often picked up round flints, containing real diamonds, as good and as valuable, as any that are brought from India. The late queen, Louisa of Denmark, had one of them of a most beautiful water. Their animals differ in nothing from those found in other northern countries; and they have not much game. They are troubled with a dangerous reptile, called the steel-serpent, because its skin shines like polished steel, or indeed rather like crystal. It moves very quick, and being cut in pieces, every piece spontaneously escapes with great celerity. A kind of passage-bird, called raager, appears upon the coast about the end of February; where having hovered for about a month, it ventures to advance farther in-land, and build its nest among the trees, where it multiplies exceedingly: its colour is deep black, and it avoids carrion. The flesh is something like pigeon, but not so delicate: the inhabitants eat of it with great seeming satisfaction. As these birds did much damage to the harvest, by destroying the ripe corn, every peasant was obliged yearly to present the government with a certain number of their heads; but this injunction diminishing their number considerably, it was remitted, and the breed encouraged, it being found, that the serpents and reptiles were infinitely more mischievous to the husbandman; for though birds, reptiles, and insects, fatten upon the common pasture, they prefer the corn as soon as it begins to ripen, and even are so bold as to follow the reaper's steps. Christian-Oe is an island about two leagues distant from Bornholm: it is well defended on the east by five inaccessible rocks. Here is a good harbour, capable of containing 30 vessels, and of protecting them either from the weather, or the attacks of an enemy. The Danish fleet often experience its conveniency, the whole being commanded by a good fortress, erected by Christian V. king of Denmark. E. long. 14, 56. N. lat. 55, 15.

BORNOU, a kingdom or province of Zaara in Africa, extending from 12 to 22 degrees of east longitude, and from 17 to 21 degrees of north latitude. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara: but all the rest is well watered by springs and rivers that tumble down with a dreadful noise from the mountains; rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern and western frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter being all covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. On the north-west stands the mountain of Tarton, having plenty of good iron mines; and on the south flows the river Niger, which, it is said, after running a great many leagues under a long chain of moun-

tains, rears up its head again, and mingles its stream with the waters of the lake Bornou in its course, from whence it washes the walls of the capital of this kingdom. The compilers of the Universal History, however, are of opinion, that in these mountains the river Niger hath its source, because no river hath been traced to the eastward, except the Nile, which runs in a different course from north to south, and the White river, on the western frontiers of Abyssinia, which is a branch of the Nile. The eastern and western parts of Bornou are inhabited by a people of a roving disposition, who live in tents, and have their women, children, and every thing else, in common; the word property, or any idea equivalent to it, being utterly unknown among them. They have neither religion, laws, government, nor any degree of subordination; and hence they have been supposed by Cluverius to be the lineal descendents of the ancient Garamantes; and this to have been the residence of that people. In these parts, the natives are almost to a man shepherds and husbandmen. In summer they go naked, except a short apron before; but in winter they are warmly clothed with the softest sheep-skins, of which they also form their bed-clothes; and indeed this is scarce a sufficient defence against the inclemency of the weather at certain seasons of the year, when a cold piercing wind blows from the northern mountains, that chills the blood in proportion as the pores of the body have been opened by the scorching heats of summer. Baudrand and Draper affirm that the natives are scarce superior in their understanding to brutes; not even having any names whereby to distinguish each other, except what they take from some personal defect or singularity; such as lean, fat, squinting, hump-backed, &c. In the towns, however, it is acknowledged that they are something more civilized and polite, being many of them merchants; but of these towns, or indeed of the kingdom in general, very little is known.

BOROA. The coast (between Swaleba point to Rio Gabon, of South Guinea) from the mouth of the river Camerones runs south by east to Rio de Boroa, or Borro, about 10 leagues, in which space the Borba cuts it through, falling into the gulph much nearer to Camerones than to Borba.

BORNOS, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies in a pleasant plain, abounding with grain, fruit, and oil, being inclosed by high, barren mountains.

BOROMEAN ISLANDS, in the Lago Maggiore, or Great Lake, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Of these there are a great many small ones, mostly belonging to the Boromeo family.

BORONDON, (St.) an island in the Atlantic ocean, mentioned by some writers, particularly Linschotten,

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Linschotten, in their descriptions of the Canary islands, as something supernatural. It is said to be about 100 leagues distant from Ferro, probably west, though no writer has pretended to lay down its exact situation. Here it is affirmed several ships have touched by accident, and all agree in their relations of the state of the inhabitants and the island. They affirm, that it is perpetually clothed with a great variety of wood, chiefly fruit-trees; that the vallies are in a perpetual state of verdure; and continually decked with flowers, grafs, and plants, the spontaneous productions of the earth, or with corn and pulse, cultivated with great care by the inhabitants; that the soil is so prolific as to raise large quantities of corn for exportation; and that the ships that call here never fail of meeting with refreshments of every kind. It is said to be peopled by Christians, who have a language of their own, apparently combined of a variety of modern languages; for, say they, whoever understands the European tongues may make shift to hold conversation with this people. It is remarkable, that no ships expressly sent upon this discovery, were ever fortunate enough to fall in with the island of St. Borondon, though the Spaniards have several times attempted it from the Canaries. Hence it has been called the marvellous island; and hence indeed we may conclude, either that it exists wholly in imagination, or at least that it is surrounded with such currents as insensibly carry ships out of their course, and prevent their meeting with it. Some writers affirm that it actually disappears upon certain occasions, and shifts its position; while others, with more appearance of truth, alledge, that it is frequently overcast with thick and impenetrable clouds, which occasions the disappointment of all the adventurers who have gone in search of it.

BORRISTOWN. See **BOROUGHSTUNESS**.

BOROS-JENO, a fortress which was formerly built against the Turks, in the county of Zarand, and Circle on the farther side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary; but it is at present an open town, and well known for its excellent wine.

BOROSTYAN, a castle on a high mountain, at the foot of which is a town on the river Pinka, belonging to the county of Eisenburg, in the Circle on the further side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BOROSTYANKO, a castle on the further side of the district, beginning at the Carpathian mountains in the county of Presburg, and Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a steep rock of the aforesaid mountains.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, or, as it is commonly pronounced by the country-people, **BOROWBRIGG**, i. e. the Borough at the Bridge, a town, governed

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by a bailiff, in the center of Yorkshire, and on the skirts of the north and west riding. It sends two members to parliament, and seems to have risen out of Aldborough, i. e. the Old-borough, adjacent. See **ALDBOROUGH**.

On the left hand, on going through it, are three large pyramidal stones in the fields, which are vulgarly called the devil's arrows. This town stands on the Eure, over which is a bridge of four or five arches, each 40 feet wide, the ends being continued with high causeways of stone. At this bridge king Edward II. defeated his barons in 1322, and afterwards ensued the execution of the earl of Lancaster, &c. at Pontefract. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and its annual fairs on April 27 for horned cattle, June 22 holds a week; also on October 23. It lies about three miles from Rippon, 15 N. W. of York, and 170 N. of London.

BOROUGH-HILL, a place near Aldborough, in Yorkshire, where a tessellated pavement and several other Roman antiquities have been discovered; and a temple is supposed to have stood here.

BOROUGHSTOWNNESS, a town of West Lothian, or Linlithgow in the Southern Division of Scotland. It is a long straggling town of one street, extending along the shore of the frith of Forth, and next to Leith, carries on the greatest trade to Holland and France of any place in the kingdom. For repairing its harbour, an act of parliament passed. It lies west of Blackness castle.

BOROWICZ, a town belonging to the palatinate of Kiow, a subdivision of Little Poland. It lies on the river Neiper, where, in the year 1638, the Cossacks were surrounded by the Poles, and obliged to deliver up their general, Paolucco, with four of their superior officers.

BORRESYSEL, anciently Wingulmark, a district belonging to the diocese of Christiania, in Norway; it has its name from the seat or castle of Borre, which was entirely swallowed up in the year 1703, after the waters of the cataract of Sarpen had undermined it, so that at present here is nothing but a deep hole, full of sand and rubbish. This province has good arable land, in which oats grow best, and in the greatest quantity, the ground lying low and wet. Upon the sea coast near Follo, the inhabitants draw a good maintenance from timber, which is carried to the lading places, where it pays duty; also at Krogstad, Drobach, Holen, Zoen, Huidsteen, and other parts. Its fresh waters are Manfoefjord, Rodenas, Temefjord, and Storely, which afterwards fall into the Sarpen, forming one of the largest water-falls in the country.

The whole province is in general divided into Upper and Lower Borresyssel; which again consists of several bailiwicks; 1. Racheftad, Heggan, and Froland;

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Froland; 2. Ide and Marcher; 3. Moofs, Oufoe, Thune, and Wemble; and 4. Follo. With regard to its ecclesiastical government, the whole contains three probsteys or priories, namely, the upper, middle, and lower probsteys of Borrefysfel. To the first belong 18 churches, to the second 13, and to the third 25. In Upper Borrefysfel are no remarkable places; but in the Lower are several.

BORSALO, a kingdom of New Guinea, reaches from that of Juala to the edge of the river Gambia, along the coast, and far east up the inland, being much larger than those of Juala or Ale. Some take Borsalo as well as Juala to be part of the people called Barbecins, mentioned by Marmol.

BORSCH, a ruinous little town belonging to the chapter of Straßburg, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name, now subject to France.

BORSOD, a borough, formerly fortified in the ancient taste; but after its fortifications were demolished, it became an open small town, giving name to its county, which lies in the Hither Circle of the Theifs, and belongs to Upper Hungary.

BORSPACH, a small place belonging to the lordship of Lutzelstein, in the government of Alsace, now subject to France.

BORTH, a place in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, where two annual fairs are kept, on August 26, and October 24, for cattle.

BORVE, a medicinal spring in the Harries, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, good against the cholic and gravel.

BORWE, one of the two places of greatest note in Strathnavern, the most N. W. part of the main land of Scotland.

BORYGLIA, a town of Caria, a province of Asia Minor, anciently famous for a temple of Diana, some noble remains of which are still to be seen. It stood near the sea coast, at the entrance of the Doric gulph or Jasie bay, about 35 miles S. W. of Miletum, and 40 S. of Heraclea.

BORZELAND, or WURTZELAND; so called from an herb which it bears in its arms. It is one of the districts of that denominated the Royal Territory of the Saxons, a subdivision of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies east of the Moldavian confines.

BOSA, anciently Bos, a small episcopal city of Cape Lugatori or Saffari, comprehending the Northern Division of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the west coast, with a harbour defended by fort Saravalle, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. The fee is under that of Saffari, and the place is but thinly peopled. It lies 32 miles north of Orastagni. Lat. 40, 15 N. Long. 8, 30, E.

BOSCASTLE, a large village of Cornwall. Here

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two annual fairs are held, on August 5, and November 22.

BOSCAWEN, anciently BISCAY-WOANE, a parish near the Land's-end, in Cornwall. At this place are 19 stones set up in a circle, each about 12 feet asunder, and supposed to be a sepulchral monument of the Britons.

BOSCO, an abbey in the territory of Alesandrino, formerly part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, now belonging to the duke of Savoy.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Orbe, five miles east of Alessandria, and north-east of Aquì. Long. 9, 44, E. Lat. 44, 53, N.

BOSCOBEL-HOUSE, a seat of the Pendlils, in the east part of Shropshire, next to Staffordshire, famous for giving shelter to king Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, having been hid in a little cavity in the garret. About a gun shot from it is the royal oak, into which the king and colonel Carlos climbed by the hen-roost ladder, and so escaped from a party of horse sent to search the house, and who rode just by the oak whilst they were there.

BÖSEN, a large village in the capital bailiwick of Rheim, belonging to the circle of Sehest, in the kingdom of Prussia. It is situated on the lake of Sallen.

BOSHARTSTON-MEER, a pool or lake on the coast of Pembrokehire, in South Wales, near Stackpool-Bosher, which could never be fathomed. It foams before a storm; and the noise of its agitation is heard a great way off, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with the sea.

BOSNA, a navigable river of Turkish Illyrium, in Europe.

BOSNA-SARAJA, or simply SARAJA, a frontier town in the Sangiacate of Sarali, a subdivision of Bosnia, belonging to Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It is a famous trading town on the river Bosna, which was burnt by the Hungarians in 1697. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44, 10, N. Long. 19, 5, E.

BOSNIA, also RAMA, both from rivers of the same name, the river Bósna running through part of it, and falling into the Save; if it has not the former denomination from its ancient inhabitants the Bósseni. It is a province of Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. Towards the north it is divided from Slavonia by the river Save; on the east from Servia by the Orino; on the south by the mountains of Dalmatia; and on the west from Croatia by the river Verbas. It is upwards of 200 English miles in length, and 75 in breadth. This was anciently that part of Panonia, called Inferior, or Secunda Conularis. In time it became part of Hungary; and

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and for near two centuries had kings of its own, till 965, when Mahoment II. having taken Stephen V. the last sovereign, had him flead alive, and made Bosnia the government of a Beglerberg, who has three sangiacs under him; namely, Banialuck, Orback, and Sarati. The air here is sharp, but the soil yields some corn; and in it are some gold and silver mines. It is otherwise subdivided into Upper Bosnia, towards the south or duchy of St. Saba, or Hersegovina, confining on Dalmatia; and Lower Bosnia, or Bosnia Proper, on the Save. It is a frontier country of Christendom; that part east of the Unna, belonging to the Turks, and the other west of that river, to the house of Austria.

BOSPHORUS THRACICUS, the Latin name of the Hellespont Gallipoli, or Dardanelles; a narrow strait dividing Europe from Asia, so called because oxen could swim over it; and from the resemblance between it and the straits of Kassa, these last were anciently called the Cimmerian, and the former the Thracian Bosphorus. This strait, which is the communication between the Black Sea and that of Marmora, is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles over against each other to defend the passage. The country about it is very pleasant: on one side stands Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Signior has a palace, and is looked upon as a suburb to Constantinople. The entrance of this strait is dangerous, and sometimes fatal to vessels.

BOSRA, or **BUSSEIRITH**, an ancient city of Arabia Petraea, in Asia. It was situated on the midland, on the back of Palestine, on the other side Jorday, and about 150 miles from the lake or sea of Galilee. In the Christian times it was a metropolitan see, and is now that of a Greek archbishop, and the seat of a beglerberg of this district. It is now much decayed.

BOSSINEY, (Cornwall), 3 miles N. W. from Camelford, on the N. coast, near king Arthur's castle, is 243 miles from London, commonly called Tintagel, as well as Trevena, is situated partly on an isthmus, and partly on an island, which in ancient times was joined by a bridge to the main land. Near it are the splendid ruins of a castle, said to have been the birth-place of king Arthur, and the seats of the dukes of Cornwall, in the time of the Britons. The castle, manor, and borough was settled by Edward III. on his son, the Black Prince, when he created him duke of Cornwall, and his heirs, the princes of the blood, for ever; and so it is become a parcel of that duchy; and as such is held by the corporation, which is governed by a mayor. It first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI. It has fairs, August 5, and November 22.

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BOSSUPT, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Low Countries. It lies 8 miles S. of Louvain, in Lat. 50, 52, N. Long. 4, 30, E.

BOST, a very strong town of Persia, and capital of the province of Zablestan. E. Long. 64, 15. N. Lat. 31, 50.

BOSTON, Lincolnshire, 120 miles from London, is an abbreviation of Botolph's town, from Botolph, a Saxon, who had a monastery here, and is supposed to have been its founder. It is built on the river Witham, which is navigable from Lincoln, and having passed under a high wooden bridge here, soon falls into the sea. About the latter end of the reign of Henry I. it was set on fire by a gang of rogues, who came to its fair in the disguise of monks and priests; but soon recovered, and became a staple for wool, by which it was much enriched, and the merchants of the Hans-towns came and fixed their guild here. It has long been a famous flourishing town, is pleasant and well built, and has considerable merchants for foreign trade, besides a good inland trade, and others of the inhabitants apply much to grazing. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and besides its fairs on the 4th of May, and July 11, has one on the 11th of December that holds 9 days, for cattle and all merchandize; and is called a mart, which is an ancient name, only used for this town and Gainborough in Lincolnshire, for Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Heydon in Yorkshire. It is reckoned the largest parochial church, without crosses, in the universe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. It is cieled with English oak, supported by tall slender pillars. It has 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, answerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. Its tower, which was begun to be built in 1309, is 282 feet high. It has a beautiful octagon lanthorn at the top, which is the guide of mariners as they enter the dangerous channe's of Lynn and Boston deeps, as well as the wonder of travellers, who see it 40 miles round.

Henry VIII. is said to have first incorporated this town, and queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty over all the neighbouring sea-coasts. It is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market and admiral, a recorder, deputy-recorder, 12 aldermen, a town-clerk, 18 common-council, a judge and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, 2 serjeants at mace, &c. It has a commodious, well-frequented haven. It had formerly, besides St. Botolph's monastery, a priory, 4 frieries, and 3 colleges, whose lands Henry VIII. gave to the town, and it has now two charity-schools. The town is supplied with fresh water by pipes, from a pond in the great common, called the Westfen, where a water-house and mill were erected in

the reign of queen Anne, by act of parliament. All the neighbouring county is marsh-lands, which are very rich, and feed vast numbers of large sheep and oxen.

BOSTON, lately a very noted and opulent trading town, the metropolis of New-England, in North-America, in the county of Suffolk, till the town was proscribed, and port removed by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, for refusing a tax on tea, which they destroyed in 1774. The king's forces in a great measure defaced the town, by pulling down several buildings to supply themselves with firing during the late contests; before which it was the largest and most considerable city of all the British empire in America; and was built the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of a colony which removed hither from Charles-town, and stands upon a peninsula of about 4 miles in circumference, within 44 miles of the bottom of Massachusetts-bay. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake, on October 29, 1727. It is the most advantageously situated for trade of any place in North-America; on the north side are a dozen small islands, called the Brewsters, one of which is called Noddle's-island. The only safe way for entrance into the harbour is by a channel so narrow, as well as full of islands, that three ships can scarce pass in a-breast; but there are proper marks to guide them into the fair way; and within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ships to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they were covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress, now in ruins. At the bottom of the bay is a very noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which on the north side extended a row of warehouses. The head of this pier joins the principal street in the town, which is, like most of the others, spacious and well built. The town had a fine and striking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of the bay, like an amphitheatre. It has a town-house, where the courts met, and the exchange kept, large, and of a tolerable taste of architecture. Round the exchange are a great number of booksellers shops, which, till lately, found employment for 5 printing-presses.

There are 19 places of worship, three only of which are episcopal, and seven are for dissenters, which are lofty and elegant, with towers and spires: and it contained about 6000 houses, and at least 30,000 inhabitants. That we may be enabled to form some judgment of the wealth of this city, we must observe, that from Christmas, 1747, to Christmas, 1748, 500 vessels cleared out from this port only for a foreign trade, and 430 were entered inwards; to say nothing of coasting and fishing vessels, both of which were numerous to an uncommon degree, and not less than 1000. It received damage by a fire to the amount of 300,000l. March

20, 1760; and by a terrible storm in August 1773. Indeed the trade of New-England was great, as it supplied a vast quantity of goods from within itself; but was yet greater, as the people in this country were in a manner the carriers for all the colonies in North-America and the West-Indies; and even many parts of Europe. The home commodities were principally masts and yards, for which they contracted largely with the royal navy; also pitch, tar, and turpentine; staves, lumber, and boards; all sorts of provisions, beef, pork, butter, and cheese, in vast quantities; horses, and live cattle; Indian corn and pease; cider, apples, hemp, and flax. Their peltry or fur trade was not so considerable. They had a noble cod fishery upon the coast, affording employment for a vast number of their people; they were enabled by this branch to export annually above 30,000 quintals of choice cod-fish to Spain, Italy, the British islands, Great-Britain, the Mediterranean, &c. and about 20,000 quintals of the refuse sort to the West-Indies, for the negroes.

The great quantity of spirits which they distilled in Boston from the molasses, received in return from the West-Indies, was as surprizing as the cheap rate they vend it at, which was under two shillings a gallon. With this they supplied almost all the consumption of our colonies in North-America, the Indian trade there, the vast demands of their own and the Newfoundland fishery, and in a great measure those of the African trade. But they were more famous for the quantity and cheapness than excellency of their rum. They were almost the only one of our colonies which nearly supplied themselves with woollen and linen manufactures. Their woollen cloths were strong, close, but coarse and stubborn. As to their linens, that manufacture was brought from the north of Ireland by some presbyterian artificers, driven thence by the severity of their landlords, or rather the master workmen and employers; and from an affinity of religious sentiments they chose New-England for their retreat. As they brought with them a fund of riches in their skill of the linen manufactures, they met with very great encouragement, and exercised their trade to the great advantage of the colony. They made large quantities; and of a very good kind; their principal settlement was in a town, which, in compliment to them, is called Londonderry.

Hats were made in New-England, and which, in a clandestine way, found vent in all the other colonies.

There was a light-house erected on a rock for the shipping, but it was lately destroyed, as were the fortifications. On March 17, 1776, the king's troops quitted the town, which was immediately repossessed by the Provincials, who put it again into

into a posture of defence, by repairing a great part of its fortifications. The government was directed by a governor, a general-court, and assembly, to which this city sent four members. The independent religion was the most numerous, and the professors said to be 14,000; and out of 19 places of worship, six were for this profession. Lat. 42, 25. Long. 71, 10.

BOSWORTH, an old market-town of Leicestershire, on a hill, situated in a fruitful soil. About three miles off is Red-moor, a plain where the decisive battle between Richard III. of the house of York, and Henry VII. of that of Lancaster, was fought in the year 1486, in favour of the latter. Richard was slain, and in him the contest between the white and red roses terminated, which from its beginning had cost this nation above 200,000 lives. This is called Market-Bosworth, to distinguish it from another in Gartery hundred. Its weekly market is every Wednesday: and its annual fairs are held on May 8 and July 10. This lies eleven miles south-west of Leicester-town, and north-west of London.

BOT, a village of Mellin, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It lies near the mouth of the river Gefves, where most of the traders buy rice, which is in great plenty here, and very good.

BOTAO, a small place in the district of Coimbra, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains about 550 inhabitants.

BOTEÄ, a parish of Angermanland, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden.

BOTAMAR, or **BOTMAR**, a town of Luenenburgh-Zell, belonging to the elector of Hanover, in Germany.

BOTHNIA, (East) or **Ostro-Bothnia**, a subdivision of Finland, in Sweden; it lies high towards the north, and so called, as situated on the east side of the Bothnic gulph. To reckon, according to the road by land, it is above 723 English miles in length, and 280 in breadth; others reckon the former only 462, and the latter but 84. Nature has divided it from the adjacent countries by mountains that extend themselves along the east-side. From these arise several rivers, which partly fall into the White sea, and partly into the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs. The land is level for the most part, especially in the southern parts, towards the sea-coast, and in some other places; but at the same time full of morasses. Agriculture is followed here to great advantage, for which reason this country can supply other places with corn: yet sometimes the cold does a little damage. The inhabitants frequently make use of the Swedish land, as it is called; yet still vast tracks remain unoccupied. Here one meets with great numbers of forests, lakes, and rivers, abounding with fish; it has also a good salmon-fishery. In some rivers

they fish likewise for pearls, among which there are some near as large as swallow eggs. Here are some iron works, with flattening mills. Towards the sea side lie large and spacious craggs. The inhabitants on the coast speak Swedish, but the others Finnish. They trade in timber, boards, tar, and train oil; also cattle, salmon, butter, and other provisions. Their principal maintenance they have from husbandry, breeding of cattle, burning of lime, bricks, and tar (of which last article is made about 50,000 tons; and this quantity requires about 3,200,000 fir trees) hunting and fishing; as also the sea-dog fishery, building of ships, and the profits or lopping of the woods. In the parishes of Carleby and Cronoby they build ships. In the whole country is no more than 19 Finnish and 9 Swedish parishes.

The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 80,000. **Ostro-Bothnia** maintains a whole regiment of foot; but instead of soldiers some parishes furnish ship carpenters for the royal navy at Carlscroon. The clergy belong to the bishopric of Abo.

The country is divided into three fiefs or parts, which together are under one territorial governor. These are Cajana, lying on the north; Uleaborg, which is divided into north and south districts, and Korsholm, also divided in like manner.

BOTHNIA, (West,) or **WESTRO-BOTHNIA**, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, so called, as lying on the west side of the gulph of Bothnia. The parts inhabited of this country is reckoned to be in length, from the confines of Angermanland to the church of Upper Tornea, about 406 English miles, and between 112 and 126 in breadth. Near the sea shore are several pleasant islands. The country abounds with woods, lakes, and rivers. The largest forests border on Lampmark. Its pastures are fine; but on the high mountains is mostly rein-deer moss.

The land is level, and its soil fruitful; and though the seed be sown late, yet it ripens between six, seven, and eight weeks, according as the land lies more or less to the north. Here the cold frequently causes considerable damage, particularly the hoarfrosty nights, in the month of July. Here are several good copper and iron mines. The inhabitants have gained themselves the reputation of bravery. They get their maintenance from agriculture, breeding of good cattle, hunting and fishing. They can bear hunger better than the people of other countries; for they are accustomed from their youth, even in fruitful years, to mix pure corn with the refuse, and pine bark ground for the purpose: and for this reason they call their bread *stampe-brot*. They trade in timber, deals, and oak boards, tar, salted and smoked salmons, with other kinds of fish treated in the same manner, and pikes dried in the sun; as also in feathers, bread, cummin,

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train oil of sea dogs, wild game, tallow, butter, and cheese; in like manner they trade in various peltry, as the skins of black, blue, and white foxes, ermines, bears, and wolves, with other rough hides, otter and beaver skins, castor, linen cloth, and rein-deer hides; all which are imported, not only into Sweden, but carried over the mountains and barren wastes into Russia and Norway. The country maintains a regiment of soldiers; it is divided into four parts or bailiwics, under one territorial governor, to whom the Lampmarks are also subject. It has two juridical districts, or courts of justice, and the clergy are under the bishop of Hernosund.

BOTHWELL, a village of Lanerksire, in the South Division of Scotland, about two miles and a half from Hamilton, on the other side of the river Clyde.

Over the Clyde is a bridge, noted for the defeat of a body of undisciplined and unheaded Presbyterians, by the duke of Monmouth, in the year 1679, commonly known by the name of Bothwell-brigg; many thousands of which were afterwards hanged, imprisoned, or transported to the plantations, by king Charles II.

BOTLEIGH, in Hampshire. Here annual fairs are kept on Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, Tuesday before St. Bartholemew, and August 24.

BOTRYS, now Patron and Elpatron, an ancient town of Phœnice, a province of Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean, between Tripoli to the north, and Byblus to the south. It lies near the head-land of Peniel, now called Capo Pagro. Here, except the ruins of several churches and monasteries, are now only a few cots of fishermen.

BOTSAND, **BAATSENDAR**, a trading place and fish-haven of Gulbringu-district, in the south quarter of Iceland.

BOTSDALE, or **BOTTISDALE**, a long mean built thoroughfare town of Suffolk, it has a grammar free-school. Here is a market every Thursday, and a fair on Holy Thursday.

BOTTSACK, a dangerous place on the east side of the isle of Samsoe in Kullundborg bailiwick, and diocese of Seeland, in Denmark.

BOTWAR, a town of Wurtemberg, and Circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies 15 miles south of Hailbron, and is subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 49. 2, N. Long. 9. 15, E.

BOTZA, a mountain town of the eastern district, in the country of Liptau and Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a deep valley, and consists of three parts; namely, Upper Botza, Lower Botza, or Joachimsthal, and Bobrow. The country round it is partly royal, and partly a noble demesne. Its mineral waters are of great virtue. The gold mines here yield indeed fine metal, though it is but in an indifferent con-

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dition. The *Urburarii*, as they are called, who are at all the expence of the working it, and to whom it belongs, pay the king, and the noblemen whose property it is, only a certain duty.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh. It had a castle, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1202. It is seated on the Elbe, and the vessels that pass by are obliged to pay a considerable toll. E. long. 10, 48. N. lat. 53. 34.

BOVA, a small episcopal city of the Further Calabria, and utmost verge of the kingdom of Naples, and all Italy. It has the title of a county, and stands on the southern coast, upon a hill, surrounded with craggy rocks. Its see is under the archbishop of Reggio, who is also temporal lord of it: and it lies twenty miles south-east of the city of that name. Lat. 38, 20, N. Long. 16, 15, E.

BOUCACHARD, **BOURG-ACHARD**, a large village of Roumois, one of the subdivisions of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. Here is a collegiate church.

BOUCAS, a district of Porto, in the province Entre Douro e Minho, belonging to Portugal. It includes eight parishes.

BOUCHAIN, in Latin *Buccinium*, the capital of the district of Ostervant, in Hainault, belonging to the government of French Flanders. It is a small fortified city, which is divided by the Scheld into the Upper and Lower town. Here are sluices, by which the ditches may be filled. The French took it in 1676, after six days siege. The duke of Marlborough took it in 1711; but after the battle of Denian, it was retaken by the French, who still possess it. It is situated seven miles north of Cambray. Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 3, 15, E.

BOUCHART, a town of Touraine, in France, situated in a small island, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

BOUCLANS, a large village belonging to the bailiwick of Amont, in the Franche-Comte, one of the governments of France.

BOUCONVILLE, a castellany belonging to Barois, that was not alienated from France, in the government of Lorain and Bar, now subject to that crown. It has its seat in the small town of the same name, which is situated on the little river Mail. To it belong the lordships of Trognon and Thiaucourt.

BOUCRE, a village of one of the 24 out-parishes belonging to the jurisdiction of Calais, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France.

BOUDRY, a small town of Switzerland, in the province of Neuchâtel, and capital of a chatelainry of the same name. E. long. 7, 5. N. lat. 47, 19.

BOVENSE, a mean village in the bailiwick of Rugaard, a subdivision of the bishopric of Funen, in

in Denmark. Its inhabitants have some little trade with Norway. At this place, and in the neighbourhood called Norre Sletting, they make bedding; and they cultivate here great quantities of the Danish cummin-feed. From hence is a ferry of two miles to Klacking in Jutland.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a place in Devonshire, where two annual fairs are kept, on Holy Thursday, and July 7.

BOVENTE, a small town on the island of Funen, with a manufacture of blankets and rugs, and some trade to Norway.

BOUFLERS, or CAGNY, a small place of Beauvaisis, a subdivision belonging to the third sub-stadtholdership, in the government of the Isle of France. It is a dukedom and peerage under the first name. Here is a castle or seat, and a brass statue of Lewis XIV.

BOUGHTON, a noble seat of the late duke of Montague, in Northamptonshire, built after a model of the French king's palace at Versailles, with fine paintings, gardens, and a park, all in beautiful order, though the road near it is very dirty. At the village of this name is kept an annual fair on June 24.

BOUILLE, (La,) a large village of Roumois, a subdivision of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. Here is a salt granary, and a manufacture of cloth.

BOUILLON, (duchy of,) a part of the county of Ardenne; which, by the peace of the Pyrennees in 1659, was ceded to France. It lies contiguous to the principality of Sedan, and north of it, being inclosed within the duchy of Luxemburg, near the confines of Champagne, Hainault, and Condros, a province of Liege. It is now comprehended in the government of Metz, belonging to France. The dukes of Bouillon had tedious contests with the bishops of Liege about it, which last had been long in possession of it, and had purchased it; but Lewis XIV. of France, having taken the city of Bouillon in 1676, restored it two years afterwards to the duke of Bouillon, his great chamberlain.

BOUILLON, in Latin Bullio, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, is situated on a rock on the river Semois. It is a fortified town; and on the steepest eminence of the rock is also a strong castle, which the French king keeps in his own hands. It lies 10 miles north-east of Sedan; in lat. 45. 55. N. Long. 5. 7. E.

BOUIN, (isle of,) belonging for the most part to the bishopric of Nantes, a subdivision of Upper Brittany, in the government of the latter name in France.

BOVINES, a small city of Namur, a province of the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Maes: and very nearly opposite to Dinant. Here

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is one parochial church and two convents. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 4, 50, E.

BOVINO, a small episcopal city of the Capitanate, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, near the Cervaro, and gives title of duke. Near this place the Spaniards were beaten by the Imperialists in 1734. It lies 60 miles east of Naples city. Lat. 41, 2, N. Long. 16, 15, E.

BOULAM, (Island) in the kingdom of Melli, Negroland, Africa, lies at the mouth of Rio Grande, which by means hereof divides itself into two branches. It is between eight and ten leagues long from east to west, about five broad, from north to south, and between 25 and 30 in circumference. It is surrounded with woods, beyond which the country is very fine, and well cultivated by the negroes of the Bissago islands, who come hither to sow millet, rice, and other grain, and return home after harvest. Here are many considerable rivulets, which constantly run in the driest season.

BOULAI, or BOLSHEN, a small place belonging to the German bailiwick of Lorain, in the government of the latter name and Bar, now subject to France. It is the seat of a castleward.

BOULM, a petty kingdom in the territory of Sierra Leona, on the coast of South Guinea. The Portuguese missionaries formerly made some converts here, among whom the king himself, and they continue to make more from time to time. Boulm signifies low land.

BOULENE, a small town in the jurisdiction of Carpentras, and county of Venassim, in the government of Provence, in France. Here is the seat of a provincial judge.

BOULOGNE, anciently Gesoriacum, afterwards Bononia, a maritime town of Boulonois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is situated on the English channel, near the mouth of the little river Laine, with a harbour, the entrance of which is very difficult, and defended by a small fort on the site of an ancient tower, called Tour d'Ordre, which was originally a light-house built by the Romans under Caligula, when that emperor was at Boulogne, and pretended to make preparations for sailing with his fleet to Britain. It was repaired by Charles the Great, and afterwards in 1545 by the English. The rock on which the tower was built being at last undermined by the sea, they both fell down on July 29, 1644. The edifice was worthy of the Roman grandeur, and its description will not be unseasonable. It was built in the form of an octagon; each of its sides was near 27 feet in length, the whole circumference being 214, and its diagonal almost 39. It had 12 entabllements or galleries, all visible on the outside, except

cept the lowest, which was covered by the fort the English had built round it. Each entablement was taken off the breadth of the wall below it, and formed a kind of gallery of a foot and a half in breadth. By this means it decreased gradually as other light-houses do, to the top, on which a fire was lighted every night to direct the ships which sailed into the channel. The layers of stone and brick with which it was built, were varied in such a manner, with a certain mixture of colour, that it rendered the aspect of the whole very agreeable. First were to be seen three layers of such stones as are to be found on that coast, of an iron-coloured grey: next, two layers of a yellowish and softer stones; over them, two rows of brick very red and hard, each being two inches thick, a little more than a foot long, and something more than half a foot broad. This order continued throughout the building, which must have been at least 160 feet high.

A light house on the same spot would be exceedingly useful to navigators of all nations who come up the channel. The Duc de Praslin, convinced of all the advantages of a Pharos in this place, had adopted the scheme of rebuilding the Roman tower on the Roman plan.

Ships of war can come no farther than the road of St. Jean, and cannot keep there unless the wind blows from some point between the north and south east, and merchantmen can enter the harbour only with the tide. This town is the seat of a provincial government, bailiwick, provostship, admiralty, marshalsea, forest-court, and governor. The harbour of Boulogne is dry at low water, and almost barred by a sand bank which lies north-east and south-west. Over the north-east end of it there is a Buoy, and at the south-west extremity a mast is erected, having a lantern on its top. This bank may be passed on two sides, that is, by the north and by the south, in two and a half or three fathoms water. The tides in this port are S. S. E. and N. N. W. the flood is N. and N. N. E. and the ebb S. and S. W.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, about 100 paces asunder: the latter is larger and better built than the former; is mostly inhabited by trading people and merchants, and has only one parish. The Upper town is small, but in it is the cathedral, and judges palace or court-house. Here also is a seminary, a college, a convent, an hospital, and some houses of religious orders. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Rheims, has a diocese of 277 parishes, 147 chapels of ease, and a yearly revenue of 12,000 livres: his tax to the court of Rome is rated at 1500 florins. Some hundred paces from hence is a mineral spring that tastes of iron, for which reason it is called La Fountain

de Fer. Godfrey of Boulogne, and his brother Baldwin, kings of Jerusalem, were descended from the counts of Boulogne; though Moll says, that the former was duke of Bouillon. Henry VIII. of England, took it, but it was restored for 300,000 crowns. It lies about 16 miles south-west of Calais, 130 north of Paris, and about 21 from the nearest coast of England. Lat. 50, 43, N. Long. 1, 42, E.

BOULOGNE, a barony belonging to the provincial states. It lies in Lower Vivarais, and diocese of Viviers, in Lower Languedoc, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France.

BOULON, a bourg in the vigourie of Perpignan, and county of Rouffillon, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France.

BOULONOIS, a subdivision of Picardy, in France; this and the reconquered land constitute an under-stadtholdership. The former is a particular government of itself, and not under the general governor of Picardy. It extends from the river Canche, as far as the borders of Flanders, having been formerly a part of the ancient county of this name. It had counts of its own, one of whom exchanged it for that of Lauraguais, in Languedoc; upon which Lewis XI. of France gave it for ever as a fief to the church of the Virgin Mary, at Boulogne, of which that crown still holds it, presenting at every accession a gold heart, worth about 6000 livres, in token of homage: a custom observed by the French kings to this day.

BOURBON, (so called by the French), or MACARIN, or MASCARENNAH's Isle; an African island in the Indian ocean, almost under the southern tropic, to the east of Madagascar, from which it is distant about 80 leagues. It does not seem that the ancients had any knowledge of this island, and no inhabitants were found in it, when the Portuguese discovered it. They gave it the name of Mascarenhas from their chief, and the common people keep that name still, in calling its inhabitants Macarins. This island was not properly begun to be settled before the year 1654, when Mr. De Flacour, a French gentleman, and governor of what the French had then in Madagascar, being informed that the island of Mascarenhas was very fertile, and had a very wholesome air, sent thither 7 or 8 of his people who could not be cured of the diseases they had contracted in Madagascar; and as they were cured very soon and very easily, it gave others an inclination to go and settle there. Since that time, the name of Bourbon was given to this island; but no considerable settlement was formed there, until the French East-India company took possession of it, in 1680, under the king's authority, and sent inhabitants from Europe. Consequently, no language but the French is spoken in the island, and the Po-

pish religion is the only one professed; of which there are several secular priests dispersed in the several villages of the island.

The island, which is circular, and about 250 miles in circumference, is flat near the sea coast; but the middle is full of mountains, interspersed with valleys; and many rivers come out of these mountains, by which the island is plentifully supplied with water. The flat country is divided in three quarters, viz. St. Denis, St. Paul, and St. Sufan, where the inhabitants have their houses; or rather farm-houses, for grubbing the land, by which it is made to produce corn, rice, millet, and all manner of roots.

The mould of the flat country is but 2 feet deep, for you then meet with the rock; and for this reason, the inhabitants are obliged to lay it up every three years; but this mould, which is remarkable, is deeper on the hills, and those who can afford to grub it find a great benefit. In 1708, there were 900 male inhabitants in the island, reckoning the children and the negroes. There is a governor, a register, and a magazine-keeper for the Company. All the foreign trade of the inhabitants consists in sending a large bark every year to Pondicherry, and selling all manner of provisions to the East-India ships, which last article is very advantageous to them.

The air of this island is very wholesome, though the natives seldom live to be very old, but others very often attain to a hundred years of age. The most common distempers are the cholic, and an odd kind of disease, by the inhabitants called dog's-evil, which they cure in as odd a manner, by burning with a red hot piece of iron the heel of the person afflicted. There are no venomous creatures in the island; but towards the east, there is a great volcano, or burning mountain, continually flaming, by which the flat country near it is all burnt up, and covered with calcined stones, brittle and sharp, like flints. This part of the country is desert, and good for nothing; therefore the inhabitants call it the Burnt Land. In the other parts, the land on the top of the hills is better than that which is below, because it is there much colder, and in the mountains so very cold, that there is often much ice, which is the more remarkable, as the island is nearly under that side of the tropic which is next the equator.

Among the plains on the mountains, the most remarkable, and yet the least taken notice of, in the accounts of this island, is that named the Plain of Kaffers; for having been discovered by some Kaffer slaves, who fled thither from their masters. The road from the sea to this plain, is along the side of St. Stephen's River, and, for 20 miles, of so gentle an ascent, that you may travel it on horseback. On both sides the land is level and good; and, till you

come within 5 miles of the plain, covered with lofty trees, whose leaves, when fallen, are food for the tortoises, which in great numbers haunt this river. The height of this plain may be reckoned at 6 miles above the horizon, so that from the bottom of the mountain, it is hidden in the clouds. Its circumference is about 15 miles; but over the whole the cold is almost intolerable, with a continual moist fog, so thick, that it wets as much as rain, and hinders people from seeing one another at 10 yards distance: as it subsides in the night, the air is then clearer than in the day time; but it freezes so prodigiously hard, that in the morning, at the rising of the sun, the whole plain is covered quite over with ice.

What is still more extraordinary, there is in this plain a great number of earthen pillars, almost round, and so prodigiously high, that they are reckoned equal in height to the towers of Notre Dame church in Paris, which is about 34 fathoms. They are disposed something like the manner of nine-pins; but in such confusion, that it is very difficult to number them. In the island they call them pitons; and if one has a mind to stay at the foot of one of them, whilst his companions take a farther view of the plain, they must take care not to go above the distance of 200 yards from him, otherwise they will run a risk of not being able again to find the companion they had left, these pitons being so numerous, and so much resembling one another, that even the natives themselves are often deceived and bewildered. To avoid this inconveniency, when travellers choose to disperse themselves, he that stays at the foot of one of the pitons, makes a fire, and if the fog be so thick as to prevent seeing the smoke or the fire, which frequently happens, they have a sort of large shells, into which they blow as into a trumpet, and thereby produce a loud and shrill sound, which may be heard at a great distance.

There are on this plain many aspin trees which are always green; but as to the other trees, they are covered, as well their trunks as their larger branches, with moss which is a yard thick. Although they seem to be all withered, being without leaves, yet they are so moist, that it is extremely difficult to make a fire with them; and if after a great deal of trouble you have lighted some of the small branches, your fire is unfit for dressing any thing; for it is but a black fire without any flame, and producing a reddish smoke, with which it besmears the meat instead of dressing it; and even after you have collected your wood, you must seek for a place proper for making a fire, which must be near some of the pitons where the ground rises a little, above the level of the plain; for every where else the bottom is covered with slush, so that in walking you are always in mud up to the middle of the leg. Yet in this plain there are abundance of a
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sort of birds which nestle among water ferns, and were unknown before the escape of the Kaffers.

From this plain one may see the mountain of the three Salazes, so named because of the three points of the rock on the top of it, which is the highest ground in the island; for from this mountain all the largest rivers of the island take their source; but it is so steep that it is not possible to get to the top of it. And there is also in this island another plain called Silaos, higher than that of the Kaffers, and of the same nature, but it is extremely difficult to get up to it. This island abounds in almost all sorts of wood; and some of the trees are of an amazing height and size. The ebony tree grows here; but what is called ebony, is only the inside of the tree, of never more than half a foot diameter. There are also some trees, the wood of which is very good for making casks; and if it was not for the great care that gums require, they would here have a great deal of several good sorts. The facamaca-tree, and the benjoin, grow very high, as well as another tree called natte. And there are Flamingo birds, which exceed the height of a tall man.

But this island has no harbour, nor any place where one can easily be made; though no one can tell what may hereafter be done, by the ingenuity and industry of man. There are only two roads, that of St. Denis, and that of St. Paul, where ships may at most times ride pretty safely; but in the hurricane season, they have no shelter, therefore must be driven to sea, or dashed to pieces against the shore.

When the present Company of India became, by their perpetual establishment, possessed of the island of Bourbon, they began to improve it exceedingly: raising new forts and batteries, so as to render it in a manner inaccessible; and importing coffee-trees from Arabia, which have succeeded so well, that it is believed they produce an eighth, according to some a sixth, part as much coffee as is raised in the kingdom of Yemen in Arabia, and it is likewise held next in goodness to that. In 1763, the population amounted to 4627 white people, and 15149 black; the cattle consisted of 8702 bees, 4084 sheep, 7405 goats, and 7619 hogs. Upon an extent of 125,909 acres of cultivated land, they gathered as much cassava as would feed their slaves; 1,135,000 pounds weight of corn, 844,100 pounds of rice, 2,879,100 pounds of maize, and 2,535,100 pounds of coffee; which last the Company bought up at about 3d. per pound.

In 1748, admiral Boscawen appeared before this island with a British fleet; but found it so well fortified both by nature and art, that he was obliged, after some cannonading to very little purpose, to pursue his voyage. It lies 100 miles E. of Madagascar. Lat. 20, 52, S. Long. 55, 35, E.

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BOURBON, (l'Ancy,) in Latin Bourbo Ancelli a small town of l'Autunois, a bailiwick in the government of Burgundy, in France. It stands on a mountain, upon the Loire, and is divided into three parts; namely, the proper town, with a strong castle upon a rock, and two suburbs, one of which is called St. Leger. In the latter are hot-baths, that are saltish, sulphureous, and ferruginous; they are remarkably hot; some say of nearly the same degree with boiling water. Here is a royal court, a salt magazine, a chapter, three parish-churches, two convents, and two hospitals. It lies 55 miles south west of Chalons, in lat. 46, 33, N. long. 3, 46, E.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, or BURBO ARCHEMBALDI, a small town in the government of Bourbonnois, in France. It is surrounded with four hills, upon one of which stands an old castle, in which are three chapels; of these, that called the Holy is extremely beautiful. In this town is the seat of a castellany and provincial bailiwick. It has one parish-church, a chapter, priory, convent, and two hospitals. Its warm baths and cold mineral waters are famous for their salubrious quality. It lies 27 miles south of Nevers. Lat. 46, 33, N. long. 3, 10, E.

BOURBONNE, a small town of Vallage, in Champagne Proper, and government of the former name, and Brie, in France. It is well known for its mineral waters. This place was burnt down in 1719.

BOURBONNOIS, one of the governments of France. It is bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry; on the W. by Upper Marche; on the S. by Auvergne; and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. Its length is about 30 French leagues, and its breadth 20. This province is pretty fertile, especially in corn, pasturage, and fruit. It has also good wine, but none of it is exported, and several mineral springs and warm baths. It is watered by the Loire, Allier, Cher, and some smaller rivers. In July, upon the melting of the snow on the mountains of Auvergne, the second river above-mentioned swells exceedingly, and does great damage by its inundations.

This country had formerly its own dukes, who styled themselves also princes. It was raised to a duchy in 1327. Duke Lewis had two sons, Peter and James; the latter was count de la Marche, whose posterity ascended the throne of France, on which they still sit; the former was the founder of the other dukes of Bourbon, of which Charles, constable of France, having rebelled against king Francis I. had his duchy taken from him; and it was annexed to the crown. By the peace of the Pyrennees, in 1659, it was given to Lewis of Bourbon, prince of Condé, instead of duke Albert. It is subject to the parliament of Paris. All civil officers

officers are nominated by the duke; yet they are not his, but the king's officers. Besides a governor and general-lieutenant, here are two deputy-governors; and Bourbonnois is reckoned to have 22 large towns and boroughs.

BOURBON-LAKE, the most northern yet discovered in North America, and received its name from some French traders who accompanied a party of Indians, from Canada to Hudson's Bay. It is about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and is nearly circular. There are no large islands on it. The land on the eastern side is good, and to the S. W. are some mountains. Its latitude is between 52 and 54 degrees N. and lies nearly S. W. of Hudson's Bay. The river Bourbon connects this lake with the Lake of Forts, from which rises York-river, that runs into Hudson's-Bay. It is also connected with Lake Winnepeek and Meadow's Lake, and receives and gives rise to some other small streams.

BOURBOURG, a small town in the quarter of Freylandes, and government of French Flanders. It lies close to the sea, upon a canal extending from Dunkirk to the Aa. It has been often laid in ashes, and taken, consequently has much declined. Here is a Benedictine nunnery. It lies 3 miles S. of Gravelines, in Lat. 55, 5, N. Long. 2, 10, E.

BOURDEAUX, or **BORDEAUX**, anciently Burdigala, the capital of Guyenne, part of the government of this name and Gascony. It is the seat of an archbishop, a parliament, intendency, and collection, a chamber of imposts, provincial-court, country-bailiwick, admiralty, election, marshal's office, &c. It lies on the Garonne, in the form of a half-moon, is pretty large, and populous; and has a good number of spacious and costly stone houses, but antique; and narrow streets. Its harbour is large and commodious. The finest, and withal the newest, part of the town, is the royal square facing the harbour; where is a noble warehouse, the exchange, and a bronze statue of Lewis XIV.

The suburb of Chartron or Chartreux is a fine place. Three forts serve to defend the town and harbour, which were fortified by Vauban. Chateau Trompette is a citadel, which partly serves to cover the harbour, and partly to keep the town in awe, having been put into its present condition by Lewis XIV. It is magnificently built of entire pieces of square free-stone; and, as the ramparts are not made of earth, but arched over, one may walk quite round them. In the arsenal are arms for about 6000 men. The other two forts, Le Chateau de Haa, and St. Lewis, or St. Croix, are not considerable.

The archbishop has 9 suffragan prelates under him, whose diocese consists of 450 parishes, besides 50 chapels of ease, and a yearly income of 55,000 livres. He pays a tax of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. To him belong the districts of Montra-

vel, Belvez, Bigaroque, &c. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, very large, but waste and empty. Its vestry-treasure is but moderate, and only the large silver casket for reliques on the high altar is worth seeing. The Dominican church and convent are new and beautiful buildings. And both these also belong to the Carthusian monks, than which no finer charterhouse can be met with any where else. Here is also a Benedictine abbey, of the congregation of St. Maur. The Jesuits had a beautiful college. The university was founded in 1441; and the king erected an academy of arts and sciences in the year 1712, the library of which indeed is not numerous, but select, and a beautiful repository for the books. Here are likewise three seminaries.

The trade carried on in this town is very considerable, to an advantageous share in which are admitted English, Dutch, Danes, Hamburgers, Lubeckers, and likewise Portuguese Jews; though these last have no synagogue; nor are the Protestants allowed any public place of worship, except the English, who are winked at in this respect, and have a clergyman in a secular habit: other Protestants are not debarred from reading a sermon to their families. The rich foreign traders here call themselves negociants.

At Bourdeaux are still to be seen several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the amphitheatre of the emperor Gallienus, the two principal entries to which are at present standing, &c. This was the birth-place of king Richard II. of England, his father the Black Prince having resided some years here. Bourdeaux is a vast staple for wine and brandy. And in this city the Scottish nation have particular privileges in trade, on account of a gallant defence they once made here, added to the ancient alliance which subsisted long between both crowns. It lies 90 miles S. of Rochelle, and 260 S. W. of Paris, in Lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 0, 30, W.

BOURDEAUX, a small place of Diois, in the Lower Delphinat, a subdivision of the government of Dauphiny, in France; where Isaac Casauban was brought up, but born at Geneva.

BOURDEILLES, a large village of Upper Perigord, a subdivision of the territory of the latter name and Guyenne Proper, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France.

BOURDELOIS, a territory of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and Gascony, in France, and the most considerable district in it. In a strict peculiar sense it is called the provincial bailiwick of Guyenne, and is a country abounding very much in wine. It is in general fruitful, though the soil is also pretty sandy. Here are chesnut and fig trees of an uncommon magnitude; and in the open fields one sees propped vine-stocks, almost as large as trees.

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BOURDINESS, a town of Namur, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Namur city, in Lat. 50, 35, N. Long. 5, 2, E.

BOURG, the capital of La Bresse, a subdivision belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the river Reclouffe, and is the seat of a governor, deputy-governor, bailiwick, provincial-court, collection, castellan, sub-forest-court, marshalsea, salt-house, &c. Here is a collegiate and parochial church, a good college, and 7 convents. Though this place be not well situated for trade, yet they keep several fairs here, at which are sold cattle, horses, and skins; the last extremely well whitened, which the merchants of Grenoble and Lyons buy. It lies 32 miles N. of the latter city, in Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 5, 5, E.

BOURG SUR MER, a small town of Bourdeaux, a territory belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, in France. It is situated on the Dordogne, with a little harbour, where they load wine, near Bec d'Ambez, at the junction of that river with the Garonne. It lies 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux, in lat. 45, 10, N. Long. 0, 57, W.

Of the same name is also a mean place of Retelois, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in the government of this name and Brie, in France.

BOURG, the capital of the Isle of Cayenne, and French settlements on the coast of Guiana, in South America. It lies 150 miles S. E. of Surinam, in lat. 5, 2, N. Long. 52, 15, W.

BOURG D'AULT, (Le), a place in Vimeux, a subdivision of the under government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is the seat of an admiralty, and salt-magazine, belonging to the duke of Orleans. From this neighbourhood comes the best fresh fish in all the canal.

BOURG-THEROUDE, a large village of Roumois, belonging to Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has a collegiate church, and an hospital.

BOURGANEUF, or **BOURGNEUF**, a small town of Upper Marche, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the little river Taurion; and here is the seat of an election. It lies 6 leagues above Limoges, on the confines of Limosin.

BOURGES, anciently Bituriges, or Bituricæ, also Avaricum, the capital of Upper Berry, and the whole government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Eure, is the seat of an archbishop, the seat of an intendency, election, bailiwick, provincial-court, royal prevoté under the bailiwick, a royal independent court, a salt-granary, forest court, marshalsea, &c. Here is an university of four faculties, and a beautiful and

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large college. Besides the cathedral, here are also four collegiate churches, not to mention the two which are united with the seminary, 16 parish-churches, four abbeys, &c. so that the clergy and their dependents constitute the greatest part of the inhabitants. The archbishop styles himself patriarch and primate of Aquitain: he is metropolitan of five bishops, has a diocese of 900 parishes, and an income of 30,000 livres, paying a tax of 4033 florins to the court of Rome. In one part of the old palace resides the governor, and in the other are held the above-mentioned courts. In the large beautiful hall assemble the states of the country. Here is a mineral spring also. An assembly of prelates, held in this city in the year 1438, acknowledged the council of Basil, and approved their pragmatic sanction, as the parliament of Paris did the ensuing year. This constitution, principally relating to the free election of bishops and abbots, independently of the king and pope, continued until Francis I. abolished it in 1516; when by a concordate with the pope, the king should name to all the bishoprics and abbeys, and have the income of all vacant benefices; and that the pope should have the annats or first-fruits.

The citizens of Bourges, among other privileges, pay nothing out of their estates to the king; and are exempted from serving in the king's armies, from garrisons, and winter-quarters, &c. Though this be a large and elegant city, its trade is not considerable. Here Charles VII. of France resided, when the English were nearly masters of all the rest of France; and by way of derision called king of Berry. It lies 50 miles south-east of Orleans, and 150 south of Paris, in lat. 47, 50, N. long. 2, 30, E.

BOURGET, one of the most considerable inland-lakes of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy. In it is taken a fish not known in other countries, and called lavarets: it frequently weighs between four and five pounds, and is much prized at Chamberry, on account of its excellent taste. Upon this lake stands a small town of the same name.

BOURGOGNE. See **BURGUNDY**.

BOURGMONT, a small town belonging to the country-district of La Motte and Bourmont, in the bailiwick of Bassigni and Barrois Mouvant, a subdivision of the government of Lorrain and Bar, now subject to France. It lies very near the river Meuse, and the borders of Champagne. It is the seat of a bailiwick and provincial district, has one parish-church, two chapters, and as many convents.

BOURGNEUF. See **BOURGANEUF**.

BOURNE. See **BORNE**.

BOURNIQUEL, a large village of Lower Quercy, a subdivision of the territory of the latter denomination, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the

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the government of the former name and Gascony, in France.

BOURNO, one of the two considerable lakes, through which the Senago or Senegal, a river of Africa, runs. It lies under lat. 16, N. and long. 19, E. near the capital of the same name. It is observable, that the Sanago or Niger, before it falls into this lake, loses itself under ground in a long ridge of high mountains for a considerable way; after which it emerges and waters the above-mentioned city, and then runs through the lake.

BOURNO, or **BORNO**, a province of Africa. It is situated between Gaoga on the east, the river Senago on the south, and Cano and Agades on the west. It is a despotic kingdom, extending from lat. 17, to 21, N. and from long. 13, 22, E. Only towards the northern part it may be ranked among the deserts of Zahara; but far the greater part is well watered, producing corn, and several sorts of fruit. On the N. W. is mount Taunton, where are some good iron-mines; and on the N. E. is the most desert part of all. On the S flows the Senago. The eastern and western parts are partly level and partly mountainous, inhabited by people living in tents, with scarcely any signs of religion. The mountains are covered with herds of cattle, and some of them produce millet and cotton. The people go naked in warm weather, with only an apron before; and in winter are covered with sheepskins, which also serve them for bedding. They have neither name nor appellative, but what they give one another from natural defects. In the towns the inhabitants are somewhat more tractable, a good many of them being merchants and artificers. Their king is said to be very rich. The capital of the same name is situated on the north bank of the Senago, near the confines of Cano, carrying on a good trade with all the neighbouring countries.

BOURNONVILLE, a small place of Boulonois, a subdivision belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It gives title of duke.

BOURO, an island among the Philippines, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is situated in the midway between those of Macassar and Ceram, the latter being west of it. It is about 25 leagues long, and 10 where broadest. Besides cloves and nutmegs, it produces cocoa, and other Indian fruits, rice, millet, barley, beans, pot-herbs, and tobacco. In its mountains are forest of ebony and lary. The shore is mostly steep, and the island is subject to earthquakes. It belongs to the Dutch, and they have a fortress here. Lat. 3, 30, S. Long. 124, 5, E.

BOURO, a small district of Vianna, belonging the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. Under it are 12 parishes. Another small

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district called Santa Martha de Bouro, in the same province, has six parishes belonging to its jurisdiction.

BOURSEY-LOUVERAL, a mean place belonging to the bailiwick of Bapaume, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France.

BOUSCHET, a small place in the jurisdiction of Valeras, and county of Venaissin, in the government of Provence, in France. Here is an abbey.

BOUSSAC, a small town of Lower Berry, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has walls and towers round it; and the castle stands on an almost inaccessible rock.

BOUTAN, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges. It has Tartary on the north, China on the East, Afem on the south, and Great Thibet, with part of the Mogul's dominions, on the west. The people are worshippers of monstrous idols. Their king has always a guard of between 7 and 8000 men; and they have had the use of fire-arms long among them. Their country is defended from their only enemy, the great mogul, by inaccessible mountains of snow. They have silver pieces of money coined here, to the value of half a crown; and with regard to what little gold they have, it is brought hither by merchants from the east.

BOUTON, an island in the East Indian ocean, about 12 miles distant from the south-east part of the island of Macassar, or Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callasjung, which is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, and round it a stone wall. The houses are not built upon the ground, but on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism. E. long. 122, 30. S. lat. 4, 30.

BOUTONNE, a considerable river of Saintonge and Angoumois, in France: it rises at Chef-boutonne in Poitu, is navigable near St. Jean d'Angely, and falls into the Charente.

BOUVILLON, a city of Luxemburg in the Austrian Netherlands; situated in E. long. 5, 0. N. lat. 49, 55.

BOUVILS, one of the communities belonging to the valley of St. Martin, in Piemont, Upper Italy.

BOUVINES, a bourg in the quarter of La Peule, belonging to Lille, in the government of French Flanders.

BOUZONVILLE, the principal place of a lordship, in the German bailiwick belonging to the duchy of Lorrain, in the government of the latter name and Bar, now subject to France.

BOW, a village of Middlesex, and on the confines of Essex; which county begins after passing Bow-

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Bow-bridge, being the first place one comes to from London, after leaving Mile-end. It lies not far from Stratford, has very good houses, the seats of merchants and citizens belonging to the neighbouring capital. It has its name from the stone arches, called bows, of the bridge over the river Lea. It is noted for dying of scarlet; and had a manufactory of porcelain lately set up in it, said by some to be little inferior to that of China. Its annual fair is on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week.

BOW-ISLAND, discovered in the South Sea by Captain Cook, in 1768; in lat 17, S. long. 142, W. The land was low, between 10 and 12 leagues in circumference; resembling in form a bow, the cord and arch forming the land, and the interstice marking the water. The beach was flat without any visible herbage upon it, being covered with sea-weeds. Its length was between three and four leagues, and its width about 200 yards; the bow terminated with two large tufts of cocoa-nut trees, and the arch was covered with trees of various heights and of different verdure, and by fires made on it appeared to be inhabited.

BOW-DITCH, a large circular camp upon a hill, in the parish of Chu, about a mile from Stanton-drew, in Somersetshire. It was trebly fortified. From it is a view of Flatholm and Steepholm isles, in the sea; as also here is a petrifying spring, with many other springs, which make it a bad road for travelling.

BOWE, a small, yet very neat town of Devonshire, it lies 12 miles north-west of Exeter. Fairs are kept here on Holy Thursday, and November 22.

BOWMAN'S-ISLANDS, a knot of several islands in the southern or antartic countries, discovered in steering N. W. from that of Recreation, in lat. 12, S. and long. 152, W. They are well planted with fruit-trees of all sorts, and produce abundance of corn, vegetables, and roots. The Indians come on board the Dutch vessels with fish, cocoa-nuts, Indian figs, and other refreshments, which they exchange for trinkets. All the inhabitants of these islands are white, only a little sun-burnt; and shewed nothing savage in their behaviour. They were handsomely clothed. It appeared, that each family or tribe in these islands had its particular district, the whole ground being laid out in regular plantations.

BOXFORD, a well-built village of Suffolk, about seven miles from Sudbury. It carries on a considerable traffic. Here are two fairs kept, on Easter-Monday, and St. Thomas's day, December 21.

BOX-HILL, a rising-ground in Surrey, planted with box and other wood; from which is a view quite over the Wealds of Suffex to the South

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Downs, &c. besides an unbounded prospect into Kent.

BOXTED, a place in Suffolk, where a fair is kept on Whitsun-Tuesday.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant in the Low Countries. It is situated on the river Bom-mel, about eight miles south of Bois-le-duc, in lat. 51, 30, N. long. 5, 16, E.

BOXTHUDE, a pretty large town of Bremen and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has broad streets, with a wall and ditch round it. It is situated on the Effa, which falls about four miles off into the Elbe, and is navigable for boats. It was several times taken and retaken in the civil wars of Germany. It lies 15 miles west of Hamburg, and subject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat 53, 50, N. Long. 9, 16, E.

BOYLACH, or **BANNACH**, one of the baronies constituting the county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland.

BOYLE. See **ABBEYBOYLE**.

BOYNE, a river rising in Queen's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It falls into the Irish sea a little below Drogheda. It is famous for a victory gained near it by king William, July 1, 1690, over king James and the Irish army.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name; subject to the house of Austria, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Long. 10, 25, E. Lat. 45, 9, N.

BOYNE, one of the districts of Bamfshire, in the Middle Division of Scotland. See **BAMF-SHIRE**.

BOZENTIN, a strong town belonging to the Palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland. It is surrounded with a rampart and wall, and is subject to the bishop of Cracow, who has a fine palace here. It lies at the foot of Mount Kalenberg. In its neighbourhood is plenty of iron.

BOZIN, in Latin Basinga, a small but genteel royal free-town, of the Upper and Outer District, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands something high. The inhabitants employ themselves in the cultivating of vineyards, in trade, and handicrafts. It has been thrice burnt to ashes.

Of the same name is a castle on the north side of the town, under the jurisdiction of which are seven castles more.

BOZIO, a district of the north-east division of Corsica, in Upper Italy. It can raise 380 men.

BOZOK, a district belonging to the county of Hont, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

Of the same name with it is a small town with a castle. It had formerly a Præmonstratensian priory.

BOZZOLO, a principality and subdivision of the

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the duchy of Guastalla, in Upper Italy. It belongs to the duke of Parma and Placentia. It is about 5 miles long, and lies nearly in the middle between Cremona and Mantua.

Of the same name is its capital, a small, genteel, and fortified city, with a castle. It lies 12 miles S. W. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45, 40, N. Long. 11, 5, E.

BRABANT, (duchy of), in Latin Brabantia; a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It is bounded on the N. by Holland and Guelderland, on the W. by Zealand and Flanders, on the S. by the counties of Hainault and Namur, and on the E. by the bishopric of Liege. Its extent from S. to N. including the marquise of the Holy Empire and lordship of Mechlin; is about 75 miles; and from E. to W. about 63. It is commonly divided into Austrian Brabant and Dutch Brabant. The greatest part of it is subject to the house of Austria, and its capital Brussels; the remainder is subject to the Dutch, and its capital Breda. This province is governed by its states, consisting of clergy, nobility, and commoners, who meet commonly four times a year. They appoint a committee of two clergymen and two noblemen, to meet daily during their recesses. The high council of Brabant judges without appeal, and is established at Cortenberg, between Brussels and Louvain; at the head of which is the chancellor. The air in this province is in general good, and the soil very fertile, except in some of the northern parts. The rivers here, besides the Maese and Scheld, are the Demer, Dommel, Senne, Aa, Dyle, Geete, Jeckes, the Great and Small Nethe, and the Merk. Here are also a great number of lakes.

BRABANT, Austrian, contains Brussels, with a large territory belonging to it, Louvain, and its territory, Gemblours, and Diest.

BRABANT, Dutch, or that part of it belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, is bounded on the S. by Austrian Brabant and the bishopric of Liege; on the E. by Prussian Guelderland, on the N. by Dutch Guelderland and Holland, with the North sea and Western Scheld on the W. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 70 miles, and breadth from S. to N. 36. It is divided into three countries, which take their names from their capitals; namely, the marquise of Bergen-op-zoom, the barony of Bréda, and the mayory or manor of Bois-le-duc.

BRABORG, a royal domain belonging to the chief of Linköping, in East Gothland, Sweden, the old castle of which was demolished by the Russians in 1719.

BRACCIANO, a duchy of St. Peter's Patrimony, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy. It was sold in 1696 to prince Liv. Odescalchi, for 386,000 dollars. Here

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are medicinal warm-baths. It includes a lake, called Lago di Bracciano.

And of the same name is a little town on the W. side of the above-mentioned lake. It lies 12 miles N. of Rome, in Lat. 42, 7, N. Long. 13, 4, E.

BRACCIO DI MANIA, or **TZAKONIA**, a subdivision of the Morea, a province of European Turkey. It includes the ancient Arcadia and Laconia.

BRACHNELL, a place in Berkshire, where three annual fairs are held, on April 25, August 24, and on October 1.

BRAIKHAUSEN, a country-seat belonging to the elector of Hanover, in the duchy of Zell.

BRACKLEY, an ancient, large and corporate mayor-town of Northamptonshire. It is situated on the Ouse. In it are two parish-churches, and it had formerly a college belonging to Magdalen college in Oxford; but now converted into a free-grammar-school. Its weekly market, which is on Wednesday, was once the staple for the wool in this county, by the removal of which it has since declined. It sends two members to parliament. Its annual fairs are on Wednesday after February 25, third Saturday in April, Wednesday after June 22, Wednesday before St. Michael, October 10, and December 11. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Northampton.

BRACLAW, palatinate of Podolia, in Little Poland. It consists of the two districts of Winnica and Zwinograd.

Of the same name is a double town, situated on the river Bog. It is the seat of the Palatine. It is also called St. Peter's town, as bearing his image in its coat of arms. In 1659 it was taken from the Cossacs. It lies 110 miles E. of Kamienieck. Lat. 48, 5, N. Long. 29, 20, E.

BRACNE-HARAD, a district of Blekingia, a province of South Gothland, in Sweden.

BRACONS, a small town belonging to the district of Dole, in the government of the Franche-Comté, in France.

BRAD, or **BROD**, a small fortress in the Lower prefecture of the confines of the Saave, belonging to the generalate of Sclavonia, in Hungarian Illyrium. It defends the vessels, that sail upon the Saave. In its territory lies the regiment of Brod infantry. It is about 17 miles S. of Posega. Lat. 45, 20, N. Long. 18, 36, E.

BRADALBIN. See **BRAIDALBIN**.

BRADFIELD, a market-town of Essex, about 14 miles north of Chelmsford.

BRADFORD, a market-town of Wiltshire, lies on the side of a hill on the Avon, over which river it has a stone bridge. Here is made the finest broad-cloths; and many of the gentry in these parts have been originally raised to very great estates from this noble manufacture. Here is a charity-school for 65 boys. Its weekly market is on Monday, and

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and annual fair on Trinity-Monday. It lies W. of Devizes, and 98 of London.

BRADFORTH, or **BRADFORD**, a market-town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire: it is noted for the woollen manufacture. Its weekly market is every Thursday; and annual fairs on March 14, 15, and on June 28, 29, 30. It lies 30 miles south-west of York, and 133 north from London.

BRADING, a place in Hampshire, where two annual fairs are kept, May 12 and October 2, for toys.

BRADNINCH, formerly Bradneysham, or Braines, in Devonshire, on the Columb, and in the road from Exeter to Wellington, six miles from the former, and 177 from London.

BRADSBERG, a fief, or district, belonging to the diocese of Christiania in Norway. It includes the county of Tillemarken, which is subdivided into Upper and Lower Tillemarken, each of which constitutes a bailiwick; but the former of them is subject to Christianland in ecclesiastical matters. It has, according to all appearance, given occasion to the ancients, of calling Norway and Sweden by the name of Thule. Its inhabitants have at all times been looked upon as the most warlike people among all the Normans, on account of their hardihood and courage. To the Lower Tillemarken and the priory of Bramble belong 22 churches. Upon a mountain near Skicen is the seat of Bradsborg, from which the fief takes its name, and where the royal seoffee formerly resided.

BRADWELL, a place in Essex, where a fair is held on June 24.

BRAE-MARR, or the Braes of Mar, a hilly district belonging to Aberdeenshire, in Scotland; where the late earl of Mar begun the rebellion against king George I. upon his accession to the throne of Great-Britain in 1714. This mountainous tract lies 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

BRAE-MURRAY, or the Braes of Murray-Land, a rising ground, running west and east above Elgin, Forres, Nairn, and running to Inverness in Scotland, the whole tract being above 30 miles, including a good deal of moor, peat, and wood lands, though some parts of it produce grain, especially black-oats, in Stradern in Stranairn, particularly towards the river sides; as it advances to Elgin, the soil is more fertile. It is watered principally by the Nairn and Findorn, two rivers abounding with salmon.

BRAGA, (audience of,) a district belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. Of the same name is an archiepiscopal city, and capital of the province. It is situated in a delightful plain, which is surrounded by the rivers Cavado and Deste, on the south-side of the former river. It was successively in the hands of the Greek, Carthaginians, Romans, Suabians, Goths, Moors,

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and the kings of Leon. The Romans stiled it Augusta Bracara, and it was the royal residence of the Suevi, or Suabians, abovementioned. The town, with all penal jurisdiction, both supreme and subordinate, belongs to the archbishop, who is also primate of Portugal; but an appeal lies in all such cases from the archbishop's audience to the royal court, called Relagoens. To this archbishopric belong five ecclesiastical districts, namely, Braga, Valenza, Chaves, Villá-real, and Torre de Moncorvo. The city contains 12,300 inhabitants, with five parish-churches, among which is the spacious and old cathedral. To its jurisdiction belong 27 churches. Besides, here are eight cloisters or convents, a Casa da Misericordia, for persons of both sexes well born, who have come to decay, and who are settled in it for life, or provided for with wonderful privacy, an hospital, and a seminary. Between the church of St. Pedro de Maximos and the hospital, are the remains of considerable old buildings, particularly an amphitheatre and aqueduct. This is the seat of an audience, auditor, and judge. It lies 32 miles north of Oporto. Its lat. according to F. Capassi, is 41, 20, N. Long. 8, 40, W.

BRAGANZA, (audience of,) belonging to the province of Tras los Montes, in Portugal. It consists of one city and ten towns; of which the house of Braganza are proprietors, and in the jurisdiction of Miranda. Of the same name is the city, which is situated in a spacious plain upon the little river Fervenga, which divides it from Mount St. Bartholemew. It consists of a city and town; the former of which is surrounded with a wall and towers, having a good castle within; the latter is also fortified, and Fort S. Joao de Deos, standing on the rock Carrascal, covers both, but is of no great strength. The town contains two parishes, with 2700 souls, a house of mercy, an hospital, and four convents. It is likewise the seat of an audience, the auditor of all the places belonging to the house of Braganza, and a judge. Here are several silk-manufactures carried on. It lies 55 miles north-east of Villa-real, and according to F. Capassi's observation, in lat. 41, 50, N. Long. 7, 0, W.

BRAGNAS, a fief or district, belonging to the diocese of Christiania in Norway, together with Hurum, Rogen, Eger, Lier, and Buskerud. Here are several iron-works, as at Egen, Modum, and Lier. Through this district runs the large river Drammen, which falls into the bay of Christiania; and upon it stands the towns of Bragnas and Stromfoe; the former on the north-side of the river, and the latter directly opposite. They both have their own town-bailiwicks and churches; yet together they form but one place for taking of toll, which is one of the largest and most considerable in all Norway, as great numbers of deals, beams, iron, brought

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brought from the neighbouring parts, are exported from hence. Both places are commonly called Drammen. To the priory of Braghas belong 16 churches.

BRAHALLA, a seat belonging to the territory of Jonkioping, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden.

BRAHEHUUS, a seat also in the last-mentioned province of Sweden. It stands on the Wetter lake.

BRAHELINNA, a royal demesne of Savolaxia, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden.

BRAHESTAD, a well-situated maritime-town in the N. part of Uleaborg district, belonging to East Bothnia, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden. It has its name from count Pehr Brahe, one of the king's counsellors, who built it for handicraftsmen, and purchased also the privileges of a township for it. Here is a good haven. It ranks as the 99th town in the general diet of the kingdom.

BRAIDALBIN, a district of Perthshire in Scotland, stretching 32 miles from E. to W. and 13 where broadest from S. to N. is a mountainous country, lying among the Grampian hills, supposed to be the country anciently known by the name of Albanii; whence the Highlanders to this day call themselves Albinich. It is bounded on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale; on the N. and E. by part of Lochaber and part of Athol; and on the S. by Strathern and Montreth. It produces plenty of game and black cattle; is inhabited by Highlanders said to be the most ferocious in all Scotland; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Campbell family, which is possessed of a noble and magnificent seat in this division. Much flax is cultivated here. Some years ago, when premiums were given for the greatest crops, from 70 to 120 hogheads of lintseed were annually sown, each peck yielding two stones of dressed flax, and when the yarn fold highest, 2000l. worth has been fold out of the country. Oats and potatoes are the other crops. Oats yield from four to six fold at the most, oftener less; bear from eight to ten, at an average six. The corn raised seldom suffices the number of inhabitants, so they are often obliged to have recourse to importation. From their potatoes some have distilled a very strong spirit, which has been found cheaper than what is distilled from any grain. Starch is also made from them; and, in some places, bread. Corcur, or the lichen omphaloides, is an article of commerce; great quantities have been scraped from the rocks, and exported for the use of the dyers, at the price of 1s. or 16d. per stone.

A good many sheep are reared here, and much wool is sent out of the country. There are few horses raised in this country: such as feed on the tops of the higher hills are often afflicted with a

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distemper that commonly proves fatal. If a remedy is not applied within 24 hours. It attacks them in the months of July and August, usually after a fall of rain, or before the dew rises in the morning. An universal swelling spreads over the body: the remedy is exercise, chasing, or any method that promotes urine and perspiration. The common people attribute this evil to a certain animal that scatters its poison over the grass; but, more probably, it arises from some noxious vegetable hitherto unobserved. Before the year 1745, lord Braidalbin was obliged to keep a constant guard for the protection of his vassals' cattle, or to retain spies among the thievish clans, having too much spirit to submit to pay an infamous tax, called blackmeal, to the plundering chieftains; as the price of their safety.

BRAILA, or **IBRAELI**, a small town lying in the E. part of Walachia, or on the farther side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It is situated on the Danube, and has a strong castle of seven towers, which the Russian general, M. Ronne, took in 1711; but by the czar's orders he evacuated it directly.

BRAILES, a place in Warwickshire, where a fair is kept on Easter-Tuesday.

BRAILOW, a town in the palatinate of Bracław, belonging to Podolia, a province of Little Poland. It is situated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. of Bracław, in Lat. 43, 50, N. Long. 29, 14, E.

BRAINE, or **BRENNE**, a small town of Soissonois, a subdivision of the two under governments in the Isle of France. It is situated close by the little river Vesle, with the title of a county, annexed to the duchy of Valois. Here is a small abbey.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Low Countries. It is so called in contradistinction to Braine-la-leu, and Wauter-Braine, in Brabant. It belongs to the duke of Aremberg; as does its castle-ward, containing 11 villages. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Mons, in Lat. 50, 46, N. Long. 4, 5, E.

BRAINTREE, in Doomsday-book called Rains, consisting of Rain Magna and Parva, formerly a flourishing market-town of Essex, where the bays-manufacture was carried on with vigour; but since very much reduced. It is parted from Bocking only by a little stream. It lies 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 42 E. of London. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and it has two fairs, on May 8, and October 2. See **BOCKING**.

BRAIDFORD, a small town in New-England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Essex, near a branch which runs into Merimak river, below Mitchell's Falls.

BRAINTREE, or **BRANTREE**, a town in Suffolk county, in Massachusetts-Bay. It stands at the bottom of a shallow bay, and has no harbour, but is well watered with springs: the river Smelt runs through

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through it, and about a quarter of a mile S. runs the river Stony.

BRAKEL, a town of Panderborn, belonging to the Circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated on the river Brug, 20 miles E. of Panderborn, and subject to the bishop of the latter name, in lat. 51, 42, N. Long. 6, 4, E.

BRACLAW. See **BRACLAU**.

BRAMANT, a town in the county of Maurienne, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Arc, 35 miles N. W. of Turin, in lat. 45, 7, N. Long. 6, 45, E.

BRAMBER, or **BRAMBOROUGH** cum Botolph, a mean borough of Suffex, governed by constables, yet sends two members to parliament. One half of the town joins to Steyning; the other, about half a mile off, is called Bramber-street, N. W. of which latter are the ruins of a strong and stately castle. Here is neither market nor fair. It lies 16 miles S. of East Grinstead, and 45 S. of London.

BRAMPOUR, the capital of Candish, a kingdom in the southern division of Indoستان in the East Indies, Asia, and subject to the mogul. It lies in an unhealthy valley near the head of the river Tapti, and is mostly inhabited by Banians. The streets are many but narrow, the houses low and mostly mean. Here is a large castle, where is the mogul's palace, from which he sees the elephants fight in the river. Here also is one caravanserai for his treasure, and another for lodging strangers. The Dutch, who have a factory here, barter pepper for opium. The water of the Tapti being brackish, the inhabitants are supplied from a basin in the market-place. It lies 220 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21, 30, N. Long. 77, 15, E.

BRAMPTON, a market-town of Cumberland, about a mile below the Picts' wall, and 6 N. E. of Carlisle, on the river Itching. Upon the bank of the river, in a rock called Helbeck, is an imperfect inscription, set up by an ensign of the Legion Augusta under Agricola. In the town is an hospital for 6 poor men and as many women, founded by lady Carlisle. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and two fairs are kept here on the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and last Wednesday in August. It lies 287 miles from London.

BRAMTON ABBOTS, a place in Herefordshire, where a fair is held on June 22. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hereford-city, and 134 W. of London.

BRANCA, a small island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the Cape de Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCALEONE, a small place near Cape Spartimento in the Further Calabria, a province of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy.

BRANCHON, a town of Namur in the Austrian Low Countries. It is situated on the Meuse, 2

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miles S. E. of Ramilies, in lat. 52, 32, N. Long. 4, 50, E.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia. It is situated on the Elbe, about 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50, 15, N. Long. 14, 25, E.

BRANDENBOURG, or **BRANDEBURG**, (marquissate and electorate of), properly so called, in Germany, was originally inhabited by the Varini and Naithones, branches of the Suevi or Semnones, or Longobardi, and known under the general name of the Slavi, having Mecklenburgh and Pomerania on the north; Poland, on the east, Silesia, with the Lusitias, the electorate of Saxony, Anhalt, and duchy of Magdebourg, on the south; and part of the same duchy, and that of Lunenburg, on the west. Its greatest length is near 200 miles, and its greatest breadth near 100. Its northern situation makes it very cold for 7 or 8 months in winter. The soil in general is far from being fruitful, a great part consisting of sand; yet there are several fruitful spots in it; and the whole, under the last and present reign, has been greatly improved, and much better peopled. In some parts there is great plenty of potatoes and turnips; in others of buck-wheat, millet, and flax; in others of tobacco, woad, and other herbs for dyeing. All sorts of colour earths, together with alum, salt-petre, amber, iron, stone, and medicinal springs, are found in it. Abundance of cattle, especially sheep, are bred here; and the woods not only supply the inhabitants with fuel, but with timber, charcoal, tar, and wood-ashes, both for domestic uses and for exportation.

The culture of silk also is carried on in this country with great success. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Elbe, the Oder, the Prignitz, the Havel, the Warthe, and the Spree. Some of the rivers and lakes abound in fish, and are united by canals, for the benefit of navigation. They reckon in the whole Mark 120 towns, above 2500 villages, and about 800,000 inhabitants. The states here consist of the nobility and towns, whose assembly-house is in the Spandau-street, at Berlin, and who still enjoy some small remains of their ancient privileges. The hereditary offices of the marquissate are a marshal, chamberlain, cup-bearer, purveyor, sewer, treasurer, and ranger. The king of Prussia, who is also elector of Brandenburg, with his whole court, are Calvinists; but the religion of most of the inhabitants is Lutheranism. The churches of both persuasions are well endowed, and the laity jointly employed by the government. The Roman-catholics are also tolerated here. In short, every inhabitant enjoys full liberty of conscience. A great variety of manufactures, most of which were introduced by the French refugees, are carried on in the marquissate, especially at Berlin and Potsdam; where are also excellent painters, statuary, and engravers. By means of these manufactures,

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fabrics and arts, not only large sums are kept in the country, but also imported from other parts, to which considerable quantities of the manufactures, and natural productions, are exported. For the education of youth, and the advancement of learning, besides Latin schools in several places, and gymnasia, there is an university at Frankfort on the Oder, and an academy of sciences at Berlin.

This marquisate, together with the arch-chamberlain's office, and the electoral dignity, was conferred, in 1415, hereditarily on Frederic V. or VI. burgrave of Nuremberg, in whose family it still remains, with the addition of many other territories and dignities. The present king of Prussia and elector of Brandenburg, Frederic III. is one of the greatest and most powerful princes of Europe, as well as one of the most despotic. He hath greatly enlarged his dominions, by the addition of all the Lower, together with the greatest part of the Upper Silesia, and the county of Glatz. In 1744 he took possession of East Friedland; but in 1754 disposed of his share of the succession of the late king William, prince of Orange, to the present prince and stadtholder. The qualifications and talents of this prince are great, and he hath performed many singular actions; but his ambition would have proved his ruin, had he not been supported in the last war by the troops and treasures of Great Britain. It is hard to say, whether his subjects have been greater gainers by his encouraging and promoting commerce, manufactures, agriculture, population, order, and the regular distribution of justice; or sufferers by the wars in which his ambition hath involved them, and the prodigious standing army he keeps constantly on foot, to maintain his conquests, and extend them, as opportunity offers. Such an army must be a great burden, besides their labour being lost in a great measure to the country. Among the electors he possesses the seventh place. As arch-chamberlain, he carries the sceptre before the emperor at his coronation, and brings him water in a silver basin to wash with. In the college of princes of the empire, he has five voices. His assessor, as elector, is 60 horse and 277 foot, or 1828 florins in lieu of them. To the chamber of Wetzlar, his quota is 811 rix-dollars, 58 kruitzers, each term. As to the orders of the knights of the Black Eagle, and of Merit, it is sufficient here to observe, that the former was instituted by Frederick I. at his coronation, and the other by the present king.

For the government of this country and the administration of justice, there are several supreme colleges and tribunals; particularly for the departments of war, foreign affairs, and the finances, there are distinct boards. Here is a supreme ecclesiastical council and consistory for the Lutherans; a supreme directory of the Calvinist church; a supreme medicinal college; a supreme mine-office;

a college or board of trade, &c. Those of the French nation, settled in this country, are allowed particular courts of their own. The amount of the yearly revenues of the Mark, arising from the domains, protection-money paid by the Jews, tolls, land-tax, mines, forests, duties on stamp-paper, salt, and variety of other imposts and excises, is computed at about 2,500,000 crowns; but the money is said to be much inferior in goodness to that of Saxony and the dominions of Hanover. During the late war it was extremely debased. Some estimate the whole number of the inhabitants of the royal and electoral dominions at 5,000,000, and the revenues at about 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The present king and elector keeps upwards of 100,000 men on foot in time of peace, which are said to cost him more than half of his whole revenue. These troops are under strict discipline, very expert at their exercise, always in readiness to march, and always complete. Each regiment has a particular canton or district allotted it for its quarters and raising recruits. The infantry are clothed in blue, and the horse and dragoons in white; and both are required to hear sermon twice a day when in quarters or garrisons. In time of peace they are allowed, for several months in the year, to hire themselves out, or to follow their business either as burghers or peasants, in the canton where they are quartered; but they are not allowed to marry. A considerable part of these troops are stationed in the Mark, particularly at Berlin and Potsdam. The corps of hussars alone amounts to about 10,000 men. The Mark of Brandenburg is divided, in general, into the electoral and New Marks. The former is again subdivided into the Old Mark, the Pregnitz, the Middle Mark, and the Ucker Mark. The Old Mark, which lies on the west side of the Elbe, between that river and Lunenburg, is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Germany, and capital of the marquisate of that name, situated on the river Havel, in E. Long. 13, 0. N. Lat. 52, 25. It is divided into the old and new town, and was anciently the see of a bishop. The mountain in the neighbourhood, called Marienberg, is planted with vines. Here is a small colony of French Calvinists, with a manufacture of cloth, fustian, and canvas; and a pretty good trade is carried on by the Havel. The fort here looks like a suburb, and contains a riding-school, with the cathedral church. The greatest part also of the members of the chapter which still subsists, and is composed of a Lutheran provost, dean, senior, sub-senior, and three other canons, reside in it. They are distinguished by a cross of gold enamelled with violet, terminating in eight points; and have a considerable estate. Near the town is a large lake.

BRANDENBURG, (Circle of), in the kingdom of Prussia, includes a part of the old Natan-

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gia. It is a province very well inhabited; for agriculture, and the breeding of cattle, flourish extremely here. So that, though the soil be a little stony in some places, it yields better corn than Samland and Little Lithuania do. It has no want of wood, wild game, and fish. Of the 15 capital bailiwics in Natangia, 7 are called German, and 8 Polish. The capital bailiwick of Brandenburg comprehends the districts of Karschau, Kobbelsbude, Uderwangen, and Dolstadt. The 25 churches of this capital bailiwick are under the inspection of the upper court-preacher at Königsberg. Besides this, here are two other capital bailiwics, as Balga, and Prussian Eylau.

BRANDENBURG, a midling borough in the Circle last-mentioned, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, pretty well built, and mostly inhabited by fishermen. It lies on the Frisch-haf, into which the Huntuau falls at this place. The old spacious castle having been demolished by the Prussians in 1520, has been since rebuilt. Here was formerly a considerable commendary, which duke Frederic seized upon, and converted into a capital territory for raising the men, with principal directors over it.

BRANDO, a fief of Capo Corfo, in the district on this side the mountains, belonging to the Island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

BRANDON, a town in Suffolk, not ill built, with a good church belonging to it. It is commodiously situated on the Ouse; and over this river is a bridge, with a ferry belonging to the bishop of Ely, to and from the island of which latter name goods are carried thereby. It has also a harbour. It has lost its weekly market; but has three fairs, on February 14, June 11, and November 11. It lies 10 miles N. of Bury, and 78 of London.

BRANDON-HARBOUR, is situated on the N. side of Long-Island, New-York, 9 miles W. of Smithtown, and the same distance from Hempstead Plain.

BRANE, a river in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Towy near Llanythefry. Another river of the same name in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Uske, by Aberbrâne.

BRANECK, or **BRUNECK**, a considerable fortress in the bishopric of Brixen, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany. It is the property of the prelate, and lies 10 miles N. E. of Brixen city.

BRANSKEY, an island at the entrance of Poole-bay, in Dorsetshire, which divides it into two; and where is an old castle of the same name, for defending this passage, particularly in time of war with France.

BRANSBURTON, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is held on May 14.

BRANSKI, a small place of Podlachia, or palatinate of Biełsk, in Little Poland, where is held a provincial-court.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 25 miles S. of Weissenburg, and subject to

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the house of Austria, in lat. 46, 5, N. Long. 23, 15, E.

BRANSKI, or **BRANSZO**, a small strong town of the duchy of Sewerski in Western Muscovy. It stands on the river Dezna, about 20 leagues from Novogorod Sewerski, and the same distance from Demetriowitz.

BRANT, a river in Anglesea in N. Wales, has its source on the east side of the island, and runs mostly southward, till it falls into the Menue.

BRANTOLME, or **BRANTOME**, a bourg of Upper Perigord in Guyenne Proper, belonging to the government of the former name and Gascony, in France. Here is a Benedictine abbey of the order of St. Maur.

BRANVITSKA, a castle belonging to the Josiki family, in the county of Weissenburg, a district of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary.

BRASCHOW, or **BAKOW**, (which see) a town of Walachia, on this side the Aluta, in European Turkey. It lies near the confines of Moldavia and Transylvania, 50 miles north of Targowist.

BRASIL, a large country of South America, being the easternmost part of that continent, lying between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn. It is about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but measuring along the coast, it is 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours where vessels may lie in safety. It was accidentally discovered to by the Portuguese in 1500. Emanuel king of Portugal, had equipped a squadron of 15 sail, carrying 1200 soldiers and sailors destined for the East Indies, under the conduct of Peter Alvarez Cabral. This admiral, quitting Lisbon on the 9th of March 1500, struck out to sea, to avoid the coast of Guinea, and steered his course southward, that he might the more easily turn the Cape of Good Hope, which projects a good way into the ocean. On the 24th of April, he got sight of the continent of South America, which he judged to be a large island at some distance from the coast of Africa. Coasting along for some time, he ventured to send a boat on shore, and was astonished to observe the inhabitants entirely different from the Africans in features, hair, and complexion. It was found, however impracticable, to seize upon any of the Indians, who retired with great celerity to the mountains on the approach of the Portuguese; yet, as the sailors had discovered a good harbour, the admiral thought proper to come to an anchor, and called the bay Puerto Seguro. Next day he sent another boat on shore, and had the good fortune to lay hold on two of the natives, whom he clothed and treated kindly, and then dismissed, to make a proper report to their countrymen. The stratagem had the desired effect. The Indians, having heard the relation of the prisoners, immediately crowded to the shore,

shore, singing, dancing, and sounding horns of different kinds; which induced Cabral to land, and take solemn possession in the name of his Portuguese majesty.

As soon as the court of Lisbon had ordered a survey to be taken of the harbours, bays, rivers, and coasts of Brasil, and was convinced that the country afforded neither gold nor silver, they held it in such contempt, that they sent thither none but condemned criminals and abandoned women. Two ships were sent every year from Portugal, to carry the refuse of the kingdom to this new world, and to bring home parrots and woods for the dyers and cabinet-makers. Ginger was afterwards added; but soon after prohibited, lest it should interfere with the sale of the same article from India.

In 1548, the Jews, many of whom had taken refuge in Portugal, beginning to be persecuted by the Inquisition, were stripped of their possessions, and banished to Brasil. Here, however, they were not entirely forsaken. Many of them found kind relations and faithful friends; others, who were known to be men of probity and understanding, obtained money in advance from the merchants of different nations with whom they had formerly had transactions. By the assistance of some enterprising men, they were enabled to cultivate sugar-canes, which they first procured from the island of Madeira. Sugar, which till then had been used only in medicine, became an article of luxury. Princes and great men were all eager to procure themselves this new species of indulgence.

The court of Lisbon, notwithstanding its prejudices, began to be sensible, that a colony might be beneficial to the mother country, without producing gold or silver; and this settlement, which had been wholly left to the capricious management of the colonists, was now thought to deserve some kind of attention; and accordingly Thomas de Souza was sent thither in 1549, to regulate and superintend it.

This able governor began by reducing these men who had always lived in a state of anarchy, into proper subordination, and bringing their scattered plantations closer together; after which he applied himself to acquire some information respecting the natives, with whom he knew he must be continually engaged either in traffic or war. This was no easy matter to accomplish. Brasil was full of small nations, some of which inhabited the forests, and others lived in the plains and along the rivers. Some had settled habitations; but the greater number of them led a roving life, and most of them had no intercourse with each other.

In 1629 the Dutch seized upon the captainships of Siara, Seregippe, and the greater part of that of Bahia. Seven of the 15 provinces which composed the colony had already submitted to them, and they

flattered themselves that one or two campaigns would make them masters of the rest of their enemies possessions in that part of America; when they were suddenly checked by the revolution happening on the banishment of Philip IV. and placing the duke of Braganza on the throne. After this, the Portuguese recovering their spirits, soon drove the Dutch out of Brasil, and have continued masters of it ever since; so that at present the Portuguese are sole masters of the country, which is the only tract they hold in America, extending themselves no farther than along the coasts, whilst the inland parts are still inhabited by the natives. It is now stiled a principality, as giving title to the presumptive heir of Portugal. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean and the river of Amazons or Maraynon; on the east by the same Atlantic ocean; on the south by the river De la Plata, and on the west by Paraguay and the country of the Amazons; lying between the equator and lat. 35 S. and between 35 and 60 W.

The first aspect of the country from the sea is rather unfavourable, as it appears high, rough, and unequal; but on a more narrow inspection, nothing can be more delightful, the eminences being covered with woods, and the valleys and savannahs with the most refreshing verdure. In so vast a tract of land it cannot be imagined that the climate will be found at all equal, or the seasons uniform. The northern provinces are subject to heavy rains and variable winds, like other countries under the same parallels. Tornadoes, storms, and the utmost fury of the elements, wreak their vengeance here; while the southerly regions are blessed with all the comforts which a fine fertile soil and temperate climate can afford. In some of the provinces the heat of the climate is thought to prove favourable to the generation of a great variety of poisonous reptiles; some of which, as the liboya, or roebuck-snake, are said to extend to the length of 30 feet, and to be two or three feet in circumference. The rattle-snake, and other reptiles of the same kind, grow likewise to an enormous size; and the serpent, called ibibakoka, is affirmed to be seven yards long, and half a yard in circumference, possessed too of a poison instantaneously fatal to the human race. Here are also scorpions, ant-bears, tigers or madilloes, porcupines, janonveras, and an animal called tapirasson, which is the production of a bull and an afs, having a great resemblance to both. No country on earth affords a greater number of beautiful birds, nor variety of the most exquisite fruits; but the chief commodities are Brasil wood; ebony, dying woods, ambergris, rosin, balsams, indigo, sweet-meats, sugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, crystal, emeralds, jasper, and other precious stones; in all which the Portuguese carry on such an amazing trade, as may justly be reputed the

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the support, and indeed the vital fountain, of the mother-country.

The gold and diamond mines are but a recent discovery: they were first opened in the year 1681; and have since yielded above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. So plentiful are diamonds in this country, that the court of Portugal hath found it necessary to restrain their importation, to prevent too great a diminution of their value. They are neither so hard nor so clear, as those of the East Indies, nor do they sparkle so much, but they are whiter. The Brazilian diamonds are sold 10 per cent. cheaper than the oriental ones, supposing the weights to be equal. The largest diamond in the world was sent from Brasil to the king of Portugal. It weighs 1680 carats, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; and has been valued at 56,787,500*l*. Some skilful lapidaries, however, are of opinion that this supposed diamond is only a topaz; in which case a very great abatement must be made in its value.

The crown-revenue arising from this colony amounts to two millions sterling in gold, if we may credit some late writers, besides the duties and customs on merchandise imported from that quarter. This indeed is more than a fifth of the precious metal produced by the mines; but, every other consequent advantage considered, it probably does not much exceed the truth. The excessive confluence of people to the Brasil colonies, as well from other countries as from Portugal, not only enlarges the imports of gold, but, what is of infinitely more importance to Europe in general, the exportation of the manufactures of this hemisphere; of which the principal are the following. Great Britain sends woollen manufactures; such as fine broad medley cloths, fine Spanish cloths, scarlet and black cloths; ferges, duroys, druggets, sagathies, shalloons, camblets, and Norwich stuffs; black Colchester bays; feys, and perpetuanas, called long ells; hats, stockings, and gloves. Holland, Germany, and France, chiefly export fine hollands, bone-lace, and fine thread: silk manufactures, pepper, lead, block tin, and other articles, are also sent from different countries. Besides the particulars already specified, England likewise trades with Portugal, for the use of the Brasils, in copper and brass, wrought and unwrought pewter, and all kinds of hardware: all which articles have so enlarged the Portuguese trade, that, instead of 12 ships usually employed in the Brasil commerce, there are now never fewer than 100 sail of large vessels constantly going and returning to those colonies.

To all this may be added the vast slave-trade carried on with the coast of Africa for the use of the Brasil colonies; which, we may believe, employs a great number of shipping, from the multitude of slaves that are annually transported. Indeed the

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commerce of Brasil alone is sufficient to raise Portugal to a considerable height of naval power, as it maintains a constant nursery of seamen: yet a certain infatuation in the policy of the country has prevented that effect even amidst all these extraordinary advantages. All the ships in this trade, being under the direction of the government, have their appointed seasons of going and returning, under convoy of a certain number of men of war: nor can a single ship clear out or go, except with the fleet, but by a special licence from the king, which is seldom granted; though it is easily determined, that such restrictions can prove no way beneficial to the general commerce, though possibly the crown-revenue may be better guarded thereby. The fleets sail in the following order, and at the following stated periods: that to Rio de Janeiro sets sail in January; the fleet to Balria, or the bay of All Saints, in February; and the third fleet, to Fernambuco, in the month of March.

The natives are divided into several nations, and these again subdivided into a variety of tribes; the principal of which are the Tupinambos, Tobajaras, Petiguaras, and Tapyas, &c. They are not naturally black, but made so by the heat of the sun and painting; those of the inland go mostly naked, with only a covering of leaves about their middle; but such as live near the sea-coast go dressed like the Europeans, among whom they converse. The obsequious wife commonly accompanies her husband every where, even to the wars, and serves him in the quality of a beast of burthen, with a basket on her back and another on her head, carrying all the paltry household furniture; besides a child tied to her, and another by her side. They generally live in mean villages, or scattered hamlets. Their common food is bread made of maize or the maudic root, with the flesh of such beasts and fowl as they kill, and fish they catch, either boiled or half roasted, but mostly raw. Their usual drink is water, sometimes mixed with black sugar, and at other times with a few leaves of akaju, which makes it heady. But that which they press from the fruit of it is very potent; which liquor they drink to great excess, at the same time smoaking their stout tobacco very plentifully. But they are most fond of brandy, rum, or any such distilled spirits. The inland inhabitants scarcely seem to have any religion; and yet they have a kind of priests. They believe a future state, where they shall excel in all sorts of pleasure, more or less, according to their former prowess in war, or number of enemies they have killed and eaten. But as for such as do nothing like this, they shall be severely punished. The Brazilians are said to be cannibals, rather out of revenge against their enemies, than any love of human flesh. They disfigure themselves by cutting a gash in the under-lip, and hanging a kind of green jasper

per at it to keep it open. The coasts of Brasil are the nearest to those of Cafreria in Africa of any others in America.

They have two roots on which they mostly feed; namely, the acpy and manioc, besides other plants both for eating and phyfic. They keep no religious festivals, and have neither temples nor idols; having only rejoicings after some victory, or in pitching upon such of their prisoners as they think fit to be butchered and eaten: both men and women are decked about their heads, arms, waists, &c. with variety of plumes, and beautiful small feathers, &c. glewed on their bodies: and the festival is usually attended with music in their way, and dancing, at which they do not forget alternate eating and drinking. This diversion lasts two or three days, and sometimes 10 or 15.

The Portuguese have here an archbishop; namely, that of St. Salvador, which is the capital, situated on All-saints-bay, together with some suffragans, but have no university in all this vast tract.

The government among the natives being split into a vast number of kingdoms, nations, and languages, have in each a chief or captain over them. but some live like the wild Arabs of Africa, wandering about without either laws or government. The Portuguese, we are told, exercise such cruelties over their negro-slaves, and are so hated by the natives, that they are in continual danger of being driven out, if not massacred by their united forces; against which combination they are obliged to be more than ordinary watchful.

Brasil hath a great many very considerable rivers, particularly that of the Amazons. See AMAZONS.

The next is Paranyba, springing from a ridge of mountains about the middle of the country, and in its course northwards receiving about 30 others: some of them pretty large, falls into that of the Amazons, near its mouth. Its course, exclusive of its windings, is upwards of 600 miles, and has various nations who live on each side of it, and trade with the Portuguese by means of it. There are others less considerable, that discharge themselves into the same gulph; as the Para, Pacaxes, and Tocantino. Farther east are those of Maracu, Topocoru, Mony, and some smaller ones; all which join their streams at Cuma-bay, where they form the island Sant Lodovigo de Maragnon. All these, and many others still farther east have their course northward, and fall into the Atlantic ocean. On the eastern coast are also a considerable number; as that of St. Francis, whose course is mostly eastward, from long. 46 to 35. This river, about mid-way between its fountain and mouth, buries itself several leagues under ground; and, after emerging, forms some considerable islands, and divides the captainrie

of Fernambuco from that of Seregipe, after which it falls into the Atlantic ocean. Rio-Real, i. e. the Royal-river, runs parallel with that of St. Francis, and divides Seregipe from the captainrie of Todos los Santos, and falls into the same ocean, about 41 leagues north of the bay of the same name. Rio Dolie, or Rio de los Magos, in its course from west to east, receives several other rivers, dividing the captainrie of Porto Seguero, from Santo Spirito. The Rio de Janeiro, running from north to south gives its name to a captainrie, and falls into the same ocean a little to the west of Cabo Frio. The entrance into it is guarded on the east side by fort Santa Cruz, and by that of San Juan on the west and northward, a little higher, by that of San Jago, and the city of St. Sebastian, the capital of that captainrie.

The principality of Brasil is divided into governments or prefectures, which the Portuguese stile captainias. They begin from the west corner, where the river of Amazons discharges itself, and and running along eastward, then southward, and then westward, according to the course of the coast, are as follows: Para, Maranhao, Sjara, Rio Grande, Parahiba or Parayba, Itamarica or Tamarac, Fernambuco or Pernambuco, Seregipe, Bahia de Todos los Santos, Rio de los Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, De San Vincente, Angra, and Del Rey.

Every one of these prefectures is under a peculiar governor, and all are accountable to the viceroy of the country, who commonly resides at St. Salvador. Of these captainries eight belong properly to the king, who maintains the colonies here, and hath the whole revenue; the others belong to Portuguese noblemen, who have formerly obtained grants of them, and peopled and fortified them. These last receive their governors from their respective lords; but they acknowledge the viceroy's sovereignty; and have each their inferior governments, like those belonging to the king.

From the discovery of the diamond-mines abovehinted at, the Spaniards have been induced to attempt possessing themselves of the south part of Brasil; whence continual hostilities arise between their respective colonies at the mouth of Rio de la Plata, the Portuguese being in possession of the N. shore of that river, and the Spaniards of the S.

BRASLAW, one of the subordinate districts belonging to the palatinate of Wilno, in Lithuania Proper, in the great duchy of the former name. Its capital of the same name is a spacious place, and situated on a lake, and is the seat also of a provincial diet. It lies 70 miles north-east of Wilna; in lat. 56, 20, N. long. 26, 5, E.

BRASS-ISLAND, one of the Virgin-islands, situated near the north-west end of St. Thomas, on whom it is dependent.

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BRASSA, or **BRESSA**, one of the Shetland isles, belonging to Scotland, formed by the strait called Brassa's-Sund, lying east of the Mainland of Shetland, and about a mile opposite to Lerwic the capital. It is 5 miles long and 2 broad, with an excellent harbour or road of the same dimensions, and has some arable land, and two churches in it.

BRASSINGTON-MOOR, a plain or heath, beginning a little beyond Wirksworth in Derbyshire. From Brassington to Buxton it is full 12 miles; but not quite so much from Wirksworth. Here is a high mountain.

BRASSO. See **CRONSTADT** in Transylvania.

BRASSY, a small place, with a bailiwick, belonging to the district of Morvant, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois in France.

BRASTEAD, a place in Kent, where a fair is held on May 23.

BRADENBRUNN, or **SZELES-KUT**, in the Hungarian, a fine, well inhabited and walled town, in the county of Oldenburg, or Sopron; a subdivision of the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BRATSBURG, one of the bailiwicks belonging to the diocese of Aggerhuus, or Christiana, in Norway.

BRATSKOI, an Ostrog, or place surrounded with palisades and earthen ramparts, in the Circle of Himsloi, a subdivision belonging to the province of Irkutzkaja, in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia. It lies on the river Angara; and contiguous to it are about 50 dwelling-houses, and 5 wersts from it is the monastery of Spaskoi.

BRAVA, the capital of an aristocratical republic of the same name, in the country of Ajan, and the only one perhaps in Africa. It lies in lat. 1° N. between two arms of the river Quilmanci, near the maritime-coast, where is a pretty good harbour. It is a large walled city, with houses in the Moorish taste, and inhabited by merchants trading in gold, silver, silk stuffs, &c. who pay the Portuguese a small annual tribute of about 200l. sterling. The principal inhabitants are Mahometans. The body of the people choose from among the most ancient families, 12 cheques, who manage all public matters. On the coast is a great deal of ambergris.

BRAVAHUL, or **BRÁVAGHUL**, a river of Caffria in Africa, by part of which the country of the Hottentots is bounded to the N. W.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Witteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblenz.

BRAUGHING, in Hertfordshire, was anciently, next to Verulam, the most considerable place in the county. It lies a little E. of the northern road, and thought to be the *Cæsaromagus* of the Romans, 28 miles from London, according to Antoninus. There are still the ruins of its former grandeur to

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be seen. It lies exactly 16 miles from Duro-litum (Cheshunt), and 12 from Canonium (Littlebury-hill in Essex). The church is a handsome building, and has a ring of 5 good bells. Near the church-yard is an old house, now inhabited by poor families, which was given with all sorts of furniture for celebrating weddings: some of which were in being a few years ago. Here a fair is annually held on Whitfun-Monday, for toys.

BRAULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRAUNAW, a town in the Circle of Bavaria in Germany. It is fortified, and lies on the Inn. It held out against the Swedes in 1632, and was garrisoned by the late emperor Charles VII. but taken by the queen of Hungary's troops in 1743. It is situated 26 miles W. of Passau, in lat. 48, 20, N. Long. 13, 15, E.

BRAUNSBURG, a pretty large and good trading-town of Poland, in Regal Prussia. It stands on the Passarge, which not far from hence falls into the Frischaf. It is divided into the Old and New town, is a populous place, and under the Lubecker law. Its celebrated college was formerly a Franciscan convent, and founded by the learned and famous cardinal Hosius, bishop of Ermland, and therefore called *Hosianum*. Here is also a nunnery. The cathedral has 16 prebends, with the same number of canons. It belongs to the bishop of Ermland. It is a town of Regal Prussia, on the Baltic, about 50 miles S. W. of Königsberg, and subject to Prussia. In 1626 it was taken by the Swedes. Lat. 54, 15, N. Long. 20, 5, E.

BRAUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Solmes, with a handsome palace or castle. E. Long. 8, 32. N. Lat. 50, 22.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd islands on the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wines, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consists of mountains which look like pyramids. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horses, asses, and hogs. There is also plenty of fish on the coast, and the island produces salt-petre. W. Long. 25, 35. N. Lat. 14, 0.

BRAVO, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles distant from Magadoxo. E. Long. 41, 35. N. Lat. 1, 0.

BRAWIK, (Bay of), in East-Gothland, Sweden.

BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAY, a very mountainous track, as the word imports, belonging to Upper Normandy, in France. Its valleys are marshy; and hence it is called also

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The Dirty. The soil is not fit for grain; yet here are good pastures, and great quantities of fruit.

BRAY, (on the Seine), a town of Senonois, belonging to Upper Champagne, in France. It is a peerage-barony; and here is a chapter and priory; 16 miles N. of Sens. Lat. 48, 25, N. Long. 3, 26, E.

BRAY, a place in Berkshire, commonly noted for its vicar, who was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant, in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queens Mary and Elizabeth, for which being taxed, he said he always kept his principle, to live and die vicar of Bray.

BRAY, a port-town on St. George's Channel, belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 53, 12, N. Long. 6, 16, W.

BRAY, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Moul, near Wortely.

BRAYAN, a river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Twy, near Cardigan.

BRAZIL. See **BRASIL**.

BRAZZO, **LABRAZA**, or **BRAC**, an island in Venetian Dalmatia, and Hungarian Illyrium, in the kingdom of the former name: it is so called from a large village in it.

BREBINCE, or **BOURBINCE**, a river of Burgundy, in France, which issues out of Lake Longpendu.

BRECHIN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, situated in E. Long. 2, 18. N. Lat. 56, 40. It consists of one large handsome street, and two smaller; and is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone-bridge of two large arches. At the foot of the town is a long row of houses independent of it, built on ground held in feu from the family of Northesk. It is a royal borough, and, with four others, sends a member to parliament. In respect to trade, it has only a small share of the linen manufacture. It lies at no great distance from the harbour of Montrose: and the tide flows within two miles of the town; to which a canal might be made, which perhaps might create a trade, but would be of certain service in conveying down the corn of the country for exportation.

Brechin was a rich and ancient bishopric founded by David I. about the year 1150. At the Reformation, its revenues, in money and in kind, amounted to 700l. a year; but, after that event, were reduced to 150l. chiefly by the alienation of lands and tythes by Alexander Campell, the first Protestant bishop, to his chieftain the earl of Argyle. The Culdees had a convent here. Their abbot Leod was witness to the grant made by king David to his new abbey of Dumferline. In after times, they gave way to the Mathurines or Red Friars. The ruins of their house, according to Maitland, are still to be seen in the College Wynd. Here

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was likewise an hospital called *Maison de Dieu*, founded in 1256, by William de Brechin, for the repose of the souls of the kings William and Alexander; of John earl of Chester, and of Huntingdon his brother; of Henry his father, and Juliana his mother. Albinus, bishop of Brechin, in the reign of Alexander II. was witness to the grant. By the walls which are yet standing, behind the west end of the chief street, it appears to have been an elegant little building.

The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars; is in length 166 feet, in breadth 61: part is ruinous, and part serves as the parish-church. The west end of one of the aisles is entire: its door is Gothic, and the arch consists of many mouldings; the window of it neat tracery. The steeple is a handsome tower, 120 feet high; the four lower windows in form of long narrow openings; the belfry windows adorned with that species of opening called the quatrefoil: the top battlemented, out of which arises a handsome spire. At a small distance from the aisle stands one of those singular round towers whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries. These towers appear to have been peculiar to North Britain and Ireland: in the last they are frequent; in the former, only two at this time exist. That at Brechin stood originally detached from other buildings. It is at present joined near the bottom by a low additional aisle to the church, which takes in about a sixth of its circumference. From this aisle there is an entrance into it of modern date, approachable by a few steps, for the use of the ringers: two handsome bells are placed in it, which are got at by means of 6 ladders placed on wooden semicircular floors, each resting on the circular abutments within side of the tower. The height from the ground to the roof is 80 feet; the inner diameter, within a few feet of the bottom, is 8 feet; the thickness of the wall at that part, 7 feet 2 inches; so that the whole diameter is 15 feet 2 inches; the circumference very near 48 feet; the inner diameter at top is 7 feet 8 inches; the thickness of the walls, 4 feet 6 inches; the circumference, 38 feet 8 inches: which proportion gives the building an inexpressible elegance: the top is roofed with an octagonal spire 23 feet high, which makes the whole 103. In this spire are four windows placed alternate on the sides, resting on the top of the tower; near the top of the tower are 4 others facing the 4 cardinal points: near the bottom are two arches, one within another, in relief; on the top of the outmost is a crucifixion: between the mouldings of the outmost and inner are two figures; one of the Virgin Mary; the other of St. John, the carpenter, and lamb. On each corner of the bottom of this arch is a figure of certain beasts; one possibly the Caledonian bear; and the other, with a long snout, the boar. The stone-work within the inner arch.

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arch has a small slit or peep-hole, but without the appearance of there having been a door within any modern period; yet there might have been one originally; for the filling up consists of larger stones than the rest of this curious rotund. The whole is built with most elegant masonry, which Mr. Gough observed to be composed of 60 courses. This tower hath often been observed to vibrate with a high wind.

The learned among the antiquaries are greatly divided concerning the use, as well as the founders of these buildings. Some think them Pictish, probably because there is one at Abernethy, the ancient seat of that nation; and others call them Danish, because it was a custom of the Danes to give an alarm in time of danger from high places. But the manner and simplicity of building, in early times, of both these nations, was such as to supersede that notion: besides, there are so many specimens left of their architecture, as tend at once to disprove any conjecture of that kind; the Hebrides, Caithness, and Ross-shire, exhibit reliques of their buildings totally different. They could not be designed as belfries, as they are placed near the steeples of churches, infinitely more commodious for that end; nor places of alarm, as they are often erected in situations unfit for that purpose. The most probable opinion therefore seems to be that of the late Mr. Peter Collinson, viz. that they were *Inclusoria*; et *arcti inclusorii ergastula*, the prisons of narrow inclosures: that they were used for the confinement of penitents; some perhaps constrained, others voluntary, Dunchad o Braoin being said to have retired to such a prison, where he died A. D. 987. The penitents were placed in the upper story; after undergoing their term of probation, they were suffered to descend to the next; after that they took a second step, till at length the time of purification being fulfilled, they were released and received again into the bosom of the church. Mr. Collinson says that they were built in the 10th and 11th centuries. The religious were in those days the best architects, and religious architecture the best of any. Ireland being the land of sanctity, *Patria Sanctorum*, the people of that country might be the original inventors of these towers of mortification. They abound there; and, in all probability, might be brought into Scotland by some of those holy men who dispersed themselves all over Christendom to reform mankind.

The castle of Brechin was built on an eminence, a little south of the town; but no vestige of it is now left. It underwent a long siege in the year 1303; was gallantly defended against the English under Edward III. and, notwithstanding all the efforts of that potent prince, the brave governor, Sir Thomas Maule, ancestor of the present earl of Pan-

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mure, held out this small fortress for 20 days, till he was slain by a stone cast from an engine on the 20th of August, when the place was instantly surrendered.

Brechin is also remarkable for a battle fought near it, in consequence of the rebellion raised in 1452, on account of the murder of the earl of Douglas in Stirling castle. The victory fell to the royalists under the earl of Huntly. The malcontents were headed by the earl of Crawford, who, retiring to his castle of Finhaven, in the frenzy of disgrace declared, that he would willingly pass seven years in hell, to obtain the glory which fell to the share of his antagonist.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, South Wales, an inland county, in the diocese of St. David's, contains 600,000 acres, and 36000 inhabitants, is 39 miles long, and 27 broad, has four market-towns, six hundreds, 61 parishes, and is about 106 miles in circumference. It sends two members to parliament, one whereof is for the county. As to its situation, it is bounded by the county of Radnor on the N. by the counties of Cardigan and Caermarthen on the W. by those of Hereford and Monmouth on the E. and by Glamorganshire on the S. The air of this county is remarkably mild, except only on the hills, which is principally owing to the high mountains that shelter it from the winds on all sides. As to its soil, that on the hills is for the most part barren and stony: there are several springs, however, that issue out of the rocks, which water the vallies in such a manner, as render them very fertile, both in grass and corn. Its principal commodities are cattle, corn, fish, and otters' fur; to these may be added some manufactures of cloth and stockings. Its most considerable rivers are the Uske, the Wye, and the Yrvon. These and all its rivulets, abound with fish of various kinds, but the Wye and the Uske in particular, are noted for fine trout, and the best salmon.

BRECKNOCK, the county town, is 161 miles from London, and 34 from Llanbeder; it is situated in the center of the country, at the confluence of the Hodney and the Uske, over which there is a good stone-bridge. The Romans, as appears from several coins, and other antiquities, had formerly a station in these parts. Its castle and walls were built by one Bernard Newmarch, and was a stately fortress. The town, as to its present state, is well-built, in an oval form, and well walled, with towers for its defence. Its inhabitants who are very numerous, have some small share in the cloathing trade. It contains three parish churches, one whereof is collegiate, and sends one member to parliament. The government of it is vested in two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, two chamberlains, two constables, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers.

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Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday: fairs May 4, July 5, Sept. 10, and Nov. 17.

BREDA, the capital of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies on the river Merk, is a large and beautiful city, with four spacious market-places, and plenty of salt and fresh-water fish, its river falling into the Roover, by which it communicates with the sea.

The great church, now in the hands of the Protestants, has several very fine monuments, and a handsome spire 362 feet high; besides two other churches, the one for the Dutch, and the other for the French Protestants. The Roman Catholics, though more numerous, are allowed only three chapels; but no pastoral functions can be performed by their priests, without leave from the baron of Breda, or his deputy. The Lutherans have also a church here. The town-house is very large. They have an old castle, and also a fine new one, built by king William III.

This city suffered very much during the wars between the States and the Spaniards, who took and retook it alternately; but the former, since 1637, have been in possession of it.

It is a fortified place, and has a Dutch garrison; but the property and civil government of the town and barony belong of right to the Prince of Orange. Here king Charles II. resided, when invited over to England; and from Breda his famous declaration was dated. Between him, Lewis XIV. of France, and the States-General, a peace was concluded here in 1669. It lies 26 miles south-east of Rotterdam, in Lat. 50, 40, N. Long. 4, 40, E.

BREDA, (barony of,) is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland; on the W. by the mayory or manor of Boisdeduc; on the S. by that of Hoogsteden and Ryen; and on the E. by the marquise of Bergen-op-Zoom and Princelund. It was anciently more extensive; but contains now, besides the capital of the same name above-mentioned, only 17 villages or manors. The States-General levy the same duties here as they do in the cities and territories of the republic: though the lord of Breda has very considerable prerogatives; and is possessed of several estates, &c.

BREDE, a place in Suffex, where a fair is held on Easter-Tuesday.

BREDEFOR. See **BRETEVORT**.

BREDENBERG, or **BREITENBERG**, one of the fairest small towns belonging to the king of Denmark, in Stormar, a subdivision of Holstein, in Germany. In the civil wars it made a stout resistance against count Wallenstein, who took it by storm, and put all the garrison to the sword. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Gluckstadt.

BREDSTADT, a county of Sleswic, in Denmark, formerly called Norgosharde, is about eight

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English miles long, and the same in breadth, being full of marsh-lands. It is subject to the bailiff or amman of Flensburg. Here is an æconomy-college, and a court for regulating all accidents by fire. In civil and ecclesiastical matters it is under the consistory of Flensburg.

Of the same name is an old market-borough belonging to it, which is well-built and populous, resembling a little town. To the south-west of this place a large tract of land was drained in 1742 by Count des Mercieres, and called Sophia Magdalenkoeg.

BREEDING, a well-known harbour of Bradberg fief, in the diocese of Christiana, in Norway, and much resorted to.

BREEVORT, or **BREDEVORT**, a town of Zutphen, belonging to Guelderland, one of the United Provinces. It lies on a small river near the bishopric of Munster. It is five miles from Groll, to the south, and fortified, being encompassed besides with marshes, so as to be inaccessible but by one narrow path. Prince Maurice taking it in 1597 by storm, his soldiers found therein a very rich booty; and having lost several men before it, he could hardly refrain his enraged soldiers from committing great cruelties, usual on the like occasions.

BREEWOOD, a pretty market-town of Staffordshire, lying south-west of Stafford. Here an annual fair is kept, on September 19.

BREGANCON, a pretty castle on an island belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Heires, and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name in France.

BREGANZA, a place belonging to Il Vicentino, one of the provinces of the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy; in the neighbourhood of which a sweet wine is produced, that is greatly admired.

BREGENTZ, or **BERGENTS**. Antoninus's Brigantia, a town of Suabia, in Germany, but annexed to Tirol. It lies at the east extremity of the lake of Constance, hence called Lacus Brigantinus; once a famous city, but now much declined. It is six miles south of Lindau, and subject to Austria; in lat. 47, 30, N. Long. 4, 40, E.

It is the capital of a county of the same name, bounded on the N. by the territory of Wangen; on the E. by the bishopric of Augsburg and county of Tirol; on the S. by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort; and on the W. by the Rhine and lake of Constance. It is mountainous, particularly on the east side.

BREHNA, a small town in Thuringia, with a seat and voice in the provincial diets; and was anciently the capital of the county of Brehna.

BREIDE, a narrow pass of Gulbrandsdalen, and diocese of Christiana, in Sweden, famous for the

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defeat of a body of Scots, in 1612, under Saintclair their commander, who wanted to join the Swedes, but were beaten by some peasants, who had hastily assembled themselves here. In this place a monument has been erected with an inscription on it.

BREISACH, or **BRISAC**, (New,) a considerable fortress, built by the French in the county of Harburg, and in the Wirtemberg territories, belonging to the Sundgaw, in the government of Alsace. It stands close by the west shore of the Rhine, and opposite to old Brisac; which latter is in Suabia, 30 miles south of Straßburg, and subject to the house of Austria; in lat. 48, 10, N. Long. 7, 15, E.

New Brisac is a regular octangle, and so exactly constructed in the inside, that from the large market-place one may see its four gates. Lewis XIV. built it after the peace of Ryswic. Just by is fort Mortier, upon a branch of the abovementioned river, with Jacob-Schanze or fort James, not far off.

BREITENBACH, a large market-town, seated on a small river, in a pleasant situation, in Schwarzburg, having two churches and a palace.

BREITENECK, a lordship with a small town, which has a citadel, in the Upper Palatinate,

BREMEN, (duchy of,) in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It borders on the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein to the N. E. on the Weser, which parts it from Westphalia to the S. on the German ocean on the W. and Lunenburg on the S. E. Its dimensions are variously given. The Present State of Germany makes it 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, including Verdun.

Hubner divides it into 12 districts: and others into five; 1. The land of Bremen Proper, which lies some miles round the city of its name; 2. Wursterland, along the coast from the Weser to the mouth of the Elbe: 3. Hadeland, the N. part of the duchy, at the mouth of the Elbe, whose inhabitants are so fond of gay clothes, that it is proverbially said, "There are no peasants in Hadeland;" one part belongs to Hamburgh, and the other to Saxelawenburg: 4. Kedingerland; in which is situated, 5. Altland, a fruitful tract of about 14 miles in length.

Between Bremen and Stade the country is either a barren sand, or morass; but towards the rivers are pleasant fields, meadows, and orchards. The inhabitants were formerly valiant, and are still reckoned as good soldiers as any in Germany. The situation of the country between two such navigable rivers, has given the minds of the people in general a turn to trade.

This country was long subject to its archbishop, till, by the treaty of Westphalia, his diocese being secularized, was converted into a duchy, and given

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to the Swedes, in lieu of other places taken by them during the civil war in Germany, and for restoring its peace. They continued masters of it till 1712, when this country and Verdun were conquered by the king of Denmark; who soon after mortgaged it to the late elector of Hanover, king George I. of Great Britain; who, in the year 1715, had 250,000*l.* granted him by parliament, for enabling him to make a purchase of it.

In 1720 Sweden consented in form to the dismembering of this duchy from her dominions, and confirmed it to the house of Hanover. The common dialect here is a sort of Lower Saxon, neither Low nor High Dutch, but the root of both: yet every one understands the latter. The rivers Tech, Humme, and Hamma, join together, and fall into the Weser; as do the Brept, Luni, Stotel, &c. The Eska, Schwingel, and Oste, empty themselves into the Elbe.

BREMEN, an imperial city in the above duchy of its own name, and its capital, is situated on a plain on both sides of the river Weser, over which it has a bridge. Only a small quarter of the town, in which stands the cathedral, is subject to the elector of Hanover: the rest, with its territories, is free, and under its own laws and magistrates, chosen out of the citizens, who profess Calvinism, which is the established religion; and they have five churches for the citizens of that persuasion. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. The greatest part of the streets are narrow; the shops are well-stored with merchandize; and they have many houses of good appearance. They have a town-house, an exchange, and water-works supplied from the river, an hospital, and a gymnasium.

In the market-place is the figure of a man in armour, called Rowland, or Royland, from the name of a general, by whom, say they, this was made a free city. The figure, however, serves to keep up a sense of freedom; though under the burlesque form of a giant of about 14 feet high.

But nothing is so remarkable in this place as the cathedral, where worship is performed after the Lutheran manner. It is a Gothic building; and under it is a vault, in which are the bodies of several persons, first discovered about 60 years since. These lie in it as one common grave; their skins look black and parched, but their features are distinguishable; they are extremely light, but the cohesion of the parts entire.

Bremen, standing on the Weser, but 12 German miles from the sea, would be as advantageously situated for trading as Hamburgh; but the ships of burthen cannot come within eight miles of the town, as there is often not above four feet water, therefore are obliged to unlade at Brake or Elsfleth. This deficiency is supplied by boats, and does not hinder their

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their building large fly-boats at the town. Notwithstanding the neighbourhood of Hamburg, the trade is here considerable. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who attacked it also again in 1761, but were repulsed. They have fresh fish in plenty in some seasons: and are said to dress leather extremely well. It lies 70 miles N. W. of Zell, in lat. 53, 8, N. Long. 9, 14, E.

BREMERFURD, or **BREME-VERDEN**, a walled town of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a good castle, but its fortifications and town were laid open in 1683; has a palace on the river Oste, which runs into the Elbe. It lies 15 miles S. of Stade, and 27 N. of Bremen. Its principal trade consists in passengers to and from these two last-mentioned towns. It has been twice taken; but restored each time. At this place the duchy-chancery is kept. It lies in lat. 53, 48, N. Long. 8, 35, E.

BREMETOMACÆ, a famous station of Antoninus, in Lancashire; on the site of which stands Overborough. The military way may still be traced from Cocæum or Ribchester to it. Here is a fine park, with gardens.

BREMGARTEN, a borough of the free provinces, a subdivision of Baden, in Swisserland. It belongs to the 8 old cantons, who choose their chief magistrate; but in capital causes it is subject to Zurich. It is encompassed on three sides by the river Rufs, over which is a good wooden bridge. It consists of the Upper and Lower town: has a considerable trade, particularly in paper. It is entirely Catholic, and lies in the road to Lucerne, 12 miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47, 26, N. Long. 8, 22, E.

BREMIS, a village of the Valesians, in alliance with the Swiss cantons. It stands on the confluence of the Rhone and Borni. Here is a church and a monastery hewn out of a rock, but deserted since the 16th century. It lies opposite to Sion.

BREMSNAS, a place in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, where a remarkable glass or goblet of cast crystal, and surrounded with a gold rim, was found in 1672, full of ashes. This urn is preserved in the royal museum at Copenhagen.

BRENBURG. See **BERNBURG**.

BRENDOLA, the seat of a vicariate, in the Vicentino, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. To it belong 11 villages.

BRENNE, a damp and marshy track belonging to the government of Touraine, in France. See **BRANE**.

BRENNER, (Mount), the highest part of the Alps, at the foot of which stands the city of Brixen, in Austria. Though for 9 months covered with snow, it is inhabited to the very top, and produces corn and grass in abundance. The passage of this mountain is very difficult.

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BRENO, the capital of the valley of Camonica, belonging to the Bresciano, a territory of the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It lies near Oglio, where is a podestaria.

BRENT, Devonshire, 6 miles from Ashburton, 198 miles from London; has a market on Saturday. Fairs May 13, and October 10.

BRENT, a river in Middlesex, which runs into the Thames at Brentford.

BRENT, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood-forest, and after receiving a considerable number of smaller streams, falls into the sea, or Bristol Channel, a few miles below Bridgewater.

BRENTE, a river rising in the bishopric of Trent, in Austria, runs S. E. through the Venetian territories in Italy, and falls into the Adriatic, opposite to Venice.

BRENTFORD, a market town with a ford, on the river Brent, in Middlesex, where it falls into the Thames. It is divided into the Old and New; the former to the E. and the latter to the W. where is the market-house and the church. This place being a great thoroughfare to the W. and about 10 miles in the same direction from London, and near the Thames, has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and water carriage. Here are two charity-schools. On the N. side of it is an airy place called the Butts, with several seats in it, where the poll is always taken for knights of the shire. And on the W. side near the Thames, is Sion-house, a seat of the duke of Northumberland. A little to the N. W. of Brentford lies Osterley-house, built by sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange in London, with a fine park. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and its annual fair on July 7.

BRENTFORD, a town in Connecticut, and county of New-Haven; considerable for its iron-works. It is situated on the side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long-Island Sound, 10 miles E. from New-haven. Long. 55, 15. Lat. 41, 15.

BRENT-KNOWLE, a rising ground in the flat country of Somersetshire, midway between Bridgewater and Uxbridge. It commands a very wide prospect all round. The low part between Bridgewater and Bristol suffered greatly by a dreadful inundation of the sea, occasioned by the storm of 1703; at which time a ship was driven several hundred yards beyond the usual high-water mark here, and left on the land.

BRENTWOOD, a village in Connecticut, on the coast opposite Long Island, New England; which was destroyed by the British forces, July 16, 1770.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a large market-town of Essex. It stands on a hill, and is principally

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principally maintained by the number of carriers and passengers continually going this way to London, with droves of cattle, provisions, and manufactures. On Purstow-wood-common, in the neighbourhood, are frequent horse-races. The town lies 18 miles E. of London. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and fairs on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15.

BRESCAR, by Arabic authors Berfac, and Ptolemy's Campi Germani, an ancient Roman city of Sargel, in Africa, full of old monuments and structures. It is walled, and very populous, the inhabitants stout, and mostly employed in the weaving business. The neighbouring territory abounds with corn, flax, linen, and cattle, particularly excellent figs exported into all parts of Barbary.

BRESCIA, or **BRIXIA**, a fortified city of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Garza, which runs through it, and its walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and Navilio on the E. It has a strong castle upon a hill. Besides the cathedral, here are 19 parish-churches, 45 convents and foundations, with a general hospital. Its bishop is under the metropolitan of Milan, and has the titles of duke, marquis, and count; with considerable revenues. The cathedral is a beautiful new structure; to which its famous bishop, cardinal Quirini, contributed very largely, and gave the town a library, two marble busts of whom the magistrates erected in 1750; the one in this church, and the other at the entrance into the library. Among the curious reliques in the former, is an Oriofamma, as it is called, or a sky-blue cross, said to be that which appeared in the air to Constantine the Great. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 50,000, and the gentry here live nobly.

This city drives a considerable traffic, particularly in fire-arms, swords, knives, cutlery, and other iron wares, all in great estimation. They make also fine linen cloths, and deal in many other kinds of merchandize. Not only the men, but the very women, go about the streets and sit in the shops, as in England and France. It lies 30 miles N. of Cremona, in lat. 45, 31, N. Long. 10, 5, E.

BRESCIANO, or **BRESSANO**, (territory of), in Latin Ager Brixianus, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by the Lago di Guarda, on the W. it incloses the Lago d'Isèo (Lacus Sabinus), on the S. the little lake Idro, and has the Bergamasco on the W. Besides the two lakes just-mentioned, it is watered by the river Oglio, which falls into the Lake Isèo. Its other rivers are Mela, Garza, Noviglio, and Chiese; the three first of which unite a little above Brescia, and a little below they divide themselves into several branches. Hence the whole territory, being intersected by so many streams, is

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mostly divided into valleys, as Val Camonica, Trompia, Sabbia, and Salò.

The territory of Brescia is a part of Lombardy, for the most part, indeed, mountainous, yet abounding in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain. It has also iron, copper, silver, gold, allum, and marble of different colours.

BRESCOW, a fort in the diocese of Agde, belonging to Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on a rock in the sea, near the mouth of the river Craut, and the promontory of Agde.

BRESELLO. See **BERSELLO**.

BRESELLO, a town of Modena, situated on the S. shore of the river Po, 25 miles N. W. of Modena, and 20 S. of Mantua. E. long. 11, 0. Lat. 44, 40.

BRESINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Long. 20, 22, E. Lat. 50, 2, N.

BRESLAU, a small duchy of Lower Silesia, in Germany, lying between those of Wolaw, Oliffe, Briegg, Schwednitz, and Lignitz. It is every where level and flat; is an excellent corn country, yielding also good pasture; abounding also with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; but destitute of wood, except in one district or circle; and the roads in general are very bad. It is an immediate principality, that is, one of which both the property and jurisdiction belong to the king, forming a part of one of the three bailiwicks into which all the immediate principalities are divided. This duchy was ceded to the king of Prussia by the Austrians in 1748.

BRESLAU, the chief town of the duchy of that name, and of all Silesia, is situated at the conflux of the Oder and Ohlau, in E. long. 17, 5. N. Lat. 51, 4. Including the suburbs, it is of great extent; having many large regular squares, broad streets, stately public and private edifices; but the fortifications are of no great importance. Here are in particular a great many churches and convents belonging to the Catholics; of the former are several also belonging to the Lutherans, one to the Calvinists, and another to the Greeks. The Jews have likewise two synagogues, the bishop a stately palace, and the Lutherans two gymnasiums. The Polish university is a noble structure, nor is the exchange destitute of magnificence. This city is the seat of all the high colleges; and the third in rank, next to Berlin and Königsberg, in all the Prussian dominions. The magistracy of it is Lutheran, and its trade and manufactures are very considerable. Several of the monasteries and nunneries are very magnificent; and there are also some good public libraries in it, with two armouries, a college of physicians, and a mint. Breslau is very populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish,

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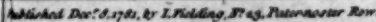
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Polish, and other merchants, having several yearly fairs. The city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king of Prussia took it back again the same year, and gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Lenthén, a village not far from the capital. Lat. 51, 3, N. Long. 17, 13, E.

BRESLAW, a town in Lithuania, Poland, stands near a great lake on the confines of Courland, 80 miles N. E. of Wilna, and 88 S. E. from Riga. It is built of timber, but defended by a castle on a rock; and has a large jurisdiction, which Hartnack (the most learned of the Polish geographers) reckons a part of Wilna.

BRESLE, (La), a town of Lyormois, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated between the mountains, on the river Tardive, and suffered greatly by an inundation in the year 1715.

BRESSE, (La), a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy, on the N. E. by Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by Vernois, and on the W. it has the principality of Dombes and the Soane, which divide it from Maçonnois. It takes its name from a forest called Brexia, and had been long in the hands of the dukes of Savoy, under the title of a county, till, by the treaty of Lyons, in 1601, they ceded it to France, for the marquisate of Saluzzo. It has its particular states, who meet here every three years, in order to deliberate on the affairs of their own district, and afterwards send deputies to the assembly of the states of Burgundy. Its capital is Bourg.

BRESSVIRE, a town of Poitou, in France, according to some authors; but neither Busching nor any modern maps have it. It lies 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46, 50, N. Long. 0, 30, W.

BREST, in Latin Brestia, formerly Gesocribate; a famous sea-port town in the government of Brittany, in France. It is situated at the N. side of a large commodious bay or harbour, opening to the Atlantic ocean, in the most extreme western part of that kingdom. It is a small but strong place, and the streets are narrow. It is defended by a castle upon a rock, which is very steep towards the sea, and on the land-side surrounded with a broad ditch, a tower, and some other works.

The harbour, lying between the town and suburb of Recouvrance, has a narrow entrance, called the Goulet, which is extremely difficult by reason of some rocks covered at high-water, known by the names of Minons, Filets, and Minganti. This port, therefore, is one of the French king's capital ports for his ships, and the best and securest anchorage for the royal navy in all the kingdom, where the greatest number of them, as at Toulon the

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ships of largest burthen, winter and are fitted out. It suffered greatly by a fire in 1776.

At Brest are laid up all sorts of naval stores and provisions, to furnish, they say, 70 men of war; and ships of 80 and 90 guns are built here, which renders this a populous and rich place. In the castle is always kept a strong garrison, which is commanded by staff officers. Here is also an arsenal, an admiralty, and a provincial bailiwick. It has two parish-churches, a seminary, and a convent: here is likewise an academy for the marine.

In 1694 the English attempted to take the town of Brest; but the design unhappily perishing, the avenues to the place were so strongly defended by a numerous train of artillery, and a superior army to that of the invaders, that general Talmash, who commanded the English, was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces obliged to re-embark with loss. It lies about 50 miles N. W. of Belle-Isle, 150 in the same direction from Nantz, and 300 W. of Paris, in lat. 48, 23, N. Long. 4, 36, W.

BRESTE, (the palatinate of), is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploesko, Rava, and Lincici-Wladislaw. It is divided into 4 chatelanies, and Brest is the capital of the whole.

BRESTE, or **BESSICI**, the capital of the palatinate of Bressici, and of Polefia, in Poland, seated on the river Bug, 80 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Long. 24, 0, E. Lat. 41, 35, N.

BRETAGNE. See **BRITTANY**.

BRETCHER, in Polish Grathan; a town and castle of Culmerland, in Polish Prussia. It lies on the Drebnitz, and was built in the year 1254.

BRETEUIL, a town and viscounty of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Iton, and is the seat of a forest-bailiwick, 35 miles S. of Rouen, in lat. 48, 50, N. Long. 1, 5, E.

BRETON, (Cape), an island of North America, situated in the Atlantic ocean, and separated from Acadia or Nova-Scotia by the narrow strait of Canso. This island properly belongs to the division of Acadia or Nova-Scotia. It is about 140 miles long, and upwards of 50 broad. It lies between lat. 45 and 48, N. and between long. 61 and 62, W.

It is a small settlement, full of mountains and lakes, being intersected by a vast many creeks and bays, almost meeting each other on every side. It seems in general, both for the coast and inland, very much to resemble those of the most northern countries, as Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, and Sweden. Though it be covered with snow in winter, and subject to great fogs even in summer, yet the soil

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is sufficiently fruitful in certain parts; it being excessively cold, it hardly produces any corn or grass: it however yields vast quantities of timber in every part for all uses. In the earth are coals; and on its shores is one of the most valuable fisheries in the world. The only town in this island is Louisburg. See LOUISBURG.

The possessors of Cape Breton command the navigation to Canada by the river St. Lawrence. The English took it from the French in 1745, but restored it to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. They again took it in 1759, and are still in possession of it and Louisburg.

BRETON, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Stoure near Hadley.

BRETEN, a town belonging to the Palatinate of the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Wirtemberg, in Germany. It is the capital of its bailiwick, and is the birth-place of the famous divine Melancthon, who composed the Augsborg Confession. It lies ten miles E. of Philippsburg, and 18 S. of Heidelberg. Some place it in Creigow.

BRETTIGAW, a territory or valley of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tyrol, and on the river Lanquet. The fortrels of Castle is the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Netherlands. It lies 24 miles south-east of Zutphen, in lat. 52, 5, N. long. 6, 35, E.

BREUSCH, in Latin Bruscha, a very considerable river of Lower Alsace, in the government of the latter name, now a province belonging to France. It rises in the Wasgau mountains, in the county of Salm, and in the bailiwick of Dachstein divides itself into two branches; one of which receives the river Mosly, and runs above Strasburg into the Ill, through the canal made by Lewis XIV. which is four French leagues in length, 24 feet in breadth, and eight in depth; so that all timber materials for building may be carried upon it: but the other runs through Strasburg, and below this city mingles its waters with the Ill. Into the Breusch fall the rivers Sauvel, Mossig, Hasel, &c.

BREWERSHAVEN, a good harbour at the north extremity of the isle of Chiloe, lying off the coast of Chili, in South America, which the Dutch entered with a squadron and land forces, in the year 1642, with a view of making settlements at Baldivia and other parts of Chili, but they were driven out from hence by the Spaniards, in conjunction with the natives. It lies in Lat. 42, 5, S. Long. 82, 10, W.

BREWOD, in Staffordshire, a pretty country town, on the S. side of Boscobel, 120 miles from London; has a market on Tuesday, and a fair September 19. The parishioners adorn their well here on Holy Thursday like those of Bilbrook, with

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boughs and flowers. Here is a free-school. A dreadful earthquake is said to have happened here the 4th of November, 1678.

BREY, a town belonging to the principality of Liege, in Germany. It lies 11 miles W. of Maesyc, and 16 N. of Maestricht; and is subject to the bishop of Liege. Lat 51, 15, N. Long. 5, 40, E.

BREYDA-FIARDAR-DALER, a district in the western quarter of Iceland, in Norway, so called from the bay Breydashordur. It is the most pleasant, if not the only pleasant part in all this island. Between the mountains, which run parallel, are green and delightful alleys, watered by frequent small streams, and in the bay are several isles.

BREYNANDY, a river in Pembrokeshire which runs into the Clidhy, near Llaneykeyen.

BREZAN, a well-inhabited town of Red Russia, in Little Poland: where is a strong castle. At this place the Poles were encamped in 1698.

BREZOWA, a very populous town in Vihely district, and county of Neutra, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The inhabitants follow husbandry and handicraft trades.

BREZESC, or BREZESTI, oddly spelt by the Poles Brzesc, in Latin Palatinatus Brestiensis, a palatinate of Cujavia, which is a subdivision of Great Poland. It includes Kruszwica and Kowal. It is very fertile in all sorts of grain, of which it exports vast quantities to Dantzic.

Of the same name with the Palatinate is a town surrounded with a wall, rampart, and ditch. It is situated in a marshy country, 16 miles W. of the Weiffel, and 30 S. W. of Thorn. Herein is a castellain, forest, and provincial court.

BREZESKI, or BRZESKI, a territory belonging to Lithuanian Russia, in Lithuania Proper, in Poland.

In it is a middling and fortified town of the same name, or Brzesc; it has a castle upon a rock, on the river Bug, in a marshy situation. Without the town is a royal palace and garden.

The famous Jewish synagogue here is resorted to by those of this nation from all parts of Europe, both on account of studying, and for the sake of preferment. Here is also a Greek bishop and a provincial diet. See POLESIA.

BRIANCON, in Latin Brigantio, the capital of Brianconnois, a subdivision of the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It is a small, but ancient town, and the seat of an election. It has a strong castle on a steep rock, at the foot of which the place lies. Just by the little rivers Dure and Ance unite their waters, and so form the Durance. It is situated 45 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

BRIANCONNOIS, a subdivision of the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies to the E. of Graisivaudan, and W.

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of Piemont, being part of the Alpes Cottiae, and entirely among these mountains.

Through this country goes one of the principal roads out of France into Italy. The inhabitants long maintained their freedom; but at length they submitted to the Dauphins of Viennois, upon very advantageous conditions, and that they should be preserved in the same state in which they had been time out of mind.

All that part of Briançonnois on the east of the Alps, towards Piemont, and in the diocese of Turin and Salucces, was yielded by Lewis XIV. of France, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, to the duke of Savoy, who gave up to the French in exchange, all that belonged to him on the west of the Alps, and in the diocese of Ambrun.

BRIARE, in Latin Brivodurum, a small city of Gatinois-Orleannois, a subdivision of Orleanois Proper, in the government of the former name, in France. It is situated on the Loire, over which is a bridge. Here is only one street. But it is principally noted for the canal that begins at Briare, which unites the Loire with the Seine, by means of the river Loing, the water being brought over hills. It passes at Montargis and Chatillon, and falls into the Loing at Cepoi. The duties paid by the boats on this canal are said to amount at present to 100,000 livres per annum. By means of this canal a communication has been opened between Paris and the sea, and between that capital and the inland provinces situated on the Loire, or where other rivers fall into it. Briare lies 75 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 2, 45, E.

BRICK-HILL, (Little,) a place in Buckinghamshire, where fairs are held on May 1, and October 18.

BRIDGEND, in Glamorganshire, seven miles from Cowbridge, 27 from Cardiff, and 176 from London. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. Market on Saturday, fairs Nov. 17, and Holy Thursday.

BRIDGENORTH, or **BRUGES**, Salop, 135 miles from London; is a very ancient, large, and populous town on the Severn, which flows among the rocks here with a steep fall; and consisting of the Upper and Lower towns, separated by the river, over which it has a stone-bridge, that has a gate and gate-house on it, besides some houses. Its situation is pleasant, as well as commodious for trade; its air healthy, and its prospect delightful. Many of the houses are founded upon a rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it; on the roof of which are gardens made without much cost or art; and pathways made over them, so that one may walk over the tops of several houses, without danger or difficulty. On the S. side of the hill,

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where it is very steep, a castle stood once, since demolished, and part of it converted into one of the finest bowling-greens in the kingdom for its prospect. Upon the brow of this hill there is a walk, which Charles I. said he thought the pleasantest in his dominions. The town consists chiefly of three streets, well paved with pebbles, and well-built; one of which, called Mill-street, because it leads to the town-mills, parallel to the river on the west side, is adorned with stately structures. It is a place of great trade both by land and water, and has many great privileges granted to it by charters. It is governed by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of the 24 aldermen, who are such as have gone through all the offices of the town, by a jury of 14 men; together with 48 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. Its market, which is on Saturday, is well stocked with all sorts of provisions; and its fairs, which are on Thursday before Shrove-Sunday, June 30, August 2, October 29, are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and most other merchandize. The town is also noted for gun-makers, and its stocking manufacture.

Here are two churches, St. Mary Magdalen's and St. Leonard's; which, though the parishes are large, and the town very populous, are but indifferently endowed; here is also a free-school, that maintains 18 scholars at Oxford. A hollow way cut through the rock, in some parts 20 feet deep, leads from the high town to the bridge, besides many vaults and dwellings hewn out of the rock. The town is not only supplied with water by leaden pipes from a spring half a mile off, but the Severn water is thrown up to the top of the castle-hill. Very good mills on the little river Worfe, which falls into the Severn, belong also to the town. It was fortified formerly, but now the ruins of the castle are only visible. In the high church-yard is an hospital for 10 poor widows. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury.

BRIDGE, or St. Michael's Precinct, includes the S. part of the island of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and contains the parishes of St. Michael, St. George, and St. John.

BRIDGE-TOWN, or City, the capital of the island of Barbadoes. It lies on its S. W. part, and in the precinct last-mentioned: it is a fine large place. It was first called St. Michael's, from the church in it dedicated to the archangel, and has its present name from a bridge in its E. part, which is laid over the waters that come from the neighbouring marshes after rain. It is in the innermost part of Carlisle-bay, which can contain 500 ships, being a league and a half broad, and a league long. The neighbouring grounds being low, were usually over-

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overflowed, and a noisome marsh, till the inhabitants drained them. But there is still one E. of the town, occasioned by great floods.

The town lies at the entrance of St. George's valley, that runs several miles into the country. Formerly a river fell into the bay at the bridge, by which sloops could come about a mile up into the country, but is now quite choked up. The houses, which are of brick or stone, are about 1200, being high, and the streets broad. The harbour lies open to the W. but is secure from the N. E. which is the constant trade-wind here, and blows from morning till evening. But during the hurricanes, to which this island is very subject, such ships as happen to be in the bay, are in the utmost danger of being wrecked on the shore, if they cannot get out to sea; and therefore seldom venture to ride out those storms. The bay, formed by Needham and Pelican points, has 20 fathoms water, so clear that one may see the bottom; yet so foul and rocky, that the cables are always buoyed up with casks. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called windward, and the W. part leeward. The wharfs and quays are very convenient. And here are several forts towards the sea. The first of these to the west is James's fort, near Steuart's wharf, mounting 18 guns, where is a fine council-house. The next is Willoughby's, built on a neck of land that runs out into the sea, with 20 guns. Above Needham's and more within the land, is the royal citadel called St. Anne's fort, the strongest in the island. Charles fort on Needham's point lies out in the sea to windward of the bay and town, and built with stone and lime. From this a platform runs towards Ormond's fort, in the leeward part. On the E. side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, and a magazine built of stone, for powder and stores, under a strong guard.

In short, this is not only the safest, but the richest place in all the Carribbees; the store-houses and shops being very well furnished. The church here is large, with a good ring of bells, and a curious clock. Here are large taverns and eating-houses, with a post-house; and packet-boats carry letters to and from this island monthly. The number of militia for the town and precinct is 1200, called the royal regiment of foot-guards. This is the seat of the governor, assembly, and courts.

About a mile from the town to the N. E. is the governor's house, called Pilgrims. From the town to it along the shore runs a line, fortified with a parapet; and at Fontabel, about a mile and a half N. W. of the town, is a battery of 10 guns. From Maxwell fort runs a ridge of hills to Harrison's, the farthest plantation to the W. Under Chace's plantation is a battery of 12 guns, called Randal's fort;

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and great rocks and steep cliffs lie from thence to Mellows-bay, where is another battery with the same number of guns. The town having been burnt was rebuilt with stone and brick. Formerly there was a mole in Carlisle-bay, which ran out from James's fort into the sea; but a hurricane in 1694 ruined it.

Near the church is a convenient building, handsomely endowed for a free-school; also an allowance for 20 poor widows. A college has likewise been erected here, and endowed by Colonel Christopher Codrington, for propagating the Christian religion among the negroes in this and the neighbouring Carribbees, and for teaching surgery and physic. Labat, who was here in 1700, says, that in this town there was no want of gold-smiths, jewellers, watchmakers, and other curious artists; and a splendor and elegance in the houses not to be equalled any where else. It lies in lat. 13, 30, N. long. 58, 10, W. See BARBADOES.

BRIDGEWATER, a small town in the county of Bristol, and colony of New Plymouth, in Massachusetts-bay, New-England, near Town-river, which empties itself into Narraganset-bay, Rhode-Island. It is about 5 miles N. E. from Raynham, and 10 W. from Duxbury.

BRIDGEWATER, in Somersetshire, 143 miles from London; was given, after the conquest to one Walter, a Norman; and in all the old charters, particularly king John's, the first that made it a free borough; it is called Brugge-Walter, or Walter's-Borough. The castle here was built in the reign of king John. Here is a quay called the haven, and a stone-bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of king John. Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth, or as some say Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, who governs it, together with a recorder, two aldermen, who are justices of the peace, and 24 common-council-men. They have also a town-clerk, clerk of the market, water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace, and out of the common-council are annually chosen two bailiffs, who have the same power as sheriffs, and a receiver, who collects the town rents and makes payments.

The revenues, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tithes, the manor of East-Stour in Dorsetshire, &c. are valued at 10,000l. a year. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, but London and Dublin; and the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough, it having been made a distinct county by Henry VIII. It has a spacious town-hall, and a high cross with a cistern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from hence to most of the streets. Its church has a spire, it is said to be one of the lofliest in England; and here is a

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fine meeting-house, with an advanced seat for the mayor and aldermen who happen to be Dissenters, as also a private academy for such of their youth as are intended for preachers. Here is a large free-school belonging to the chamber, and under it are lodgings for the poor of the parish. Here is also a neat almshouse, but it is inhabited by the poor without endowment. Its markets are on Thursday and Saturday; the last granted by Henry VII. and its fairs, which are two days each, are the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, October 2, and December 28. In a field here, called the Friars, where St. Matthew's fair is kept, was a priory, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. was dissolved with the other religious houses. King James again dignified it by a charter, which gave all the parishioners the same privilege as the burgesses.

The town stands where the Parret runs into the Bristol-channel, from whence a spring-tide flows 22 feet at the quay, and comes in with so much rage and roar, that it is called a Boar. Ships of 200 tons may come up to its quay; by which convenience for navigation, they carry on a pretty good coast-trade to Bristol, and all down the Severn, to Wales for coals, to Cornwall for slate, &c. and at least 20 coal-ships are constantly employed. The receipt of the customs here amounts to about 3000l. a year. Its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is brought here in good quantities from Ireland. A great retail trade is carried on here, and its Thursday's market is the most considerable in the county for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep; and for cheese there are few, if any, greater markets in the kingdom, many waggon loads coming in here, on a market-day, for Devonshire; Tuesday and Saturday are great flesh markets, and the shambles the finest in England for their bigness. The best of provisions are so cheap here, that it may justly be called a paradise for epicures.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, the capital of New Jersey in North-America. It lies in the subdivision of West Jersey, upon an island in the middle of Delaware river, and opposite to Philadelphia, in which, though few or no plantations are within 20 miles of it, the courts and assembly of West-Jersey used to be kept. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built: and here is a market-place, supplied with plenty of provisions. It hath a town-house and two good bridges over the river, namely, London-bridge and York-bridge. It carries on a brisk trade through its easy communication with Philadelphia and the ocean, by means of the river Salem, which falls into Delaware-bay. The town is laid out into spacious streets, with commodious quays and wharfs, which can receive ships of 2 or 300 tons. It lies 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 74, 10, W.

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BRIDPORT, Dorsetshire, between two rivers, 6 miles from Lime, 145 from London, from whence it is a thoroughfare to Devonshire, not far from the shore of the Channel. In the time of the Saxons it had a mint; and was created a borough by king Henry III. The corporation under the king are entire lords of all. It had once a good harbour and trade, and manufactured so much hemp in ropes, cables, &c. that, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was ordered that the cordage for the English navy should, for a limited time, be made here, or within 5 miles of it, and no where else; which act was confirmed by almost every parliament for near 60 years after. Yet this trade is sunk to little or nothing, though the soil, between this place and Beaminster, is so fruitful in hemp, that, when a man was hanged, it was proverbially said, he was stabbed with a Bridport dagger; and as for the harbour it has been long barred up by the tides with sand, but after many fruitless attempts to restore it, here is a safe port, where may ride about 40 sail. The situation of the town is low; but the soil, though dirty is good. It was incorporated by Henry VII. and afterwards by queen Elizabeth, and king James I. by whose charter two bailiffs were to be chosen yearly out of 15 capital burgesses; and the corporation was empowered to choose a recorder, and town clerk. The quarter-sessions for the county are held in the town-hall once a year. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs April 5, Holy-Thursday, and October 10. Here was formerly a priory. It is also called Burport, from the river Bur, or Bret, on which it stands. It began to send members to parliament the 23d of Edward I.

BRIE CHAMPENOISE, a subdivision of Upper Champaign, belonging to the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It is a part of the county of Brie (Pagus Brigenfis) which was formerly a large forest, and belonged to the government of the Isle of France.

BRIE FRANCOISE, (La), a subdivision of the second subgovernment in the Isle of France; it lies from Lagny to Melun, between the Seine and Marne. It is very fertile in corn, fruit, &c. To it belongs

BRIE, properly BRAYE, Comté Robert, in Latin Braia Comitatus Roberti, so called from Robert of France, count Dreux. See BRAYE. It is a small town, situated on the river Yerre; which, after several possessors, was annexed to the crown by Francis I. Here is a governor, a royal jurisdiction, castellany, and bailiwick, which is under the provostship and viscounty of Paris. It has a salt-granary, a provincial church, a large market-place, and a convent of Minims. It lies 3 leagues N. of Merun, and 5 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48, 41. Long. 2, 41.

BRIEG, one of the principal duchies of Silesia, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the principality

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capitality of Breslaw and barony of Wartenberg, and on the E. by Poland. The river Brinnitz separates great part of it from the principality of Oppelen. It is also bounded on that side by those of Grotka and Munsterberg; and that of Schweidnitz shuts it in to the W. The river Law, which rises here, runs through it from N. to S. as does the Olaw: and the Neiss enters it near its junction with the Oder. It is likewise watered by the Browitz. Upon the demise of the last of its dukes in 1675, this country devolved to the emperor, as king of Bohemia and duke of Silesia. It contains 9 towns; of which two, namely Reichenstein and Silberberg, are noted for their mines.

BRIEG, the capital of the last mentioned duchy of the same name. E. Long. 17, 35. N. Lat. 50, 40. It might have passed for a handsome place before the last siege; the castle, the college, and the arsenal, being very great ornaments, and most of the houses very well built. But the Prussians, who besieged it in 1741, threw 2172 bombs into it, and 4714 cannon bullets, which reduced a great part of the town to ashes, and quite ruined a wing of the castle. It was obliged to surrender, after sustaining 7 days continual fire. The Prussians, to whom this place was ceded by the peace, have augmented the fortifications, and built a new suburb. The town stands upon the Oder; on the other side of which there are plenty of fallow-deer, and large forests of beech and oak trees. They have a yearly fair, at which they sell above 12,000 horned cattle. Since 1728, they have begun to manufacture fine cloth.

BRIEL, (in French *La Brille*), a neat town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces in the Netherlands. It stands in the island of Voorn, on the left side of the Maese, near its mouth. It is a strong place, with a convenient port, which brings it a pretty good trade, and renders it populous. The streets are large. The great church is a good structure, and its steeple is a land-mark to sailors. On the ramparts are pleasant walks of trees. This was one of the cautionary towns, given to queen Elizabeth for her assisting of the Dutch, and was garrisoned with English troops; but king James I. restored it 30 years after. It lies 5 miles N. of Helvoetsluys, in lat. 51, 50, N. Long. 4, 10, E.

BRIENNE, (St.), or **BRENA**, a small town of Vallage, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It is one of the 7 old counties and peerages in Champagne, at present in the possession of the house of Lomeny. It consists of 2 places; namely, Brienne la Ville, which lies on the Aube; and Brienne le Chateau, about 1000 paces distant from the former. It lies about 5 leagues from Bar sur l'Aube, and 8 from Toinville to the W.

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BRIENNOIS, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It lies to the S. and is a small territory on the Loire; taking its name from Brienne, a place which long since has been demolished.

BRIES, (Die). See **BRIZNO-BANYA**.

BRIESCIA. See **BRESTE**, or **BREZESCI**.

BRIG, or **BRIGGS**, a market-town of Lincolnshire, where a fair is held on August 16. It lies 24 miles N. of Lincoln.

BRIGANTIA, or **BRIGANTIUM**, a town of Vindelicia; now Bregentz, in Tyrol, at the E. end of the lake of Constance. Another Brigantium in the Alpes Cottiae; which last is probably Briançon, a town on the borders of Dauphiny.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a town standing on a bay in the county of Suffex, about 54 miles from London, built nearly in a quadrangular form, with several good streets. Most of the houses are built with flints gathered from the beach, and cemented with common mortar. The church stands on a hill a small distance from the town, in which are 8 bells; and the Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists, have each their places of worship. The market-place is neat and convenient, and the market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; besides there is a market for fish on the beach. Here is a good playhouse, in which, during the season for bathing, plays are performed three times a week. The ruins of a castle, built here in 1539 by king Henry VIII. were to be seen in 1761, under the Clift, and the ruins of the wall reaching 400 feet from the E. to the W. gate, raised by queen Elizabeth, for defending the town, are still visible on the beach. The E. gate has been pulled down within these 12 years to make room to build a battery for the defence of the town. In 1699, 130 houses were destroyed by the sea, which at different times has done great damage, and greatly encroached upon the town. Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, fled to this town, and was conveyed from hence to Fecamp in Normandy by Nicholas Taterfal, in a small vessel, who has an inscription on his tomb in the church-yard, mentioning the transaction. On the Steyne, where the gentry walk, who come here to bathe, is an orchestra, and two libraries; and there are in the town three sets of public rooms for assemblies, &c. In 1770 was completed a building where there are hot and cold baths, supplied with water from the sea. This is looked upon to be the genteelst watering place in the kingdom, and upon the whole the most commodious. Here are fairs held September 4, and on Holy Thursday.

BRIGNOLES, (provincial bailiwick of), a subdivision of Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It consists of a viguerie or district of its own name, that of St. Maximin, and

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and that of Barjols. Belonging to the first of these districts is the town of Brignoles, in Latin, Brinonia, which is a pretty large place, in a fine and fruitful country. It takes its name from an excellent sort of plums, which the ancients called Brinones, and in French have the name of Brignons or Brugnons. Besides its parish-church, here are 5 convents, and an hospital.

BRIGSTOCK, or **BRICKSTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, 3 miles N. W. of Thrapston, with three fairs on May 6, for horses and horned cattle, on September 5, for sheep, brags, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.

BRIHUEGA, or **BRIOCA**, a small town of New Castile, in Spain. It is situated on the river Tajuna. Here is a strong castle; and it trades in wool and woollen-cloth. In this place, in 1710, lieutenant-general earl Stanhope, with a body of 8 squadrons and as many battalions of English, having unwarily separated from the confederate army under count Staremberg, were surrounded by the French and Spaniards; when, after a brave defence with their small arms, and all their ammunition expended, they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. It lies 43 miles N. E. of Madrid, in lat. 41, 0, N. Long. 3, 20, W.

BRIN, or **BRINO**, a town of Moravia, a dependency of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands at the confluence of the Schwartz and Switta, is a pretty large well-built town, but not very populous; has four gates, a cathedral, and several other churches, a college late of Jesuits, several convents, an episcopal palace, provincial house, and other public structures. It held out bravely against the Swedes in 1645. The courts are held, and the states meet here, alternately with Olmutz. It is defended by a strong castle on Spilberg-hill, encompassed with a double ditch and the like wall. Near it is found the unicorn-minerale. In 1742 the Prussians besieged it; but soon quitted it, and all Moravia. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Olmutz, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49, 14, N. Long. 16, 20, E.

BRINDISI, anciently Brundisium, a city possessed by the Salentines. It lies in the territory of Otranto, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and on the entrance to the Adriatic sea on the coast, with a harbour which is choked up; but formerly very good, and described by Cæsar, as the city was considerable. What is left of the port is guarded at its entrance by a fortress upon an island. It is the see of an archbishop, and lies 35 miles N. W. of Otranto city, in lat. 44, 5, N. Long. 18, 45, E.

BRION-ISLE, one of the Magdalen-Isles, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, 5 or 6 leagues W. from the Bird-Islands; and to Cape Rosiers, the entrance of St. Laurence river, it is 39 leagues N. W. by N. It is in long. 60, 40. Lat. 47, 45.

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BRINYE, or **PRUNDEL**, a frontier-fortification belonging to the district of Zengh, in Hungarian Dalmatia. It is situated on a stony hill, in the middle of a plain.

BRIOUDE, in Latin Brivas, a very old town belonging to the chatelet of Vodable, constituting the old dauphiny of Auvergne, and the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Allier, not far from its source, with a stone bridge of one arch over it, which is looked upon as a work of the Romans, of whom it is not unworthy. It is very long, and elevated, resting on two high mountains: and from this bridge the city has its name. This is properly called Vielle Brioude: the other, called Brioude Glise or d'Eglise, from St. Julian the Martyr's church being in it, stands close by the Allier. This is a collegiate-church, the canons of which are counts; and to them belong the lordship over the town: it is also the seat of a seneschalship; and lies 5 leagues above Issoire.

BRIQUERAS, a fortified town in the Piemontese valleys, belonging to the principality of the former name, in Upper Italy. In 1655 the Evangelical inhabitants or Waldenses in its neighbourhood were driven out. It has been taken and retaken, but last of all by Lewis XIV. and is now in the possession of the French. It lies near the little river Peles, on the confines of Dauphiny to the W. and 7 miles S. of Pignerol.

BRISAC. In the siege of 1636, in which the Swedes and French, under the duke of Saxe-Weyma, took this place, the besieged dug the soldiers dead bodies up and ate them. And on both sides 80,000 men were slain, and 1,100,000 crowns were spent in ammunition. See **BREISACH**, Old and New; the former in Suabia, and the latter in Alsace. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633, and by the French again in 1703. Lat. 48, 10. Long. 7, 15.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the E. side of the Rhine, which divides it from Alsace, between the Ortnaw on the W. and the principality of Furstenberg on the E. It belongs to the house of Austria, who are possessed of the greatest and best part of it, including Brisac and Fribourg; but the rest belongs to the family of Baden-Dourlach. The French made themselves masters of the greatest part of it, particularly the city of Brisac; but by the peace of Ryswic, in 1697, restored it, after demolishing the bridge, the W. part of the town, and forts next to Alsace, all but Fort Morther, on the French side of Brisac, which they retained.

BRISSAC, anciently Brochefac, in Latin Brissacum, Braccum-faccum, a town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Aubance. Near this place a very bloody battle was fought in 1067 between Geoffroy the Bearded and his brother Folques Rechin. It contains but one

one parish, and that not above 61 families. Ever since 1611 it has been a duchy-peerdom, in favour of Charles II. de Coffe, known by the name of marshal de Brissac. It lies about 2 or 3 leagues from Angers, and 7 from Saumer.

BRISSELTON, a place in Somersetshire, between Keynsham and Bristol, where are mines of coals, like those at Newcastle upon Tyne, covered with a hard crust called wark, and of the shape of a fern-leaf: it will split like black slate, and is much more brittle.

BRISSON, (St.), an ancient town of France, in Berri, 3 miles from Gien. It is seated on an eminence on the farther side of the river Loire, with a castle taken notice of in history for its strength, and for maintaining a siege against Louis le Grosse. Long. 2, 40, E. Lat. 47, 44, N.

BRISTOL, a city of England, and inferior to none, except London, for wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants. Bristol is a corruption of Brightstow, as it was called by the Saxons. It is thought to have stood anciently altogether on the west or Somersetshire side of the Avon, before the bridge was built; but after that, it came to be partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Gloucestershire, until it was made a county of itself, though even before that, in the parliament rolls, it was always placed in Somersetshire. At present the east side is by much the largest and most populous. It had anciently a castle, built by Robert earl of Gloucester, natural son to Henry I. which was demolished by Cromwell; and the ground is now laid out into streets.

The corporation consists of a mayor; recorder; 12 aldermen, of whom the recorder is one; 2 sheriffs; and 28 common-council men. The recorder is generally a serjeant at law, and sits as judge in capital and all other criminal causes. The mayor, to support his dignity, and defray his extraordinary expence, is entitled to certain fees from ships, which long ago amounted to 500 or 600*l*. Besides the cathedral, which was anciently the church of the Augustine monastery, there are 18 parish-churches. Here are dissenters of all denominations, of whom the Quakers are very respectable both for their wealth and numbers. When Henry VIII. dissolved the monastery, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of a bishop, dean, 6 prebendaries, and other officers. Of the parish-churches, St. Mary Ratcliff is reckoned one of the finest, not only here, but in the whole kingdom. In this church, besides two monuments of the founder, William Cannings, who had been 5 times mayor of this city, one in the habit of a magistrate, and another in that of a priest (for in his latter days he took orders), there is one of Sir William Penn, father to the famous Quaker.

The old bridge over the Avon consisted of four

broad arches, with houses on both sides like those formerly on London-bridge, but this has been lately pulled down, and another erected in its place. No carts or waggons are admitted into Bristol, for fear of damaging the vaults and gutters made under ground for carrying the filth of the city into the river. Queen's-square, in this city, is larger than any in London; except Lincoln's-inn-fields, and has in the center an equestrian statue of king William III. All the gates of the city remain entire, and a part of the walls; the rest were razed in the reign of William Rufus. It is almost as broad as long, about 7 miles in circumference, and contains about 95,000 inhabitants. Of the hospitals, the chief are, 1. That called queen Elizabeth's, in which 100 boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and navigation; 6 of whom, when they go out, have 10*l*. and the rest 8*l*. 8*s*. to bind them apprentices: the master is allowed 450*l*. a year for the maintenance of the boys. 2. Colston's hospital; in which 100 boys are maintained for 7 years, and taught and apprenticed, as in queen Elizabeth's. 3. Another founded by the same gentleman in 1691, for 12 men and 12 women, with an allowance of 3*s*. per week; and 24 sacks of coals in the year. This charity cost the founder 25,000*l*. 4. Another founded partly by Mr. Colston. and partly by the merchants, in which 18 men on account of the merchants, and 12 men and women on account of Mr. Colston, are maintained. 5. An infirmary, which was opened in 1736 for the sick, lame, and distressed poor of the city, which is maintained by subscription, besides 5000*l*. bequeathed to it by John Eldridge, Esq; formerly comptroller of the customs at this port. There are, besides these, a bridewell, several alms-houses, and charity-schools. There is also a guildhall for the sessions and assizes; the mayor's and sheriffs courts; a council-house, where the mayor and aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, to administer justice; a handsome new exchange, with three entrances, about two thirds as large as that in London; and a quay half a mile in length, the most commodious in England for shipping and landing goods, provided with several cranes. In College-green was formerly a stately high cross, with the effigies of several kings round it, which is now erected at Stour-Head, the seat of Mr. Hoare. In Winch-street is a guard-house, with barracks.

As to the trade of this city, it was computed many years ago to be much greater in proportion, especially to America and the West Indies, than that of London. Fifty, sail, some of them ships of considerable burden, have arrived here at one time, or very near one another, from the West Indies. For this trade, and that to Ireland, it is much better-situated than London, besides the great advantages

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tages it possesses of an inland navigation by the Wye and Severn. Their trade extends to the Baltic, Norway, Holland, Hamburgh, Guinea, and the Straits. The largest ships are discharged at Kingroad, 4 miles below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. For building, equipping, and repairing ships, there are docks, yards, rope-walks, and ship-wrights. Here are some considerable woollen manufactures; and no less than 15 glass-houses, for which Kingwood and Mendip furnish the coals. The city companies are 13: 1. The merchant adventurers. 2. The merchant tailors. 3. The mercers. 4. The soap-boilers. 5. The tobacconists. 6. The butchers. 7. The barbers. 8. The tilers. 9. The holliers, who are the sled-men. 10. Shoemakers. 11. Coopers. 12. Bakers. 13. Smiths. For supplying the city with water there are 6 public conduits; and handsome hackney-coaches may be hired at very reasonable rates, but they do not ply in the streets. There are also stage-coaches, which set out every day for Bath, London, and other places.

A mile below the city, close by the river, is the hot well, whose waters are specific for the diabetes, and good in phthirical, scorbutic, and inflammatory disorders. Hither is a great resort in the summer of invalids, as well as other company; for whose accommodation and entertainment there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee-house, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging-houses, both below on a level with a well; and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is situated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending several miles, where the company ride out for exercise. Nothing can be more pure and salutary than the air of these downs, which afford a variety of the most romantic and agreeable prospects, comprehending Kingroad, with the ships at anchor, the mouth of the Severn, and the mountains of Wales. In the rocks above the well are found those six-cornered stones called Bristol-stones; but they are not so plentiful now as in Camden's days, when, he says, whole bushels might have been easily gathered.

In this city is a theatre, where plays are acted almost every night during the recess of the comedians from the metropolis. There are two annual fairs, to which the concourse is so great, that the neighbouring inns have filled 100 beds a-piece with their guests. In the winter season there is an assembly every Thursday for the gayer part of the citizens of both sexes. About half way betwixt Bristol and Bath, at a place called Warmly, a company of Bristol merchants have erected a noble manufacture of pins and other brass utensils, which employs a great number of hands, including above 200 children of both sexes from 7 to 12 or 13 years of age. All the

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different operations of melting, splitting, drawing, hammering, turning, &c. are performed by wheels worked with water, which is raised by two fire-engines of a very curious mechanism. The city of Bristol gives title of earl to the family of Hervey. It is worth observing, that whoever marries a citizen's daughter becomes free of the city.

The exchange, whose foundation was laid in 1740, and opened with great solemnity in 1743, is a handsome building. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Thursday for cattle; and its annual fairs are held on January 25, and July 25, for most sorts of goods. It sends two members to parliament; and lies ten miles W. of Bath, about 30 from Gloucester, and 115 W. of London. Lat. 51, 30. Long. 2, 40.

BRISTOL, (New,) the principal town belonging to Buckingham county, in Pennsylvania, in N. America. It is situated 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the river Delaware, opposite to Burlington or Bridlington, in West New-Jersey, and contains between 70 and 80 houses. It is noted for mills of several sorts; and lies in Lat. 40, 45, N. Long. 75, 10, W.

BRISTOL, (County of,) a subdivision of New Plymouth colony, in New England, North America. It includes Rhode-Island as well as Elizabeth-Island, at the mouth of Mounts-bay, and lies to the S. W. of Plymouth county, another subdivision of this colony.

Of the same name is the largest and most populous, though not the oldest, town of the county, which has a convenient harbour, with Rhode-Island lying at the entrance of it: and next to Boston, has the best trade in New England, and is continually increasing both in that respect and in the number of its inhabitants. Near Bristol is a remarkable hill called Mount-Hope, where Philip, styled king of the Wamponoags, who made war on the English in king Charles II.'s reign, had his residence, as he afterwards met his fate and quietus at the bottom of it, when driven back thither by the English.

BRISTOL, a small town in Maryland, in the county of Charles, in the western division of the colony.

BRITAIN, (Great,) a populous, rich, and fruitful island of Europe, including England and Scotland, since the union of both these parts of it in 1707 under one head, and from that period down, under the same laws, only with a reserve of those previously belonging to Scotland, together with the numerous islands on their coasts, particularly in the latter kingdom. See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, &c.

The old title of Britain was renewed under king James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland; and the addition of Great was put to distinguish it from the

French province of Bretagne, which was formerly called Little Britain. The kingdom of Ireland is subject to it, and is divided from it by St. George's channel. Great Britain, and its islands, lie in the Atlantic ocean, being bounded on the N. by the Northern ocean; on the E. by the German ocean, which divides it from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands; they have the English channel on the S. the narrowest part of which is the Straits of Dover, or Pas de Calais, which divides them from France; and by the Atlantic or Great Western ocean on the W.

Its latitude at the Lizard-point, Cornwall, is 50, N. and at the head-land at Caithness or Dungsby-head in Scotland, 58, 30, so that, according to the geometrical measure of English statute miles, which is 69 miles and 864 feet to a degree, the true length of the island is 587 miles. And the longitude, London being the first meridian, 6, 15, at the Land's-end in Cornwall; and at the South Foreland in Kent 1, 13, in all 7, 30, the parallel there giving 38 miles to a degree of longitude; the true distance therefore is 285 miles. But others say its extent from S. to N. is upwards of 560 miles, and its greatest breadth from W. to E. not much above 250.

The ancients called this island *Insula Magna*, and Cæsar boasted that he had found a new world. Its form is triangular, the Land's-end, Dover-head, and Dungsby-head, in Caithness, shooting out into three promontories, form the three angles. Its boundary, the sea, has several names. On the N. it is called the Northern sea; on the W. the Irish sea; on the S. the Channel; and on the E. the German ocean. The sea thus surrounding it, is not only a security against an enemy, but also against the violent colds the climate would otherwise be exposed to, the continual motion of the sea sending a kindly vapour, which mollifies the natural sharpness of the air; so that in some parts of France and Italy they feel more winter than we do in Great Britain.

That part of Great Britain lying towards the Atlantic ocean is mountainous, as Cornwall, Wales, and many large tracts of Scotland. But the inland parts are mostly a champaign country, abounding in corn and pasture. The most considerable mountains, by some called the English Appennines, is that continued ridge which runs from S. to N. dividing the whole island into E. and W. The smaller islands round it, are some of them single; as the isle of Wight, the isle of Man, and the isle of Anglesey; others are in clusters, as the Cassiterides or Scilly islands, off Cornwall; the Orkades, Shetland islands, and Æbudes, in Scotland. &c. scattered all along the coast. It has on all sides very convenient harbours, and abundance of navigable rivers, which convey the riches of the sea and

of foreign countries into the very heart of the kingdom; the most considerable among these are the Thames, the Severn, and Humber, in England; the Clyde, Forth, Tay, &c. in Scotland; which carry along with them into the sea, vast numbers of lesser streams.

The inhabitants of the several parts are of a different original. Those of Cornwall and Wales are in a great measure the posterity of the ancient Britons, who, upon the invasion, first of the Picts, and then of the Saxons, retired to those mountainous out-skirts, which they have ever since retained.

The Scots are not without a mixture of the Picts, particularly the Lowlands, or champaign part of that country, which they possessed before the former had totally subdued them. But the Highlands, particularly the western, our historians are very positive, were peopled from Ireland; and the Irish or Erse, a dialect indeed of the former language, puts it, according to them, beyond all dispute. Yet they and the Welch are the most unmixed part of Great Britain; though, as is commonly the case, the natives of both countries are fond of running up their original too high, so as to render it fabulous.

The English nation is a mixture; the principal ingredients of which seem to be of Romans, Danes, Angles, and Saxons; besides innumerable accessions from other foreign nations making to it every day, as trade, liberty of conscience, and other advantages, invite adventurers over.

Upon the whole, the English, Scots, Welch, and Irish, as the subjects of one and the same prince, have mutual intermarriages, and other amicable intercourse with one another, and seem now to have a laudable emulation in all parts of the globe, which of them shall serve their king and country with most honour, intrepidity, and valour, against their invading neighbours.

Besides the islands already mentioned, Great Britain possesses, 1. in Europe, those of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney or Aurigny, not a great way from the coast of Normandy in France; the fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, with Minorca; (which articles see.) 2. In Africa, several forts and settlements in Guinea Proper, and St. Helena; and other settlements on the Sanago. 3. In Asia, several places on the Coromandel coast; Bombay and Dabul on the coast of Cuncan; and Marlborough fort on the island of Sumatra, &c. 4. But in America, the whole of the country, from Hudson's-bay to the mouth of the Mississippi in the gulph of Mexico, and several of the West-India islands.

The ancient religion of Britain was that of the Druids, the Gauls coming hither, as Cæsar tells us, to learn their rites and ceremonies. This made way, by its belief of one God and the immortality of

the soul; for Christianity, which was planted here by Eleuthanus and Meduanus, whom pope Eleutherius sent hither at the request of king Lucius. At the Saxon invasion, the Christian religion was driven with the Britons to Cornwall, the shelter of that people; and nothing but Paganism prevailed, with the sword of the conquerors, till pope Gregory sent over Austin the monk, who laid such a foundation, that his successors propagated it through the whole nation; and here were religious houses and churches in great numbers. Thus it continued till the Danes burnt and plundered wherever they came.

Upon an accommodation with these Pagan barbarians, it revived and spread mightily; so that England for number of religious houses, was as considerable as any part of Europe, till Henry VIII. quitting his subjection to the see of Rome, dissolved them, reformed the corruptions which had crept in among us, and still remaining himself a Roman Catholic, became the occasion of establishing the Protestant religion in the succeeding infant reign of king Edward VI. and the ever glorious one of his sister, queen Elizabeth.

The first language of this nation was the British; which, with the people, was driven out by the Saxons, and succeeded by theirs.

The Danish invasions brought some little admixture with them; but the Norman conqueror so far established his own language, that before the end of the reign of king Henry II. the Saxon was quite new moulded. And even now, though the English, in itself a very copious and masculine language, has had its old stock enlarged by many auxiliary terms, particularly in the arts and sciences, a thing much wanted, from the Latin and Greek; yet some of our writers, especially since the Revolution, have wantonly debased it by the dimsey adulteration of French terms, in contempt of our own more substantial words; so that a plain English reader is often at a loss to understand some writers without help of a French vocabulary. The British, now Welch, and the old Gaulish language, are so near a kin as plainly to indicate the same original in all the people.

Julius Cæsar, from his short stay in Britain, may be looked upon to have rather discovered than subjected this island. He was succeeded by Claudius, who by his own conduct, and that of Aulus Plautius, made way into the more inward parts of the country.

After these, Vespasian, Publius Ostorius, and Paulinus Suetonius, proved very troublesome to the inhabitants, who in return omitted no opportunity of surprising the Roman legions, and more than once broke out into open rebellion against their new governors. But it was Agricola, who, under Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, gave the finishing

stroke to the conquest of Britain; not by severities, such as his predecessors had used, but by courtesy and good nature; though during eight years he continually engaged one party or other among the inhabitants; for observing them to be a stubborn intrepid people, inured to all kinds of hardships, and extremely tenacious of their liberty and independency; instead of threatenings, Agricola had recourse to artful insinuations; and, introducing among them the Roman customs and modes of living, he gradually lessened their aversion to their conquerors.

After the Romans, the Saxons came over into Britain, upon the following occasion: In the reign of the emperor Valentinian the Younger, the necessities of the empire, from the inundations of the northern nations into Italy, obliged the Romans not only to recal their own forces out of Britain, but also to drain it by their frequent levies of its natives. The Scots and Picts took this opportunity to plunder the frontiers, and make inroads into the territories of the Britons, who, being quite dispirited, flew for refuge to the Romans; but they were too much engaged nearer home to relieve them. Upon this the Britons sent the same request to the Saxons, whose courage they were convinced of by their frequent piracies on their coasts, even while the Romans continued in Britain. The Saxons accordingly came over, repelled the enemy; and having the isle of Thanet assigned them as a reward for their services, were mightily pleased with their new quarters. In short, they laid hold on all occasions for quarrelling with the Britons, pretending they had not stood to their terms, so that at length they banished the old natives, and made themselves masters of the greatest part of their country.

About the year 800, the Danes, by main force, settled themselves among the Saxons, though they had not so fair a pretext for coming over as these had, and used the Saxons in much the same manner as they had done the Britons before. They robbed and plundered till the Saxons were forced to a composition, and assigned them lands in several parts of the country; but, not content with this, they made frequent incursions into the neighbouring territories. Hence arose that tax called Dane-gelt, which was a sort of bribe to them from over-running the whole country. But neither would this do; for such was their insolence, that the English entered into a plot, and in one night, so the historians say, put them all to the sword. Sueno, king of Denmark, to revenge this injury, invaded England with a powerful army, and possessed himself of the crown, which four kings of that race enjoyed, and then it returned to the Saxons.

Scarcely had this happened, but the Saxons fell into a worse condition: for upon the demise of Edward the Confessor, without issue, the title to

the crown was contested by two powerful parties, neither of which had any right to it; Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, being alive. One of these was Harold, son of earl Godwin, who, taking advantage of Edward's minority, possessed himself of the throne; the other was William duke of Normandy, who, by virtue of the Confessor's promise, between whom there was a very close intimacy, for some years, and also of Harold's obligation to see it discharged, he landed with a powerful army, in support of his claim, conquered the English in a set battle, in which Harold was slain, and immediately took possession of the government.

With regard to the administration among the ancient Britons, we are told by Cæsar, that in time of peace the Druids had the conducting of all civil affairs: and in that of war, they chose one of remarkable courage to lead them out to the field. The Romans governed Britain by pro-prætors, and other subordinate officers; and they had legions ready at hand for their defence, upon any emergency. But the Saxons, as they gained ground, settled distinct kingdoms, which, upon their entire conquest of the country, amounted to 7; and this is what is commonly called the Saxon Heptarchy. This country was anciently called Albion. For the ancient divisions, as well as the present, &c. we refer the reader to the article ENGLAND.

NEW-BRITAIN, a large country of North America, called also Terra Labrador, has Hudson's bay and strait on the north and west; Canada and the river St. Lawrence, on the south; and the Atlantic ocean on the east. It is subject to Great Britain, but yields only skins and furs. The following is the best description of this country that hath yet appeared. It was drawn up by the commander of the Otter sloop, and communicated to the Royal Society by the honourable Daines Barrington in 1774.

"There is no part of the British dominions so little known as the immense country of Labradore. So few have visited the northern parts of this vast country, that almost from the straits of Belleisle until you come to the entrance of Hudson's bay, for more than 10 degrees of latitude, no chart which can give any tolerable idea of the coast hath been hitherto formed. The barrenness of the country explains why it has been so seldom frequented. Here avarice has but little to feed on.

Perhaps, without an immoderate share of vanity, I may venture to presume, that as far as I have been, which is to the latitude of 59, 10, the draught which I have been able to form is by much the best of any that has hitherto been made. Others have gone before me blest with abilities superior to mine, and to whom I hope to be thought equal only in assiduity. But I had advantages of which they were destitute: with a small vessel, and having an

Indian with me, who knew every rock and shoal upon the coast, I was enabled to be accurate in my observations; and these are the reasons why I deem my own sketch preferable to all others. As this country is one of the most barren in the whole world, so its sea-coast is the most remarkable. Bordered by innumerable islands, and many of them being a considerable distance from the main land, a ship of burden would sail a great way along the coast without being able to form any notion of its true situation. Hence it is that all charts of it have been so extremely erroneous; and hence arose those opinions that some of the inlets extended a vast distance into the country, if not quite into the sea of Hudson's bay.

Davis's inlet, which has been so much talked of, is not 20 leagues from the entrance of it to its extremity. The navigation here is extremely hazardous. Towards the land, the sea is covered with large bodies and broken pieces of ice; and the farther you go northward, the greater is the quantity you meet with. Some of those masses, which the seamen call islands of ice, are of a prodigious magnitude; and they are generally supposed to swim two thirds under water. You will frequently see them more than 100 feet above the surface; and to ships in a storm, or in thick weather, nothing can be more terrible. Those prodigious pieces of ice come from the north, and are supposed to be formed by the freezing of cataracts upon the lands about East Greenland and the pole. As soon as the severity of the winter begins to abate, their immense weight breaks them from the shore, and they are driven to the southward. To the miserable inhabitants of Labradore their appearance upon the coast serves as a token of the approach of summer.

This vast track of land is extremely barren, and altogether incapable of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven and covered with large stones, some of which are of amazing dimensions. There are few springs; yet throughout the country there are prodigious chains of lakes or ponds, which are produced by the rains and the melting of the snow. These ponds abound in trout, but they are very small.

There is no such thing as level land. It is a country formed of frightful mountains and unfruitful valleys. The mountains are almost devoid of every sort of herbage. A blighted shrub and a little moss is sometimes to be seen upon them, but in general the bare rock is all you behold. The vallies are full of crooked low trees, such as the different pines, spruce, birch, and a species of cedar. Up some of the deep bays, and not far from the water, it is said, however, there are a few sticks of no considerable size. In a word, the whole country is nothing more than a prodigious heap of barren rocks. The climate is extremely rigorous. There is but little

little appearance of summer before the middle of July; and in September the approach of winter is very evident. It has been remarked, that the winters within these few years have been less severe than they have been known heretofore. The cause of such an alteration it would be difficult to discover. All along the coast there are many rivers that empty themselves into the sea, yet there are but few of any consideration; and you must not imagine that the largest are any thing like what is generally understood by a river. Custom has taught us to give them this appellation; but the greatest part of them are nothing more than broad brooks or rivulets. As they are only drains from the ponds, in dry weather they are every where fordable; for, running upon a solid rock, they become broad without a bed of any depth below the surface of the banks. The superficial appearance of this country is extremely unfavourable. What may be hidden in its bowels, we cannot pretend to suggest: probably it may produce some copper; the rocks in many places are impregnated with an ore of that resemblance. Something of a horny substance which is extremely transparent, and which will scale out into a multitude of small sheets, is often found amidst the stones; there are both black and white of this sort, but the black is the most rare. It has been tried in fire, but seems to be no ways affected by heat.

The species of wood here are not very various: excepting a few shrubs which have as yet received no name from the Europeans, the principal produce of the country is the different sorts of spruce and pine. Of these, even in the more southern parts, there is not abundance; as you advance northwards they gradually diminish; and by the time you arrive at the 60th degree of latitude, the eye is not delighted with any sort of herbage. Here the wretched residents build their miserable habitations with the bones of whales. If ever they cheer their aching limbs with a fire, they gather a few sticks from the sea shore, which have probably been washed from Norway or Lapland. Here a vast quantity of snow remains upon the land throughout the year.

Although the winter here is so excessively rigid, in summer the heat is sometimes disagreeable; and in that season the weather is very moderate, and remarkably serene. It is but seldom foggy, speaking comparatively, between this and Newfoundland; nor are you so frequently liable to those destructive gales of wind which visit many other parts of the globe. It is in general high land, and sometimes you meet with mountains of an astonishing height; you are also frequently presented with prospects that are really awful, and extremely romantic. The inhabitants of New Britain, are called

Esquimaux, who differ but little from the other Americans.

BRITANY, in French Bretagne, in Latin Britannia Minor, formerly Armorica, i. e. upon the sea; and Letavia, Lyddaw, of the same import; one of the governments into which France is divided. This province is a peninsula surrounded on all sides with the sea, except the isthmus towards the E. where it borders on Normandy on the N. E. Maine and Anjou on the E. and Poitou on the S. W. Its greatest length from W. to E. that is from Vitrey to Conquet, is computed at 60 French leagues; and greatest breadth, from Nantes to St. Malo, that is, from S. to N. at 45; though in many places it is also very narrow, from the many gulphs on its coasts; and lies between lat. 47 and 49 degrees nearly. It has its name, says Busching, according to the common opinion, from the old Britons (Britones or Britti) who, about the 5th century, were driven out of the island of Britain by the Angles and Saxons; whereupon they crossed the sea into Gaul, and, after some migrations, settled in the country of the Curiosolitæ and Osismi, who were descendants from the Armorici, and also took possession of almost the whole territory of the Vanni, whose country acquired its name from them. This denomination however was first mentioned by Gregory of Tours. Thus far Busching: but, according to the common opinion, the reverse is more probable, that the Britons who peopled this island of Britain, originally came from that part of Gaul now called Bretagne: and the assistance which they gave to the inhabitants of Gaul their progenitors, against Julius Cæsar, was one of the inducements to that invader, next to his unbounded ambition, for coming over into this island, after he had subdued Gaul, to vanquish their allies. Besides, it is unquestionable, that the peopling of the earth must have been primarily from the continent, and that gradually from E. to W. But to return: Francis I. king of France, having married Claudia, one of the heiresses of Bretagne, annexed this country, at the desire of the states, to the crown, in 1532; whose successor, Henry II. abolished the title of duke of Bretagne.

This province has fine harbours, but hardly any navigable rivers, except the Loire, which ends its course here, and the Vilaine (Vicinoma). The land is partly level, and partly mountainous. In Upper Britany are most mountains, a whole chain of which, called Mount Arré, extends itself throughout. The air is every where pretty temperate, but thick and moist towards the sea-coast. The soil does not produce much grain or wine, and for that reason their pasture-grounds are so much the better; consequently they have a considerable trade in butter. It yields vast quantities of hemp and flax,

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flax, from which linen and sail-cloth are made and fold.

In the diocese of Quimper is a lead mine at Carnot, though this mineral is not near so good as the English. In some parts of the diocese of Nantes are pit-coals; but these are also much inferior in goodness to those of England. On the coasts they catch vast numbers of pilchards and other fish. Here are many and large forests full of game.

In the diocese of Nantois they make salt. A considerable trade is carried on here in horses; and the inhabitants are good sailors. In Upper Bretagne they speak French; but in Lower Bretagne a particular language is spoken, which is thought to be the old Celtic, and analogous to the Welch, of which the latter is a dialect: and it is said that French and English Britons can understand each other. This country has its own parliament, which sits at Rennes, and is governed by its own laws. It has also particular states. These consist of the clergy, the nobility, burghers, and peasants; and are called together every two years by the king. The governor is at the same time governor of Brittany; under him are two general-lieutenants; one of which has the direction of eight dioceses, and the other only of the county and bishopric of Nantes. Besides these, are three deputy-governors; namely, the first for Rennes, Dol, St. Malo, and Vannes; the second for St. Brieux, Treguier, S. Paul de Leon, and Quimper; and the third for Nantois. In the assembling of the states, and laying on the taxes, the country is divided according to the nine dioceses, into Upper and Lower Brittany. To Upper Brittany belong five dioceses; namely, Rennes, Nantes, Dol, St. Malo, and St. Brieux. In Lower Brittany are four bishoprics; namely, Treguier, Vannes, to which belongs Belle-isle, Quimper or Cornouaille, and S. Paul de Leon, in which is the town of Brest. Rennes is the capital of all Brittany.

BRITISH CHANNEL, or the CHANNEL, that branch of the Atlantic ocean which divides France from England, from Dover to the Scilly islands on the north side; and from Calais to Ushant on the south; and joins the German ocean between Dover and Calais. In order to give a clear idea of the breadth of the Channel in different places, we have inserted the following TABLE.

The Courses and Distances in the Channel along the English Coast, from the Downs to Scilly Islands.

NAMES OF PLACES.	By COMPASS, 1777.	Dist. in Leag.
From the South Foreland to Dunge Ness	W. by S. southerly	7 or 8
—the Gunman	S. S. E.	3½
Dover Castle to the Rapiers	S. nearly	4
Dunge Ness to Beachy Head	W. by N. southerly	10

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NAMES OF PLACES.	By COMPASS, 1777.	Dist. in Leag.
Beachy Head to the Sea Owers	W. N. W. nearly.	13
—the Horse of Wilingdon	S. by E.	8
—Dunnose	W. by N. northerly	19
The Owers to Dunnose	W. by N. northerly	7½
Dunnose to St. Catherine's Point	W. southerly	2½
—St. Aldan's Head	About W. by N.	12
—the Bill of Portland	W. N. W. or W. by N.	16
St. Catherine's Point to the Needles	N. W. northerly	4
—Peveral Point	W. N. W. northerly	8
—St. Alban's Head	W. by N. northerly	10
The Needles to Durlstone Head	W.	5
—St. Alban's Head	W. southerly	7½
—the Bill of Portland	W. ½ N.	11 or 12
Durlstone Head to the Bill of Portland	W. by N.	1
Portland Bill to the Berry Head	W. by N. ¼ N.	13
—the Start Point	W. northerly	16 or 17
The Berry Head to the Start	S. W. or S. W. by W.	4
The Start, (or rather Praul Point) to the Bolt Head	W. N. W. nearly	2½
—the Mew Stone	N. W. by N.	6½
—the Eddystone	W. N. W.	7
—Anthony's Head, or Falmouth	W. N. W. nearly	19
—the Lizard	W. ½ N.	21
From the Bolt Head to the Eddystone	W. by N. ¼ N.	6
—Ram Head	N. W. ½ W.	6
—Dodman	W. N. W.	14
—Falmouth	W. N. W. or W. by N.	18
The Eddystone to Ram Head	S. W. ¼ S.	2½
—Dodman	W. N. W. ¼ N.	3
—the Hand Deepes	N. N. W. ¼ N.	4½
—the Lizard	W. southerly	15
Ram Head to the Dodman	About W. by N.	9
—the Lizard	W. ½ S.	16
—Hand Deepes	W. by S.	13½
—St. Anthony's Head	W. ½ S.	13
The Dodman to St. Anthony's Head	W. S. W. ¼ W.	4
—the Lizard	S. S. W.	8
The Lizard to the Praul, or Start Point	E. ½ S.	21
—the Ram Head	E. by S. ½ E.	16
—the Wolf Rock	E.	8
—the Land's End	N. W. by W.	6
—Scilly Islands	N. N. westerly	16
The Land's End to the Wolf	Near S. W. by W.	3½
—Cape Cornwall	N. N. W.	1
—the Seven Stones	W. N. W. northerly.	7
—Scilly Islands	N. W. by W.	7½

COURSES



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COURSES and DISTANCES without the SCILLY ISLANDS, to MILFORD HAVEN.

NAMES of PLACES.	By COMPASS, 1777.	Dist. in Leag.
From Cape Cornwall to Hartland Point	About E. N. E.	26
—Lundy	N. N. E. or N. E. by E.	27
—Milford Haven	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	32
—The Smalls	N. N. E. northerly	31
—Tuskar	N. by E. nearly	42
—Kinsale (Old Head)	N. W. by N. N. W. W. by N. nearly	45
—Cape Clear		56
—The Seven Stones		7
—Scilly Islands (St. Martin's Head)	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	9
Hartland Point to Lundy	N. by E.	31
Scilly Islands to Lundy	About E. N. E.	35
—Milford Haven	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	37
—The Smalls	N. E. by N.	35
—Tuskar	N. E. by N.	45
—Waterford (Hook Tower)	N. by E.	42
—Corke (Poor Head)		42
—Kinsale (Old Head)		42
—Cape Clear	N. W. by N. nearly	50
—To the Seven Stones	N. W. by N.	50
Lundy Island to Milford Haven	About E. N. E.	3
	N. W. by N.	13

THWART COURSES and DISTANCES between the ENGLISH and FRENCH COASTS.

From Dover to Calais	S. E.	7
—Boulogne	S. E. by S.	9
—Dieppe	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	24
—Havre, (Cape La Heve)	S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	36
Dungeness to the Caskets	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	50
Beachy Head to Dieppe	S. by E.	22
—Havre, (Cape La Heve)	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	26
—Cherbourg	W. S. W.	34
—The Caskets	W. by S. nearly	40
St. Helen's to Havre, (Cape La Heve)	S. by E.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunnoe to Calais	E. by S.	41
—Cherbourg	S. W. by S.	20
—The Caskets	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	22
—Ushant	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	64
Portland Bill, (the Pitch) to Cape Barfleur	S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	23
—the Caskets	S. by W.	14
—Ushant	S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	50
—Havre, (Cape La Heve)	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	40
The Start to Ushant	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	38
—The Caskets	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	21
—Cape Barfleur	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	33
—Havre	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	59

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NAMES of PLACES.	By COMPASS, 1777.	Dist. in Leag.
The Lizard to the Caskets	S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	39
—Guernsey	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	36
—St. Malo, (Sezembre)	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	50
—Ushant	S. by W.	29
Scilly (the Light House) to the Caskets	S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	56
—Ushant	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	35

COURSES and DISTANCES in the CHANNEL, along the FRENCH COAST, from CALAIS to USHANT.

From Calais to Dunkirk	E. by S. nearly	7
—Cape Grisnez	W. by S.	4
Cape Grisnez to Boulogne	S. S. W.	2
Boulogne to Dieppe	S. W.	17
Dieppe to Cape d'Antiber	W.	12
Cape d'Antiber to Cape La Heve	S. W.	4
—Cape Barfleur	W. N. W.	18
Cape La Heve to Cape Barfleur	N. W. by W.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape Barfleur to La Hogue	S. S. W.	3
—The Granville Rock	E. N. E.	2
—Dieppe	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	31
—Cape La Hogue	N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape La Hogue to Alderney	W. N. W.	3
Alderney to the Caskets	W. N. W.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Guernsey	W. S. W.	5
The Caskets to Guernsey	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	5
—Roche Blanche	W. by S.	30
Guernsey to Jersey	S. by E.	6
—Rockdover	S. W.	7
Jersey to Cape Carteret	E. N. E.	4
—The Minquiers	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Granville	S. S. E.	10
—St. Malo	S. S. W.	11
St. Malo to Cape Frehel	N. W.	4
Cape Frehel to Brehat (without)	N. W.	2
Brehat to Rockdover	N. N. E.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Isle de Bas	Westerly.	15
Isle de Bas to Roche Blanche	About N. N. E.	5
—To Ushant	W. by N.	15

BRITTONORO. See BERTINORO.

BRIVE, (La Gaillarde,) so called from its agreeableness, properly Brive sur le Coureze, from its having a bridge over a river of the latter name, which here receives the Vezere. It is a town of Lower Limosin, a subdivision of the government of Limosin in France. Here is the seat of an election, a provincial court, and bailiwick: it has a collegiate church and college, in a fine taste, and its frontispiece curiously ornamented with sculpture. It

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It lies in a little valley, surrounded with hills, all planted with vines and chefnut-trees; and contains about 4000 souls. All the necessaries, nay, and comforts of life, are to be met with in this city; where are pretty walks; a causeway along the river, and a little island in it planted with trees; also ramparts, and the adjacent hills and fields very delightful; so that this is the only good town in the province. It lies five miles from Tulle to the south west, and seven from Sarlat to the east.

BRIVIESCA, a large borough of Old Castile, in Spain. Here is a Jacobine convent, with a college.

BRIXELLUM, a town of Gallia Cispadana, remarkable for being the place where Otho killed himself, after the battle of Bedriacum, now Bersello.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Tirolese, a subdivision of the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is about 45 miles long, and 30 broad. It is bounded by Tirol on the N. and W. by Salzburg and part of Carinthia on the E. and by part of Trent and the Venetian territories on the S. From its bishop, who is a prince of the empire, lies an appeal to the court of Tirol's court, which title is in the house of Austria. This country, though lying among the Alps, is very fruitful, particularly in good wine. But all of it does not belong to the bishop; nor is he entirely independent. He possesses indeed both the spiritual and temporal jurisdictions here, but his diocese is not above eight leagues in extent. His revenue, equal to that of Trent, amounts to between 30 and 35,000 crowns, arising principally from the city of Brixen, of which he is lord; from Bruneck, Ebrenburg, the lordship of Veldes in Carniola, and the isle of Notre Dame. The religion in this diocese is the Roman Catholic, and staunch zealots they are in their superstition; though some of the peasants are said to be Lutherans. The chapter consists of eighteen canons, one half of which are nobles, and the other doctors or licentiates.

BRIXEN, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric, in Latin Brixinum or Brixia, is situated on the Eysach, at its junction with the Reintz, and at the foot of Mount Brenner; so called, when, for the clearing of its wood, the country people burnt it. It is in a fine country, abounding with vineyards, which yield choice of red-wine, and is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan of Salzburg. Here are spacious squares, a handsome palace for the bishop, a cathedral, and two other churches contiguous to each other, with two convents. It is a populous place, has a post-stage from the Venetian territories, and is the more frequented, on account of the mineral wells in its neighbourhood. The houses are well-built, with porticos; and their best shops are in vaults from one side of the street to the other. It is the station of some merchants

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between German and Italy. It is more rugged on the Trent side than towards Inspruck, and is the highest part of the Alps on this road; and, though covered with snow for nine months, it is inhabited up to the very top, and produces abundance of corn and grass. The passage of this mountain is very difficult, and some times impracticable; which is the more inconvenient for travellers, as the inns are bad on both sides; yet the bread here is very delicate.

The country between this city and Bollsano is extremely populous, and even the steepest mountains are cultivated. The road to Stertalingen is pretty good, between a chain of mountains coasting along the Eysach. The people here in general are more civilized than in the rest of Tirol. At this city sat the council of German and Italian bishops in 1080, who deposed Pope Gregory VII. It has its own magistrates, the principal of which are two burgomasters; and lies 50 miles N. E. of Trent. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 1. 45. E.

BRIXHAM, a fishing-town of Devonshire, about three miles west of Dartmouth, remarkable for a reciprocating spring, called Lay-well, near the foot of a large ridge of hills, from which flows a considerable quantity of water. When it ebbs and flows regularly, the flux and reflux happens eleven times in an hour; and farther, in an interval of seven hours, it has been observed to do so 77 times. See Philosophical Transactions, No. 204.

BRIXWORTH, a place in Northamptonshire, where a fair is held on Whitfun-Monday.

BRIZEN, or **BRIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles north-east of Wirtemberg, Long. 13. 14. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BRIZNO-BANYA, **BRIES**, or **BRENZO**, a royal free-town in the Upper District belonging to the county of Altschl, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies on the river Gran, and has suffered much by frequent fires, by which it has been greatly reduced. The inhabitants are employed in breeding of sheep.

BROADALBIN. See **BRADALBIN**.

BROADCLIST, a place in Devonshire, where is a fair on May 3.

BROADHEMBERURY, a place in Devonshire, where a fair is kept on Nov. 30.

BROADWATER, a place in Sussex, where fairs are held June 22, and October 29.

BROADWATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea below St. Bride's.

BROCHTY-CRAIG, a place in the shire of Angus, in Scotland. It is a rock which lies in the mouth of the Tay near Dundee, and is noted for a fine salmon-fishery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended many months together by an English garrison.

BROCKLEY.

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BROCKLEY-HILL, a mount near Stanmore, in Hertfordshire, from which is a noble prospect across Middlesex and the river Thames, into Surrey.

BROD. See **BRAD**.

BROD, or **BRÖDT**, a strong place of Hungary, in the county of Possega, seated on the river Save in Slavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles south-east of Possega. Long. 19, 25, E. Lat. 45, 15, N.

BRODICH, or **BRODY**, a famous castle in the isle of Arran, belonging to the shire of Bute, in the S. of Scotland.

Of the same name is another castle and handsome seat, in the Highland language called Caistell Vraigh, in the N. of Scotland, in Murrayland, about 16 miles from Inverness, and four from Forreths.

Of the same name is also a town belonging to the Palatinate of Beltz, in Red Russia, in Little Poland.

BRODERA, or **BROUDRA**, a large town of Cambaya, a kingdom of Mogul, in the East-Indies, in Asia. It stands on the E. side of the gulph of Cambaya; and lies under the tropic of Cancer, in a country producing cotton, wheat, barley, rice, &c. and so abounding with gum-lac, that Sindikera, a village near the town, yields annually 25,000 pounds weight. Its tower is in a large sandy plain, on the little river Wasset; is well fortified in the old taste with pretty good walls, and towers also. It is inhabited by many Banians and callico-weavers, who drive a considerable trade to all parts of the province. Its governor has 200 villages under his jurisdiction, 65 of which are assigned for the pay of the mogul's garrison here. It is said to have 10 stately palaces, with fine gardens and tombs in it. Brodera lies 50 miles S. E. of Cambaya town, and 55 of Amandabat.

BROD-NEMEKI, or **TEUTSCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlaw, seated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 18 miles S. by E. of Czazlaw. Long. 15, 45, E. Lat. 49, 32, N.

BRODRA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the great mogul, near the gulph of Cambray, 8 miles south of Amanadab. Long. 72, 30, E. Lat. 22, 10, N.

BRODSTEER, a good harbour in the isle of Thanet, in Kent.

BRODZEIC, or **BRODZICOW**, a town belonging to the palatinate of Minsk, in Lithuanian Russia, and great duchy of the former name, in Poland. It stands on the river Berezina, which runs S. E. through the territory of Rohaczow, and falls into the Neiper. It is defended by a strong castle, with a garrison: and lies 40 miles S. of Borislow, and 75 S. E. of Minsk.

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BROEL, a pretty town belonging to the electorate of Cologne, in Germany. It lies 10 miles E. of Cologne, and in the mid-way between it and Bonne. It has a castle, which is a hunting-seat of the elector.

BROMBERG, in Polish Bedgotzi, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the river Bro, which quite surrounds the castle lying without the place. It is particularly famous for a treaty of peace concluded at this place in 1657, between the King of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg. Here is a provincial court.

BROMFIELD, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is held on Nov. 3.

BROMHALL, a place in Norfolk, where fairs are held, on Monday after Ascension, and the 30th of November.

BROMLEY, a market-town of Kent, on the river Ravensbourne. Here is a palace of the bishop of Rochester, and an hospital for 20 clergymen's widows, with 20l. per annum for each, and 50l. for a chaplain, founded by Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and fairs are held here, on February 3, and July 25. It lies ten miles S. E. of London.

BROMLEY, formerly Abbot's-Bromley, and since Bromley-Pagets, a pretty market-town of Staffordshire, and on the skirts of Derbyshire. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and fairs on Thursday before Midlent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24. It lies seven miles from Tutbury, 10 E. of Stafford, and 128 from London.

BROMLEY, a village on the confines of Middlesex, near Essex, it has handsome seats in it belonging to merchants and other citizens of London. Here formerly was a monastery; and the present church seems to have been part of that which belonged to it.

BROMSEBRO, a place belonging to the territory of Calmar, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. It lies on the confines of Bleking; and its name indicates, that here formerly stood a large bridge over the stream, which falls into the open sea. It is separated from a little island which lies in the middle of that water, and has two boundary stones. Meetings were held here in 1541 and 1572, for settling the arms of the three crowns: and here a peace was likewise concluded between Sweden and Denmark in the year 1641.

BROMSGROVE, a borough of Worcestershire, governed by a bailiff, and once sent members to parliament. It lies on the river Salwarp, near its source. It contains at least 400 houses, and is about six furlongs long. It drives a pretty brisk clothing-trade, and is the center of four great roads; one of which leads to Coventry and Leicester,

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another to Warwick, and so to London; a third to Worcester; and the fourth to Shrewsbury. It has a charity-school for 12 boys, who are put out apprentices. The weekly market is on Tuesday; and fairs on June 24, and October 1. It lies 10 miles north-east of Worcester; and 118 west of London.

BROMYARD, a place in Hartfordshire, where fairs are held, Thursday before March 25, May 3, Whitfun-Monday, Thursday before June 25, St. James's day, and Thursday before October 29.

BRON, or **BRONNO**, a town of Pavia, in the Milanese, belonging to Upper Italy. It lies on the south side of the Po, and 12 miles south of the city of Pavia; in lat 44, 50 N. Long. 10, 5, E.

BROOK, so the river Were is called, near its rise, in Wiltshire.

BROOKLAND, a place in Kent, where a fair is held on August 1.

BROOKLYN, a small town on Long Island, where the Provincials threw up works to oppose the king's troops, when they proceeded against New-York, but were defeated August 27, 1776.

BRORA, a village at the mouth of a river, and upon an island, both of the same name, in the shire of Sutherland, and north of Scotland. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal and salt-pans, which would afford great quantities for exportation, besides home-consumption. But neither have yet been carried into execution, though nature seems to furnish both these advantages; an experiment of the former articles having been actually made.

BROS, or **SZASZ-VAROS**, a royal free town of the district lying before the Wood, as it is called, in the royal territory of the Saxons, a subdivision of Transylvania, in Hungary. It is situated on the river Maros, and is the principal place in the district of the same name; the soil round it being fruitful, the inhabitants employ themselves in husbandry. It has been received by the Saxons among the German towns, and was Socinian, like Claufenburg. By an inscription on one of its gates, it seems to have been a Roman colony; and is situated 16 miles S. W of Weissenburg.

BROSELY, a place in Shropshire, noted for a well which exhales a sulphureous vapour, and when contracted to a small semi-circular vent, by means of an iron cover, and fired by a candle, burns like spirits of wine; a steak broiled in its flame will receive no tang from the sulphur; the water of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as the fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

BROTHERTON, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire, where Margaret, wife to king Edward I. when a hunting, was forced to put in, and delivered of a son, called Thomas of Brother-

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ton, afterwards earl of Norfolk, and earl-marshal of England. To this village great quantities of limestone are brought from Tadcaster, in the burning of which many hands are employed, and this manufacture is dispersed into the southern parts, which turns to a very good account.

BRAU, one of the five baronies of Le Perche Gouet, a subdivision of Lower Orleanois, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. It lies on the small river Douzain, above Dangeau, between Chateaudun and Nogent-le-Rotrou, five leagues and a half to the S. E. of the latter. It is noted for its markets.

BROUAGE, a small strong town belonging to the territory of Brouageais; which last, though a part of Saintonge, is now in the government of Aunis, in France. It lies on the sea-coast, has fine salt-marshes, with a harbour once very good, but now choked up. It lies between the mouth of the Garonne and that of the Charente; and produces great quantities of good salt from the bay, called bay-salt; and here generally is a garrison of between 5 and 600 men. It is very regularly built, consisting of five or six streets, which all terminate in the great square. It lies 18 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45, 58, N. Long. 1, 5, W.

BROUAGEAIS, a district in which lies the last mentioned town of Brouage.

BROUG, or **BROUCK**, in the canton of Bearn, in Swisserland, 8 miles N. E. of Araw, has its name from the fine stone broug, or bridge, over the river Aar. It is a pretty large well built town, but stands on uneven ground, sloping down to the river. The government is the same as at Araw and Zoffinguen. The chief buildings are the town-house, adorned on the outside with paintings of great personages, the college, where is a fine library, and a fine granary.

BROUGH, or **BURGH**, under Stanemore, i. e. a borough under a stony mountain, or the moor of the latter name near it, in Westmoreland. It stands on a rivulet, not a great way from the river Eden. It is divided into the Upper or Church-brough, where the church stands, with a castle and small fort called Cæsar's tower; the latter being in ruins, where was a Roman station. Near the bridge a spaw-well has been discovered. The other part is called Lower Brough, from its situation, and Market Brough, from its market, which is pretty considerable, and is held on Thursday. Here a fair is held, on Thursday before Whitfun-day. It is a post-town, and lies in the road to Carlisle, two miles from Kirby-steven, and four from Appleby. Among the many fells, stony wastes, or craggy rocks, on the one side, all along to the last-mentioned town, is Hell-beck-fell, a quarter of a mile above this place: and to the north-

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north-westward about a mile is a famous fair held in the fields, on September 30, which is called Brough-hill, where farmers and middling people of this county supply themselves with little wild horses chiefly from Scotland, which they call Galloways; not so much from the shire of that name, as now from the Highlands: for they have no breed of their own; and they serve them as drudges for fetching coals, &c.

BROUGHTON, Lincolnshire, on the river Ank, near Glandford-bridge, and the Roman causeway, which leads from London to Lincoln by the Humber. On the east of Broughton wood is a spring of water that petrifies moss; and not far off are the ruins of the stately priory of Thornholm.

BROUGHTON, a place in Hampshire, where a fair is kept on the first Monday in July.

Also another place of the same name, in Lancashire, where a fair is held on August 1.

BROURS-HAVEN, a port-town of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen in Zealand, seated on the north side of the island, in a bay of the sea, in E. long. 3. 35. N. lat. 51, 50.

BROWALLA-HEIDE, a waste or kind of heath belonging to Cronoberg territory, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. It lies about two miles from Wexio, and is famous for a defeat given to the Danes upon it, in ancient times, by the brave heroine Blenda heading the Smaland women, in the absence of their husbands, who were elsewhere engaged in fighting their enemies. For which reason the females in these parts formerly obtained particular privileges, with suitable warlike ornaments; and even at present they have an equal share of inheritances with the males.

BROVONIACUM, the name which the Romans gave to Carlisle.

BROWER-STRAIT, a passage at about 12 or fifteen leagues E. of another small one between Strait Le Maire, and the eastern part of Terra del Fuego. It lies in Terra Magellanica, South America. It is now commonly used by such ships as sail from the Magellanic coasts into the South sea, and reckoned much safer and more easy than venturing through Le Maire or Magellan strait.

BROWERS-HAVEN, a harbour of the isle of Schonen, belonging to Zealand, in the United Provinces, so called from the great quantities of beer brought hither from Delft and other places, and distributed through this province. It lies on the N. side of the island, about six miles N. of Zurickzee. It was formerly a considerable place, but now much declined, and subsists principally by fishing, and husbandry. See **BROURS-HAVEN**.

BROXBERG, **BROCKBERG**, or **BROEKEN**, the *Bructerus* of the Latins, a mountain of Brun-

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wick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is reckoned the highest in all this country. See **BLANKENBERG**.

BROXBURG, a pleasant village of Hartfordshire, near Hoddesdon. It lies high, on the New-river, and not far from London, with pleasant meadows down to the river Lee.

BRUARTH ARTHUR, or **BRUACH ARTHUR**; i. e. a middling, steep, and high hill, vulgarly so called, or Arthur's hill or mount. It lies near Kyle-maen Llwyd, and not far from Caermarthen, in South Wales. On it is a circle of prodigious large stones, very much like Stone-henge in Wiltshire, or rather like Rollrich-stones, in Oxfordshire.

BRUCK, or **PRUCK**, on the river Mur, in Latin Bruga ad Murum, or Muripons, i. e. the bridge on the said river. It is a pretty well built town of Upper Stiria, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany; and is only noted for the meeting of the states of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola here, by order of the Emperor. It has two monasteries; the one of Franciscans, and the other of Capuchins. It lies 64 miles S. W. of Vienna; in lat. 47, 50, N. Long. 16, 50, E.

BRUCK, or **BRUGG**, so called from its fine stone-bridge over the river Aar, a large well built town belonging to the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. It stands uneven and sloping to the river. Here is a college, public library, and fine granary. On St. James's day is an annual procession of the scholars, regents, ministers, and magistrates of this town, to a fine plain without the town, where the students run races in their waistcoats for prizes. This is said to be a custom of very ancient establishment. The place is governed by an avoyer; and lies 8 miles E. of Aaraw.

BRUCK, or **PRUCH**, a town of Austria in Germany. It is situated on the river Leyta, 24 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48, 18. N. Long. 16, 51, E.

BRUCKE-TRAJAN, in Walachia, a part of European Turkey. See **TRAJAN'S BRIDGE**.

BRUCKSAL, a large, open, but sorry town, belonging to the bishopric of Spire, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It stands on the river Saltza, with a castle, the bishop's usual residence. Here was Prince Eugene's head-quarters during the siege of Philipsburg by the French in 1734, from which it lies eight miles to the S. E. and 12 N. E. of Dourlach. Lat. 49, 25, N. Long. 8, 36, E.

BRUCOE, inhabited by a people of the Munding race, but strict followers of Mahomet, a town, with a factory of English, on the S. side of the river Gambia, and empire of Jemarrow, in Negroland, Africa. About half a mile below it is a ledge

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ledge of rocks, dry at low water, which reaches from the northern shore five-sixths of the way over the river, and leaves so narrow a channel, that it is dangerous for large vessels to pass it: for which reason our sloops take the opportunity of slack-water to go through this place, which is called Pholey's pass. About nine miles below it, near the town of Dabocunda, are several rocks reaching from the S. side two-thirds across the river: and about three miles farther up is another ledge, dry at low-water, but with a deep channel on the N. side.

BRUGES, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the territory of Bruges, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a plain, 8 miles from the sea; and has a great number of canals, made for the benefit of trade, one of which leads to Ghent, another to Ostend, another to Sluys, to Newport, to Furnes, to Ypres, and to Dunkirk, which you may reach in a day in the summer time. All the waters about Bruges are without any current: but they may be changed in half an hour's time, by opening the sluices, and letting the water run into the sea. There are several bridges about the city, and that which was built in 1739 of free-stone, is very stately.

Bruges was in a very flourishing condition upwards of 200 years ago, and every nation had a consul herein for the maintenance of their rights and privileges; but since the enlargement of Amsterdam and Antwerp, the trade is diminished, and its inhabitants are not numerous enough for so large a place. However, there are many rich merchants, and a chamber for trade. There are several fine churches; in the first rank of which is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasure deserve notice. The finest square in the city is the great market, in which stand the halls, with public galleries, and a large court in the middle, and on one of its sides a high steeple supported only with four pillars. It is full of bells, with the most harmonious chimes in all the country. On the side of the great square there is a structure which serves for a public magazine to lay cloth in. It is built on a canal, and supported by pillars in such a manner, that small vessels can pass under it, to cross the city from the canal of Ostend to that of Ghent.

The square where the Wednesday's market is kept is very fine; for it contains several walks between two rows of trees, and a new guard-house in the middle. The Burg is a large square, in which is the town-house, built in the Gothic manner, and adorned with a variety of figures of the ancient counts and countesses of Flanders. In the same square are several other public buildings. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary is very fine, with a high steeple, which serves as a sea-mark for

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the ships that come to Ostend; on the inside are two tombs of copper, gilt, of an extraordinary magnificence. Besides the cathedral and two collegiate churches, there are five parish churches, 24 chapels, and 12 convents for men and women. There are a great many alms-houses and hospitals, one of which is called the school of Bogards, where there are about 180 boys, some of which are brought up to learning, others to trades, according to their genius. The habit is cloth, and half of them wear blue and half red, with a black bonnet. There is also a school for poor girls, to the number of 120, clothed with red or blue. In short, there is no place in the Low Countries where they take more care of widows and orphans.

It is remarkable that the knights of the Golden Fleece were instituted in this city in 1430, when the marriage of Philip the Good was celebrated with Elizabeth princess of Portugal. The parts about the city, which belong to it, are called Franc of Bruges, and contain 37 villages, and enjoy perfect liberty, according to the tenor of their freedom. The fortifications of Bruges are but trifling, inasmuch that in time of war they always yield to the strongest party. It is 8 miles E. of Ostend, 24 N. E. of Ghent, and 46 W. of Antwerp. E. long. 3, 5. Lat. 51, 11.

BRUGGE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 4 miles from the city of that name. It is so called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Long. 14, 13, E. Lat. 52, 20, N.

BRUGNETTO, a city of Rivera di Levante, or eastern part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, in Upper Italy. It is the see of a bishop, who is the suffragan to the metropolitan of Genoa. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 9, 5, E.

BRULLOIS, a small territory and viscounty of Lower Armagnac, a subdivision of the county of the latter name, belonging to Gascony, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony in France.

BRUMATH, a bailiwick belonging to the lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, in the government of Alsace, now subject to France. Of the same name is a market-town in it.

BRUMHILL, a place in Suffolk, where a fair is held on July 7.

BRUNDALO, a city belonging to the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, upon an island formed by the rivers Adige and Ferrara. It had formerly a very large fort, four miles in circuit, with a bank in the middle. This city the Genoese sacked; and the Venetians, to drive them out, destroyed the remaining fortifications: so that but little remains of either the city or harbour.

BRUNDUSIUM, an ancient city of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic sea, which had formerly a commodious haven, whence

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whence they took passage into Greece. Here Pompey made his retreat with his fleet from Cæsar, by whom he had been besieged in this city; which is now called **BRINDISI**; see that article.

BRUNETTO, a small city of the Genoese territories, on the continent of Italy. It lies on the river Verra, near its fall into the Magra, and at the foot of the Appenines. It is the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Genoa, about nine miles north-east of Spezza, and fifty east of the metropolis.

BRUMPTON, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is kept, on November 12.

BRUNSBURG. See **BRAUNSBURG**.

BRUNSBO. See **SKARA**.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a seaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles north-west of Glückstadt, subject to Denmark. Long. 8, 42, E. Lat. 44, 30, N.

BRUNSHUSEN, a fort of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, at the mouth of the Schwing. Here the elector of Hanover has a considerable toll; all ships, except the Hamburgers, that come up the Elbe, must stop here, and give an account of their cargo, for which a Hanoverian comptroller at Hamburg receives a duty.

BRUNSWICK Duchy, taken at large, includes the duchy of Hanover, principality of Grubenhagen, and counties of Blankenburg and Rheinftein. It is bounded S. by Thuringia and Hesse-Cassel; W. by the Weser, and the counties of Lippe and Hoya; N. by Lunenburg; E. by Magdeburg and the principality of Halberstadt and Anhalt. The chief rivers are the Leina and Ockar, exclusive of the Weser, which washes its borders. But the duchy of Brunswick Proper, possessed by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle and Bevern, borders on the duchy of Magdeburg and Lunenburg, principalities of Halberstadt, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, and bishopric of Hildesheim.

BRUNSWICK dominions in general. The family of Brunswick is divided into two branches, Wolfenbottle and Lunenburg. That of Wolfenbottle was subdivided into 3. viz. 1. That of Brunswick. 2. That of Wolfenbottle. 3. That of Bevern. The branch of Lunenburg was subdivided into 2. viz. Those of Zell and Hanover; but, on the death of the last duke of Zell, without issue male, 1705, that branch became extinct, and the estates devolved to the earl of Hanover, our king George I. by marriage to the duke's daughter and sole heiress, Sophia Dorothea, who died in 1726. In the description of this country, two things are carefully to be distinguished, viz. The dominion of the House of Brunswick, and Brunswick Proper, because all the several branches

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of this family are sometimes stiled dukes of Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG Electorate, &c. belong immediately to his Britannic majesty, as elector of Brunswick Lunenburg and Hanover. These dominions lie almost contiguous, some in the Circle of Westphalia, but the greater part in Lower Saxony, of which almost the whole Circle belongs to this elector; his neighbours being the elector of Brandenburg, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, dukes of Holstein and Mecklenburg, and bishop of Münster. The dominions of this electorate may be considered under 3 heads. I. The patrimonial estates, II. The succession of Lunenburg-Zell, III. The duchies of Bremen and Verden. I. The patrimonial estates of the family, viz. 1. The duke of Hanover or Calenburg. 2. The principality of Grubenhagen, in which are salt-pits and rich mines. 3. Half the county of Diepholt. 4. The towns of Stolzenau, Diepenau, Stigerberg, and Barenburg, in the county of Hoya. 5. The bailiwicks of Coldengen, Lutern, Barinberg, and Westerhoff, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, with the protectorship of that city. II. The succession of Lunenburg-Zell, containing, 1. The towns of Lunenburg and Zell, Ultzen, Bardowic, Walfrod, Guthorn, Botmar, Ilten, Harbour, &c. 2. The county of Danneberg, (yielded by the duke of Wolfenbottle to the house of Lunenburg-Zell, for their pretensions to the city of Brunswick). 3. The other half of the county of Diepholt. 4. The country of Hoya. 5. The duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with the small but populous trading towns, on the Elbe, of Lawenburg, Mollen, Wittenburg, and Ratzebourg. III. The duchies of Bremen and Verden (except the city of Bremen, and a small track of land at the mouth of the Elbe, called Hadeland, which belongs to Hamburg). The extent of these dominions from S. to N. is about 190 miles, and 160 where broadest, from E. to W. But they are intermixed with the bishopric of Hildesheim and dominions of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, which both together are not above 120 miles from E. to W. nor above 65 from N. to S. though both ways very unequal by being indented by the elector's and other dominions.

The elector's pretensions are only to the small county of Eichfield (of which the elector of Mentz is possessed) as part of the principality of Grubenhagen; to the larger half of the bishopric of Hildesheim; to the fortrefs of Peyna, and to the county of Rheinftein, as a vacant fief; which was seized by the elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberstadt. His revenues arise, 1. From the salt pits or springs of Lunenburg. 2. From taxes on land, cattle, merchandize, public-houses, and inns. 3. His greatest arise from the rich mines of silver, iron, and copper. Those of

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Clausthall, St. Andrew, and Altena, yield near 200,000 l. a year. The whole revenue is calculated to amount to at least 400,000 l. a year.

These counties in general produce all the necessaries of life; such as all kinds of grain, and culinary herbs; also flax, hemp, tobacco, madder, woad, honey, wax, all kinds of game, slate, lime, stone, marble, coal, sulphur, iron, lead, copper, silver, &c. with such a quantity of wood as to enable them to make pitch and tar. The manufactures are of great variety, such as woollen, cotton, silk, linen, lace, hardware, &c. The military establishment of Brunswick Lunenburg consists of 12 regiments of horse, and 24 regiments of foot, with some hunters, hussars, and light troops. The militia is formed into 31 companies, making about 5000 men.

Here is the office of state usually in the courts of crowned heads; with five or six courts, or councils, viz. that of state, of war, chancery, justice chamber, and consistory or ecclesiastical court: which last is made up of the ministers or presbytery of the city of Hanover, assisted by lay-elders, who are generally persons distinguished for learning, piety, rank, and interest at court. The sovereigns and subjects are Lutherans; yet Calvinists and all other professions enjoy free liberty of conscience, &c. A Jewish synagogue and a Roman Catholic church are tolerated at Hanover; and the clergy are well provided for.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTE, contains the cities of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Helmstadt, Koenigsflutter, &c. 2. The bailiwick of Hesse, Lichtenburg, Jerxen, Calvoerde, Forst, Schaepenstein, Schaeningen, Lutter, Walkenried, Gandesheim, &c. 3. The principality or county of Blankenburg, containing the towns of Heimbarg, Boernick, monastery of Michelsstein, &c. The reigning prince has for his consort princess Augusta, sister to the king of Great Britain. His revenue is above 300,000 l. a year, and he is able to bring 12 or 14,000 men into the field. The peasants are robust, sober, and laborious, and make good soldiers. The duke's court is magnificent and numerous, and his titles, arms, and pretensions, much the same as those of Hanover. The people are mostly Lutheran. The counties of Blankenburg and Rheinstein are usually considered together as one. They are so called from their towns, and lie in the E. part of this duchy, about 24 miles from S. to N. but narrow at both ends, nor above 9 miles where broadest. These counties (together with Queidlinburg, Hohenstein, Stolberg, and Schwartzbourg, in Upper Saxony) were formerly one province, and called Hartzingow, i. e. the Hercynian country, having been a part of the ancient Hercynian Forest, now called Hartz, of which still remain great woods and parks, with game.

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Rheinstein was claimed by the earl of Hanover as a vacant fief, but seized by the earl of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberstadt. These counties are S. from Brunswick Proper, S. W. from Magdeburg, W. from Halberstadt, N. from Thuringia, and E. from Hildesheim. It is so cold that the snow lies on the mountains till midsummer, and affords little corn; but the valleys are filled with cattle. The inhabitants are strong and vigorous, and many live 100 or 110 years. There are iron mines in the mountains, one of which called Broeken, or Brocksberg, (the Bruclerus of the Latins) is reckoned the highest in Germany. Between Blankenburg and Elbingerode is a remarkable cave, called Buman's Hole, from its first discoverer Buman, which has a narrow entrance, but none ever found the end, though some miners have affirmed they have gone in as far as Gollar, 20 miles. Large bones of strange creatures have been often found in it, which the neighbouring gentry keep for rarities; among the rest the skeleton of a giant. There are two great rocks near the convent of Michaelstein, not far from Blankenburg, which represent two monks in proper habit, as nicely as if they were carved out, and are therefore called the Monks Craigs. Many castles are here on the tops of inaccessible rocks, and some even hewn out of the rocks. The most remarkable is that near Brocksberg, said to have been built 300 years before Christ by the Chauci, a branch of the Saxons, who had an idol and temple of Saturn here, which were destroyed by Charlemagne, who called the place Hartzburg. A salt spring having been discovered at the bottom of this hill in the time of Julius, duke of Brunswick, he built a small town for the workmen called Julius Hall, which is now grown rich and large, by their trade in salt, copper kettles and pots, wire, &c.

BRUNSWICK (City), in the foregoing dominions, is situated on the river Ocker, in a plain near the N. bounds of the country, 40 miles N. W. from Halberstadt, 51 W. of Magdeburg, 60 E. of the Weser, 70 W. of the Elbe, 51 W. of Brandenburg, 73 N. of Erfurt, 55 E. of Hanover, and 30 S. E. of Zell; E. long. 10, 44. Lat. 52, 14. The Latin name is Brunopolis, from Bruno, a duke of Saxony, who built it in 861. It became an imperial city, and capital of the duchy, and had liberty of choosing its own magistrates, &c. and grew a rich and powerful Hans town, but was at length taken by duke Rodolph Augustus in 1671, and reduced under sovereignty; the dukes building a citadel, and augmenting fortifications, &c. to keep it so; whereupon several merchants, &c. removed; and most of their noble houses, warehouses, and halls, are now empty. The Ocker runs through the city, which is still rich and populous, though short of what it was when free. It is 2 miles in compass,

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compass, and surrounded with double walls and ditches, and the ramparts are planted with mulberry trees; and on them is a mortar-piece of brass, 10 feet 6 inches long, and 9 feet 2 inches in circumference, weighing 1800 quintals, and has 93 quintals of irons in its carriages. It will carry a ball of 730 pounds weight to the distance of 33,000 paces, and throw a bomb of 1000 weight; but it requires 52 pounds of powder for a charge.

The houses, though mostly timber, are generally well built. The town-house is magnificent, and the duke of Blankenburg's palace is a stately old fabric. The duke built a magnificent new one, large enough for commodiously lodging 10 sovereign princes, which has rich furniture, fine pictures, a cabinet of curiosities, and a splendid library, in which is a very curious collection of scarce Bibles in several languages. The palace is called the Grave Hof, and its gardens are laid out in an exquisite taste. On the Hagenmarkt is the college, built in 1745, and the opera-house. In this city is also a play-house, a mint, a work-house, an orphan-house, which since 1753 has had a Latin school annexed to it, and a printing-house. The Lutherans have 10 churches here, and the cathedral of St. Blasius was erected in 1172, by duke Henry the Lion, who placed in it a treasure of reliques and curiosities, the greatest part of which in 1671 were carried to the palace church at Hanover. The records of the Brunswick Lunenburg family are kept in this cathedral, and there are to be seen the monuments of the founder and his second consort, and the vault of the dukes of the Bevern line. Before the Old Burg, called at present the Moshof, stands a brass lion, on a stone pillar, erected in 1166, by the founder of the cathedral. Here are two gymnasiums, a school for surgery, and a college for physic, a lazaretto, an hospital, and in the new town a council-house. The first spinning wheels were invented here, by Jurgen, a statuary, in 1530. The town has several manufactures and fabrics. Its strong beer, invented by Christopher Munnen, and called after his name, is exported even as far as Asia. Here are two considerable yearly fairs held. Brunswick, while a Hans town, was several times besieged by the dukes. In 1757 it was possessed by the French, who quitted it the year following. Under duke Charles the Ocker was made navigable from this palace to Wolfenbüttele, and the road between these cities well paved and planted on each side with trees.

BRUNSWICK, a town in the county of the same name, in the district of Wilmington, in North-Carolina, of which it is the principal. It is situated about 5 miles E. from the Atlantic, on the river Cape Fear, is the best built in the whole province, carries on the most extensive trade, and has a collector of the customs.

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BRUNSWICK, a town in the county of York, and province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England, in the bay of Casco. It is the county-town, and is 13 miles from Falmouth, and is 53 from York. Taken by the British forces December 1, 1776.

BRUNSWICK, (New,) a town on the river Rariton, in a county of the same name in East Jersey, in North America.

BRUNSWICK, (New,) a town on a branch of Hudson's river, in the province of New-York.

BRUNT-ISLAND, or BURN'T-ISLAND, a royal borough of Fifeshire, in Scotland, which, with Dyfart, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, sends alternately one member to the British parliament. It lies on the N. side of the frith of Forth, and opposite to Leith; has a very commodious harbour, which enters into the heart of the town, with 18 feet water commonly, and at spring-tides 26. This is the usual port of safety for vessels driven up the Forth.

In this town, as on all the Fife coast, is a linen manufacture, especially of green cloth, for which there is a great demand in England, for printing, in the room of callicoe. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands, and generally the seat of the Austrian governor, is situated on the small river Senne, which runs through it. It is a rich and handsome city; and among the public structures, the ducal palace, where the governor resides, the town-house, and the arsenal, are the most superb. No city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance: but, like them, when in the town, it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a double brick wall, and has seven gates; but being seven miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege. In Brussels are seven fine squares, or market-places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the world. the town-house takes up one quarter of it, and has a very high steeple; on the top of which is a brazen statue of St. Michael, 15 feet high. In one of the apartments which is handsomely adorned, the states of Brabant meet. In three other rooms there is the history of the resignation of Charles V. wrought in tapestry; which is so well done, that it may be mistaken for painting. In the other parts of this square are the halls of the different trades. There are here several palaces of the nobility: that of Orange now belongs to the king of Prussia. The opera-house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking-glass, so that they can sit by the fire, drink a bottle, and see what is doing. There are twenty public fountains, adorned with statues, at the corners of

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of the public streets; and in the middle of the town-house is one with Neptune, the tritons, and the horses spouting out water from their nostrils. The hospitals are well endowed, some of which are for the maintenance of strangers for three days. There is also a foundling-hospital, and one for penitent courtezans. Among the churches, that of St. Gudula is very magnificent. It stands on the top of a hill, near the gate of Lovain, and is surrounded with iron ballustrades. It is an old Gothic structure, with two large steeples at the east end, and is finely adorned within. The Jesuits had a fine church as well as a library. There are several monasteries and nunneries, two of which last are English. The nunnery, called the Béguinage, is like a little town, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little streets, where each nun has an apartment. Six or seven hundred girls are educated here. The city is divided into 40 quarters, and the burghers into 9 classes, or nations as they are called. The magistracy is elected yearly out of the seven patrician families. The brewers at their house of meeting have erected an equestrian statue of gilt marble to duke Charles of Lorraine.

In 1695 Brussels was bombarded by marshal Villeroy, who demolished 4000 houses, the stadthouse, and several churches. In 1708, the duke of Bavaria besieging the city had near taken it, but was bravely repulsed by Mr. Pâchal the governor, major-general Murray, &c. And at the same time, the confederate army forcing the French lines on the Scheld, made the elector raise the siege with precipitation. The present emperor of Germany has lately ordered the fortification to be destroyed, but that order is not yet put in execution. At the gates of Brussels begins the famous wood of Sogne, consisting of 16,526 acres, out of which the inhabitants furnish themselves with firing. The only curiosity we can mention here is four fine pictures of the markets of Brussels, by Rubens and Schneider, which were 132 years in the family of the dukes of St. Pierre, and cost them 40,000 florins; but were lately in England, among the collection of the earl of Orford's, at Houghton-hall, and sold to the present empress of Russia, with many others of that nobleman's collection in 1781. The trade of this city consists of camblets, laces, and fine tapistries made here; and hence sent all over Europe.

This city being pleasantly situated, and the residence of the governor general of the Netherlands, it is much resorted to by nobility and gentry. It is also the see of a bishop. The territory of Brussels is of a very large extent, containing several manors and lordships, within each of which are many considerable villages. It lies 25 miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 4, 26, E.

BRUSKETH, a river in Cumberland which runs into the Eden, near Carlisle, opposite Petterel.

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BRUTON, Somersetshire, 115 miles from London, is a well built populous town, with a neat church, a free-school founded by Edward VI. and a noble alms-house, the ruins of an abbey. Its chief trade is in serges, stockings, malting, &c. It has a stone bridge over the river Bru, in the London road to Bridgewater. Here is a market on Saturday, with a spacious hall over the market-house, where the quarter-sessions are sometimes held for the E. division of the county. Its fairs are on May 4, and Sept. 19.

BRUX, a royal borough in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, seated on the small river Bila, at the foot of a mountain. It contains three cloisters, a commandery of the order of the knights of the Cross with the Red Star, and is well built.

BRUYERES, the capital of a provostship, belonging to the bailiwick of Vosge and duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name, and Bar, now subject to France.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies on the Shannon, about 10 miles N. of Limerick.

BRYNMAUR, corruptly called so; but properly called Bynhmore, i. e. the great mountain; a steep hill in the neighbourhood of Hereford, in the county of the latter name. Its top is woody, and from it is an extensive prospect.

BRYSET, a place in Suffolk, where a fair is held on July 5.

BUA, an island of the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau; called likewise the Partridge-island, because frequented by those birds.

BUARCOS, a small city of Coimbra, in the province of Beira, belonging to Portugal. It lies not far from the Mediterranean, where the river Mondego runs into it. In 1752 it was very much damaged by an earthquake, which demolished most of its buildings. Lat. 40, 30, N. Long. 8, 40, W.

BUBAINEN, a pretty borough in the capital bailiwick of Insterburg, belonging to the Circle of Tapiau and Insterburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. Here is a very fine palace, which stands on an eminence, consisting of four grand buildings, but not inhabited.

BUCEPHALUS, a city which Alexander built on this side the river Hydaspes, in India, to perpetuate the memory of his victory over Porus, and named thus in honour of his famous horse, who died here, as Arrian says, of mere old age, being on the verge of 30.

BUCK, formerly **BUYES**, a territory of Bourdeaux, in Guyenne Proper, belonging to the government of the latter name, and Gascony, in France.

BUCHAN, a district partly in Bamfshire, but the greatest part of it is in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is the most level track, and freest from mountains, for

for its magnitude, in the whole kingdom, and very fruitful in corn. It has the German ocean on the N. and E. and it is bounded by Marr on the S.

BUCHANNESS, a head-land in the most extreme eastern point of Buchan, in Bamfshire, Scotland; where begins that great bay called the Murray frith. From Buchanness ships begin their departure for their several voyages. From Fifeness, which is the most northern point on the mouth of Edinburgh frith, and most southern land of Fifeshire to Buchanness, the land lies almost due N. and S. and the shore is the easternmost land of Scotland. The distance between them is 33 leagues and 1 mile, which is exactly 100 miles; though mariners say it measures no more by sea than 28 leagues; and from Wintertonness, near Yarmouth in Norfolk, is just 300 miles. Buchanness is generally also the first land of Great-Britain which ships make in their voyages home from Archangel in Russia, or from their whale-fishing voyages to Greenland and Spitzbergen, in the N. seas. Lat. 57, 55, N. Long. 1, 20, W.

BUCHAW, a small imperial city in the territory of Algow, belonging to Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the W. side of the lake called Federlee. Its abbey is of the order of St. Augustine; the abbess votes in the general diet, and its capitulairs are countesses or baronesses. Many of the inhabitants are Protestants. It lies 26 miles S. W. of Ulm, and subject to its own magistrates. Lat. 48, 8, N. Long. 9, 40, E.

BUCKHOLZ, a small town in the circle of Erzeberg, under immediate vassalage; and has both seat and voice at the land diets. Lace is made at this town.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a place in Devonshire, where fairs are held on June 29, and August 24.

BUCHOR, or **BUCKOR**, one of the western provinces of Indostan, in Asia, subject to the great mogul. It is bounded on the W. by Sigestan in Persia, on the E. by the Hindowns county, and on the S. by part of Tatta and Jesselmere. The river Indus divides it in two; which renders it fruitful. Its extent from N. E. to S. W. is 360 miles, and almost 240 from N. to S. Its capital of the same name lies on an island in the Indus. Here is a strong garrison to awe the inhabitants, who are Mahometans, and have a considerable trade in Indian cloths, and other commodities.

BUCHORN, a free imperial city of Algow, in Suabia, Germany, on the E. side of the lake of Constance. It is small, but has a good trade with the neighbouring countries by the lake. It lies 14 miles E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 9, 20, E.

BUCKENBURG, a town in the county of Schaumburg, in Westphalia, Germany. This is

thought to be the Ara Bructorum of the ancients, who sacrificed here to Hercules.

BUCKEREST, a fortified town of the division of Walachia, on the farther side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It is situated on the Dembrovitz; it is the residence of the Woywode, and also the see of an archbishop. It is subject to Turkey, and lies 60 miles S. of Tervogisto. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 26, 30, E.

BUCKHAVEN, a village of Fifeshire, in Scotland, inhabited by fishermen, who are daily employed in catching fish, and carrying them to the markets of Leith and Edinburgh.

BUCK-ISLAND, one of the lesser Virgin isles, situated on the E. of St. Thomas, in St. James's Passage. Long. 63, 30. Lat. 18, 15.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE is bounded by the Thames which divides it from Berkshire on the S. by Oxfordshire on the W. by Northamptonshire on the N. and by the counties of Bedford, Hartford, and Middlesex on the E. It is about 39 miles long, from N. to S. 18 miles broad, from E. to W. and 138 miles in circumference, containing an area of 548 square miles, or 441,000 acres. It is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 15 market-towns, 185 parishes, 15 parks, and 18,390 houses. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury, and sends 14 members to parliament. The S. E. part of this county lies high, consisting of a ridge of hills, called the Chiltern, probably from Cyllt, or Chilt, a Saxon name for chalk. The N. part is distinguished by the name of the Vale. The air on the Chiltern hills is extremely healthy, and even in the Vale it is better than in the low grounds of other counties. The soil of the Chiltern is stony, though it produces good crops of wheat and barley. In many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are still great quantities of beech. In the Vale, which is extremely fertile, the soil is marl or chalk; some parts of it are converted into tillage, but more is used for grazing. The gentlemen who have estates in this county, find grazing so lucrative, that they generally keep their estates in their own hands, and the lands that are let, fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One single meadow, called Beryfield, in the manor of Quarendon, near Ailesbury, was let many years ago for 800l. per annum, and has since let for much more.

BUCKINGHAM, 17 miles from Ailesbury, and 60 from London, is the county town, and washed on all sides, but the N. with the Ouse, over which it has three stone bridges. A castle was built by the Saxon king Edward the Elder in the middle of the town, and it is divided into two parts; one where the church is, the other where the town hall is. The tower of the church fell down in 1776, but is rebuilt. It was a corporation

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and had summons to send members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. but does not appear to have done so, till the 36th of Henry VIII. though from that of Edward VI. it has sent two members regularly. Queen Mary incorporated it, by the name of a bailiff and 12 burgesses. Charles II. in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored 9 years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses. Here is a handsome town-hall, where are kept the weights and measures of the county by act of parliament of Henry VII. In the reign of Henry VIII. the county business, which had been chiefly transacted here, was removed in a great part to Ailesbury. This town was many years a woolstaple, and some of its wool-halls are yet standing. It is a large populous place with a church whose spire, reckoned one of the tallest in England, was blown down in 1698 by a tempest, and never rebuilt. Here is a free-school.

The county jail was kept in a castle here, till it fell to decay; but a new one is built; and by a late act of parliament the summer assizes which had been held sometimes at Ailesbury, are always to be held here. On March 25, 1725, a melancholy fire happened here, by which 138 families lost near 33,000*l*. Several paper-mills are erected on the Ouse in its neighbourhood; and its market is on Saturday. Fairs on March 6, Thursday in Whitsun week, May 6, July 10, September 4, October 2, November 8, and on Monday se'nnight after Epiphany.

BUCKENHAM, (New,) in Norfolk, 79 miles from London, stands on the river Waveney, half way between Ipswich and Norwich, has a market on Saturday, and is supposed to have had its name from the bucks in the neighbouring woods. Here was a fine strong castle, now destroyed, and the lords of the manor are butlers at the coronation of our kings.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in the province of Pennsylvania, south-west from Philadelphia. It is separated from Jersey by the Delaware river on the south-east and north-east, and from Northampton county on the north.

BUCKLAND, a place of Devonshire, where fairs are held, on Whitsun-Tuesday and November 2. Of the same name is another place in Somersetshire, where a fair is held on October 10.

BUDA, or **BUDEN** by the Turks, by the inhabitants called *Offen*, anciently *Aquineum Corfa* and *Solva*, and by the Germans *Euelburg*; both an old and new town in the district of *Pilis*, belonging to the united counties of *Pesth*, *Pilis*, and *Solth*, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The old town stood in the plain extending from the suburbs of New Buda, between the moun-

tains of *Pilis* and the Danube, and was anciently called *Sicambria*. It is at present a mean place, about which are vast heaps of ruins, where remains of Roman antiquities are still found. New Buda is a royal free city, well fortified, and has a castle that is almost impregnable. The houses are tolerably handsome, being most of them built with square stone. It was a much finer place before the Turks had it in their possession; but they being masters of it 135 years, have suffered the finest buildings to fall to decay. The lower city, or Jews town, extends like suburbs, from the upper city to the Danube. The upper town takes up all the declivity of a mountain, and is fortified with good walls, which have towers at certain distances. The castle, which is at the extremity of the hill, on the east side, and commands the greatest part of it, is surrounded with a very deep ditch, and defended by an old-fashioned tower, with the addition of new fortifications. There is also a suburb, inclosed with hedges, after the Hungarian manner. The most sumptuous structures now are the caravanseras, the mosques, bridges, and baths. These last are the finest in Europe, for the magnificence of the building, and plenty of water. Some of the springs are used for bathing and drinking; and others are so hot, that they cannot be used without a mixture of cold water. The Danube is about three quarters of a mile in breadth, and there is a bridge of boats between this city and *Pest*, consisting of 63 large pontoons. The Jews have a synagogue near the castle-gardens. The adjacent country is fruitful and pleasant, producing rich wines; though in some places they have a sulphureous flavour.

This city was the residence of the Hungarian monarchs till the Turks took it in 1526. Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, recovered it the next year; but in 1529 the Turks became masters of it again. In 1684 the Christians laid siege to it; but they were obliged to raise it soon after, though they had an army of 80,000 men. Two years after, the Turks lost it again, it being taken by assault in the sight of a very numerous army. The booty that the Christians found there was almost incredible, because the rich inhabitants had lodged their treasury in this city as a place of safety. However, part of these riches were lost in the fire occasioned by the assault. This last siege cost the Christians a great deal of blood, because there were many in the camp who carried on a secret correspondence with the Turks. When the seraskier saw the city on fire, and found he could not relieve it, he beat his head against the ground for anger. In 1687, this city had like to have fallen into the hands of the Turks again, by treachery. After this, the Christians augmented the fortifications of this place, to which the pope contributed 100,000 crowns, for this is looked upon as the key of Christendom.

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Udedom. It is seated on the Danube, 105 miles south-east of Vienna, 163 north by west of Belgrade, and 561 north-west of Constantinople. E. long. 19, 22. N. lat. 47, 20.

BUDA, (the beglerbeglic of,) was one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe. It included all the countries of Upper Hungary between the rivers Teisse and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad all Lower Hungary, from Gran and Canisca, the eastern part of Slavonia, and almost all Servia; but a good part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDSDALE, a long and tolerably built market-town of Suffolk, with a free grammar school. Its weekly market is on Thursday, but small; and has a fair on Holy-Thursday. It is a thoroughfare from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth, and lies 13 miles N. E. of the former place, and 81 from London.

BUDINGEN, a county of Hesse and the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is properly Budingén, and lies between the counties of Nidde, Solms, and Hanau, being 20 miles long and between 8 and 9 broad. Among its most noted towns is that of the same name, which is the capital, with a fine castle or seat on the river Seyne. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Franckfort, Ostenbach and Renneburg. Near it are rich copper-mines.

BUDISCH, a village of Zuio, a district belonging to the county of Thurutz, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; where is a famous mineral spring.

BUDISZIN, a Circle of Lusatia.

BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Triers. Long. 6, 55, E. Lat. 49, 52, N.

BUDOA, in Latin, Butua, a small but regularly fortified town of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria, with a port on the Adriatic. Here resides a bishop, suffragan to Antivari; from which city it lies about eight miles. Not far from the town is a castle or citadel called St. Stephano. This place was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1667. Lat. 42, 15, N. Long. 19, 20.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. It lies 8 miles east of Bologna. Long. 11, 35, E. Lat. 44, 27, N.

BUDEWIS, a large town of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river Moldaw; subject to the house of Austria. Here the Austrians defeated a large body of French and Bavarians in the year 1741. and in 1744 it was taken by the Prussians. It lies

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64 miles south of Prague. Lat. 49 10, N. Long. 14, 20, E.

BUDWORTH, a place in Cheshire, where fairs are held on February 13, April 5, and October 2.

BUDZIACK, or **BUDSCHACK**, the name given by the Tartars to Bessarabia, that part of the European Turkey which lies between the N. branch of the Danube and the Niefter, upon the Black sea. It formerly belonged to Lower Moldavia. The inhabitants are either descended from the old Budini, or they have taken their name from them. They still, as of old, retain the denomination of White Hords, a clan of Tartars who neither own the chan nor the Turks, and live a desultory life, but principally by rapine. Their usual food is the flesh of their cattle and horses, with cheese and milk; particularly mare's milk. Of the same name is a mean place on the Niefter, in the neighbourhood of which stood formerly Tyras or Ophiusa.

BUEIL. See **BOGLIO**.

BUELT, or **BUILTH**, a pretty market-town of Brecknockshire in South Wales, in a woody country on the Wyde, over which is a wooden bridge leading into Radnorshire. It is fortified with a castle, which was demolished by Rice ap Griffith, and rebuilt by the Breoses and Mortimers. In 1690 a considerable part of the town, being that side of the street next the river Wye, was totally destroyed by a fire. Its weekly markets are on Monday for cattle, and on Saturday for corn, &c. Its fairs are held on June 27, October 2, and December 6: and in the town is a considerable manufacture of stockings.

BUEN RETIRO, a royal seat on the E. side of Madrid, in Algarria, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It consists of four capital parts, which form a perfect square, with a pavillion at each angle. In the principal area is an equestrian statue of Philip II. In its pleasant and spacious wilderness are ponds, pavillions, gardens, and fountains: and near the house are two very delightful places called St. Antony and St. Paul, which may be looked upon as summer-houses. Here the king of Spain resides all the spring, and the best part of the summer season.

BUENOS AYRES, a bishopric and government under the jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, in South America and empire of Peru. It begins S. E. of that province, and extends to all the countries under the temporal government of the same name; westwards it extends to Tucumana, and terminates on Paraguay; and is bounded on the S. by the land of Magellan. Its countries are watered by the great river of Plate, and were discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis, who lost his life by the treachery of the Indians. It is bounded towards the

the S. by the lands of Magellan, and its capital is called Nuestra Senora de Buenous Ayres, founded 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza. Cattle abound here in such a manner, that horses are no other cost to the owner than the trouble of taking them. Flesh provisions are so cheap and good here that they are given gratis with the hide, which is the only value attributed to the beast. A horse was sold here for a dollar; and a beast chosen out of a herd of 4 or 500 for four rials. This trade in hides is the grand branch of commerce at Buenos Ayres; a finer country for its fertility in fish, and all kinds of game, cannot be conceived.

The city of Buenos Ayres is 77 leagues from Cape Santa Maria, which lies on the N. coast near the entrance of the river of Plate. The city is built near Cape Blanco, on the S. side of Rio de la Plata, 50 miles from the mouth of that river, and is called Buenos Ayres from its fine air. The cathedral is a spacious and elegant structure. The chapter is composed of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and two canons. Here are several convents, and a royal chapel in the castle, where the governor resides. The principal square is very large, and built near the little river. Like most towns situated on rivers, its breadth is not proportioned to its length. The front answering to the square is the castle where the governor constantly resides, and with the other forts has 1000 regular troops.

The houses formerly of mud-walls, thatched with straw and very low, are now much improved; some being of chalk, and others of brick, having one story besides the ground-floor, and most of them tiled. The number of houses are about 4000. The inhabitants 16,000, one fourth of whom are whites. There is a small church at the farther end of the city for the Indians. With regard to the economical government and magistracy, it corresponds with the other places in South America under the Spanish jurisdiction. The climate here is very little different from that of Spain: and both American and European fruits arrive to great perfection here; and in great plenty. There are indeed violent tempests of winds and rains, accompanied with dreadful thunders and lightnings, as fill the inhabitants, though used to them, with terror and consternation; but in summer the excessive heats are mitigated by gentle breezes, which constantly begin at 8 or 9 in the morning. The city is surrounded by a spacious and pleasant country, free from any obstruction to the sight: and from those delightful plains, the inhabitants are furnished with such a plenty of cattle, that there is no place in the universe where meat is better, or cheaper, as has been observed above.

The farthest bay to the E. is called Maldonade, 9 leagues from Cape Santa Maria; the other bay is called Montebideo, from a mountain which over-

looks it about 20 leagues from the cape. Within the government of Buenos Ayres are three other cities, Santa Fee, Las Conentas, and Monte Video. Part of the towns of the missions of Paraguay belong to the diocese of Buenos Ayres; those which formerly belonged to the government of Paraguay having been separated from it. The ecclesiastical government prevails here, the missionaries being absolute masters of the Paraguayan provinces will not permit the natives to come nearer Buenos Ayres than 7 or 8 miles; and for the same reason will not permit any of the Spaniards to settle within their missions, which extend above 600 miles up the river: they also prohibit merchants who trade hither to stay longer than two or three days. It is said that these precautions are used by the Jesuits to conceal their vast wealth from the curiosity of the Spanish monarchy, through the means of the prying laity, in a country which abounds in gold, and of being witnesses of their luxury and corruption. It is said they train the native Indians to the use of arms, and can bring 40,000 horse into the field, beside foot.

The commerce of Buenos Ayres is very extensive, and indeed such a commerce as no other port in the Spanish West Indies can boast; for hither come from the most distant provinces in the Spanish empire, the most valuable commodities, in order to be exchanged for European goods; such as Vigona wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Corientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth, most of which is used at Buenos Ayres by the slaves and other domestics; and from Paraguay, the herb so called and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over South America by the better sort, which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. These goods are mostly European, and consist in knives, guns, scissars, ribands, taffaties, silk stockings, English hats, English baize and coarse cloth: all these merchandizes are carried through this vast extent of country, in little waggons, though between Corientes and in this place there are no less than 6 great rivers, in passing which the cattle are trained to swim, and the goods are passed over in floats. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules. Such as are concerned in the former, go first to the governor, and ask his leave to drive a herd of cattle into Peru, which is never refused when backed by a present of some thousand pieces of eight. The next thing is to take 30 or 40,000 wild cows out of the king's pastures, which is performed by persons who follow that business for

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for a livelihood, and who deliver these creatures at about 3 pieces of eight per head, about 15 shillings. At that rate 30,000 cattle may come to near 100,000 pieces of eight, and at market they may possibly bring about 300,000 pieces.

The commerce of mules is carried on by factors, which are sent by the merchants of Peru, who obtain the governor's licence by a considerable present; and then address themselves to the natives and inhabitants, specifying the number and times when they shall be delivered. At the appointed times they receive their marks, and stamp them with a hot iron on the shoulders, being from that time to be maintained at their expence. These cost about 3 or 4 pieces of eight each, and are driven by pretty quick journeys to Salta, about two thirds of the way to Potosi. There they winter, and are fatted with great care. When they are in full flesh they drive them to Potosi, where they are sold for from 7 to 9 pieces of eight per head; but such as are driven to Peru or farther, bring 40 or 50 pieces of eight, and sometimes come to 100. The trade carried on between this place and Europe should be only by the king's ships from Spain, but besides this there is carried on a contraband trade to England and Spain; but there is another with the Portuguese, who possess the opposite shore of Rio de la Plata by means of little vessels, under cover of sending their own commodities, but really European goods. Buenos Ayres, by its distance from the sea, labours under many inconveniences, which is augmented by the dangerous navigation of the Rio de la Plata river, and the rocks and shoals which prevent ships of burden from coming up to it; to remedy which a settlement has been founded on an excellent harbour in the bay of Maldonado, near the mouth of the great river. This, which may be considered at present as the port of Buenos Ayres, will in all probability soon become its rival, and the staple of the trade of Paraguay. Lat. 34. 35, S. Long. 58, 26, W.

BUG, a river which rises in Red Ruffia, Poland, runs N. to Bresse, and then turning W. falls into the Weiffel, or Vistula, below Warsaw.

BUGDEN, a village of Huntingdonshire, where is a palace of the bishop of Lincoln, which, with the gardens, is surrounded with a very deep moat full of water.

BUGEY, a territory and bailiwick, in the government of Burgundy, in France; it is separated on the E. from Savoy by the Rhone; on the S. from Dauphiny by the same river; on the W. from La Bresse by the river Ain; and on the N. by the county of Gex, and the Franche Comté. From Pont d'Ain to Seiffel, it is about 16 leagues long; and from Dortans to Port de Loyette, 10 broad. It includes not only Bugey Proper, but Vatomney and La Michaille. It was anciently a part of the

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Burgundian kingdom; of which the inhabitants of Savoy made themselves masters by degrees, and possessed it till 1601, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons; some lordships on the side of the Rhone excepted. It has its own provincial states, and assemblies of these and of the nobility.

BUGIA, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, on the S. by Biledulgarid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

BUGIA, a strong populous sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Long. 47, 8, E. Lat. 36, 34, N.

BUGIE, a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the part belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles W. of it, in lat. 20, 15, N. Long. 36, 7, E.

BUHL, a small fortress upon the lines of Stollhoffen, in Suabia, in Germany, lying 17 miles N. E. of Strasburg, in Alsace. Lat. 48, 50, N. Long. 29, 25, E.

BUITRAGO, a town of Algarria, in New Castile, in Spain. It stands on a rock, and is fortified both by nature and art.

BUILTH, or **BEULT**, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, pleasantly seated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 10 miles N. of Brecknock, and 157 W. by N. of London. Long. 3, 10, W. Lat. 52, 8, N.

BUIS, or **BUY**, the capital of the barony of Menoillon, in the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies on the river Orefe and confines of Provence. It is the seat of a royal jurisdiction, and lies 30 miles S. of Die. Lat. 44, 25, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BUKARI, or **BUKARIZA**, a small, but pretty town, belonging to the district of Zengh, in Hungarian Dalmatia. It has a harbour: and hence the neighbouring sea takes the name of Golfo di Bukariza. Here great numbers of cattle are shipped for Italy.

BUCKHARIA. See **BOKHARA**.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, in Africa. It is situated on the E. shore of the Nile, and two miles W. of Grand Cairo, to which city it is the port-town. It contains about 4000 families; here all vessels,

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going up or down, make some stay, and it is a place of considerable trade. At this town the banks of the Nile are annually cut, in order to fill the canals and overflow the neighbouring grounds, from which arises all their fertility, either for grass or corn. Lat. 30, 16, N. Long. 31, 57, E.

BULAM, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea, to the eastward of the island of Bisagos, with a good soil, but no inhabitants.

BULGAR, the capital of the ancient Bulgaria, now in ruins. It lies in the government of Cassan, not far from the river Kama, about 70 wersts, or 120 miles S. E. of the city of the latter name, in Asiatic Russia. As Peter I. took the field against the Persians in 1722, he saw these remains, and ordered several Armenian and Turkish inscriptions found here to be taken down in writing, and translated into the Russian language. This country is divided into Great or Asiatic Bulgaria, and Little or European Bulgaria.

BULGARIA, a province of European Turkey, or Turkish Illyrium. It is bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Black-sea, on the S. by Mount Hæmus, which divides it from Romania or Rumelia, and on the W. by Servia. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 128 miles, and its breadth from N. to S. about 180. It takes its name from the Bulgares, a people of Sarmatia, and was formerly the lower part of Mœsia. The Danube, along which this country extends itself about 80 miles, had anciently, near Ariopolis, the name of Ister. Besides this is the river Ischa or Ischar, that rises in mount Hæmus, and falls into the Danube near Nicopolis. At the foot of the mountain, dividing Bulgaria from Servia, is a luke-warm bath, the water of which springs out in a stream about the size of a man's body; but about 60 paces from hence, in the same valley, is a spring entirely clear, and as cold as ice. Both yield salt-petre and sulphur as is evident from the smell. On this mountain is a Greek convent of the order St. Basil.

Upon the confines of Servia, between Mount Suha and the river Nissava, are several warm baths of sulphurous water, which issue from the mountains, and is quite tinged by the red sand and stones over which it passes. At the foot of Mount Witoscha, which lies a few miles beyond Sophia, towards the confines of Romania, are also four warm baths, very much celebrated in these parts; and on the mountain are some villages, arable land, pasture grounds, and vineyards; together with iron mines.

The country in general is very mountainous, but uncommonly fertile in the vallies and plains; consequently producing great exuberance of grain and wine. Even the mountains are not barren, yielding especially fine pasture. For instance,

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Mount Stara Plamina, which extends itself towards Widin, though waste at the top, is very fruitful towards the middle and bottom.

Among the natural curiosities of this province, are the great numbers of large eagles to be met with in the neighbourhood of Babadagi. The inhabitants, who had formerly rendered themselves famous for their warlike achievements, employ themselves at present in husbandry, breeding of cattle, of which they have vast herds, and their traffic. Their Slavonian language is to be distinguished in some measure by the pronunciation only, from the Servian. They are partly of the Greek, and partly of the Mahometan religion, with some few Jews intermixed. Those of the Greek church have a patriarch, but this title the other patriarchs do not allow him; and three archbishops. The country is governed by four sangiacs, and consequently divided into four sangiacates. Its capital is Nicopolis.

BULGARIA, (the Great,) lies in Russia, and was conquered from the Tartars. But we know little of their country, only the names of the inhabitants, which are as barbarous as their manners. See **BULGAR**.

BULLS, (bay of,) or **BABOUL-BAY**, a noted bay in Newfoundland, a little to the southward of St. John's harbour on the east of that island. It has 14 fathom water, and is very safe, being land-locked. The only danger is a rock, 20 yards from Bread-and-Cheese point, and another with 9 feet water off Magotty Cove. Lat. 50, 50. Long. 57, 10.

BULLES, a small town in the third sub-government belonging to the Isle of France. It has a royal provostship, which is subject to the bailiwick of Clermont. Here they manufacture fine linen. It lies four leagues E. of Beauvais.

BULNESE, which stands on a small promontory on the N. W. of Carlisle, Cumberland, was the old town, by the Romans called Blatun Bulgium, probably from the British word Bulge, which signifies a breaking in, as the sea there doth. From this place, as the utmost limit of the province of Britain, Antoninus begins his Itinerary. It is but a small village; yet has a fort to testify its antiquity, besides the tracts of streets, and pieces of old walls, which frequently appear as they plough the fields. It was once the head town of a large manor, containing many hamlets, as Glaston, Drumbugh, &c. and it still remains the mother church. At 1 mile distance N. begins the famous Picts wall; and a little down the Frith is Drumbugh-castle.

BUMAN'S-HOLE, a remarkable cave in the duchy of Brunswick, in Germany, lying between Blanckenburg and Elbingerode. It has a narrow entrance

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entrance, but none have found the end of it; though some miners affirm, that they have gone into it as far as Goslar, which is 20 miles.

BUNALIN, or **BANNABAT**, a borough of King's county, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It lies on the river Shannon, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

BUND, the Obern, the Goteshaus, and the Zeyngerichte, are large districts in Switzerland, on the borders towards Italy.

BUNDE, a small town in the county of Ravensburg, where there is a considerable trade in yarn and coarse linen. Near this town in 1748, a medicinal spring was discovered.

BUNGAY, Suffolk, 101 miles from London. It had a nunnery, a priory, and a castle in the reign of king Stephen, which, though demolished by Henry III. its ruins are remaining. On the 1st of March, 1689, this town was nearly destroyed by fire, to the loss of 30,000*l.* but it has since been rebuilt. Here are two parish-churches, and a grammar-school. Its market is on Thursday. Fairs May 14, and Sept. 25. The river Waveny, by which it is almost encompassed, is navigable from hence to Yarmouth, and is a great benefit to its trade. It has a fine cold-bath, a vineyard, and a physic-garden.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Theffaly and Achaia, extending as far as the Gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Oeta, and is famous for the narrow pass, called 'the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNKER'S-HILL. See **CHARLES-TOWN**.

BUNROTTY, a market and fair town belonging to the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. With a strong castle. It lies near the Shannon.

BUNTINGFORD, Hertfordshire, 32 miles from London, is a small town on the ford of the little river Rib, and upon Ermine-street, in the post-road to Cambridge, and to the north, being a chapelry to Layston, though situated in that, and three other parishes, and having a handsome chapel of brick, which was finished in 1626. Edward III. granted it a market in the highway on Saturday, and fair on the day and eve of St. Peter and Paul. The town stands in the manor of Cornbury, which Henry VIII. gave a market in the high-street every Monday, and fairs on June 29, and Nov. 30. Here is a handsome alms-house for four ancient men, and as many ancient women, that had lived handsomely and were reduced by misfortune. It has also a school-house built in 1630, to teach 7 poor children, and a free-school.

BUNZLAW. See **BOLESTAFF**.

BUOY of the Nore, a place in the mouth of the Thames, where a buoy is fixed for directing seafaring people to avoid a dangerous shallow near it.

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BUQUOY, a borough giving title of count, in the bailiwick of Arras, belonging to the county of Artois, and government of the latter name and of Picardy, in France. It lies 9 miles W. of Ba-peaume. Lat. 15, 0, N. Long. 2, 40, E.

BURAMOS Islands are 3 isles lying at the mouth of St. Dominic river on the coast of Nigritia, Africa, towards the E. side of it, the first of which has peculiarly the name of three islands, because looking as if so, though they are little better than gravelly rocks. Yet they are inhabited by Gourmet blacks, who have cast off subjection to the Portuguese, and relapsed into Paganism. There they cultivate cotton, and make their sort of cloth, which they sell to the negroes of the continent; but allow none to come on their islands, having canoes to carry on their trade. The channel they cross is called the Bot.

BURDAH, a town of Negroland, in Africa, the residence of the king of Tomany, who is a Munding. It lies about 11 miles E. of Baffy, and about 10 S. of the river Gambia, where is a port or landing-place called Cassinanda.

BURA, a small river, which flows S. of the confines of Siberia, and on the banks of which a treaty was settled between the Chinese and Russians 1727. It falls into the lake Baikal.

BURBECK, a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Lune at Whinfield-hill.

BUREN, a town with a wall and ditch, belonging to the quarter of Nimeguen, in Dutch Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on the river Ling, and gives title of count to the prince of Orange. It lies 16 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52, 10, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BUREN, a town belonging to the bishopric of Paderborn, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. The Swedes burnt it in 1636, but it has been since rebuilt. It lies 5 miles S. of Paderborn. Lat. 51, 35, N. Long. 8, 25, E.

BURES, or **BUERS**, a place in Suffolk, where is a good bridge on the river Stour. Camden's Annotator supposes it to be the Burum and Barva where king Edmund was drowned. In 1733 the spire of its church steeple was burnt by lightning, and the bells melted down. Here a fair holds annually on Holy Thursday.

BURFORD, a bailiwick-town of Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush. Its market, which is on Saturday, is noted for saddles; and the 7 downs near it is much frequented for horse-races. In 685 a synod was convened here against the error of the British churches in observing Easter. Its annual fair is held on July 5, and lies 15 miles W. of Oxford, having had the same privileges with this city, but lost them all; and 58 N. W. of London.

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BURG, a town seated on the isle in the Jericho circle, Madgeburg; containing an ecclesiastical inspection, with two Lutheran churches, one German church, and one for the Calvinist French. Here are some good woollen manufactures, and the town has suffered several times by fire.

BURG, a town of Zutphen, one of the Seven United Provinces of Holland. It stands on the old Ifsel, about 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52, 2, N. Long. 6, 10, E. See **BORG**.

BURGARA, or **BURGERA**, a port-town of Cananor, a province on the Malabar coast, in Asia. It lies in the dominions of Ballahore Burgarie, who keeps cruisers, from October to May, to make prize of all trading vessels between Damaon and Cape Comorin, that have not his pass, for which they pay an acknowledgement. It lies 3 miles S. of Cananor. This country produces pepper, and the best cardamums.

BURGUS, or **BERGASE**, a famous market-town of Romania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, where is a caravanserai or public inn for the accommodation of travellers.

BURGAW, (Marquissate of), a country of Suabia, in Germany, subject to the house of Austria. It is situated between the bishopric of Augsbuurg and the Danube; and is about 30 miles long, and the same in breadth. It was over-run by the French and Bavarians in 1703; but after the glorious victory of Hochstet they were obliged to quit it.

The capital of the same name stands on the river Mindel; and has an old castle; 20 miles W. of Augsbuurg, in lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 10, 20, E.

BURGDORF, a town in a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the Aue, in Lunenburg Zell. It is walled and moated, as is also its castle. Duke Otho in 1422 took it from the bishopric of Hildesheim, and fortified it. In 1519, during the Hildesheim war it was destroyed, but afterwards rebuilt; in 1632, the Imperialists burnt the castle, which was repaired in 1650, since which the dukes have held their private conferences here. The town has about 200 houses, and a superintendancy.

BERGERDORFF, called corruptly by the French Bertoud, formerly a village, but now a considerable walled city, and a bailiwick, of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a castle, where the avoyer resides; also a little college for youth. It stands on the top of a hill; and just by is the river Emma, with a stone-bridge over it, whose inundations frequently make dreadful havoc. At Imfauis, near Bergerdorf, is a sulphureous spring for bathing. The town lies about 4 leagues N. of the city of Bern.

BURGH, Lincolnshire, between Saltfleet and Wainfleet, 127 miles from London, has a market on Thursday. Fairs, May 12, August 10, and October 2. It has a charity-school.

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BURGH, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, not far from Castleton. It was frequented by the Romans on account of its baths; and here is a Roman causeway leading from hence to the neighbouring old castle on a hill.

BURGH, (on the Sands,) a place in Cumberland, not far from Carlisle to the W. where a square pillar, nine yards and a half high, is erected as a monument for King Edward I. who died here in his camp, anno 1307, as he was marching against the Scots. On three sides are Latin inscriptions.

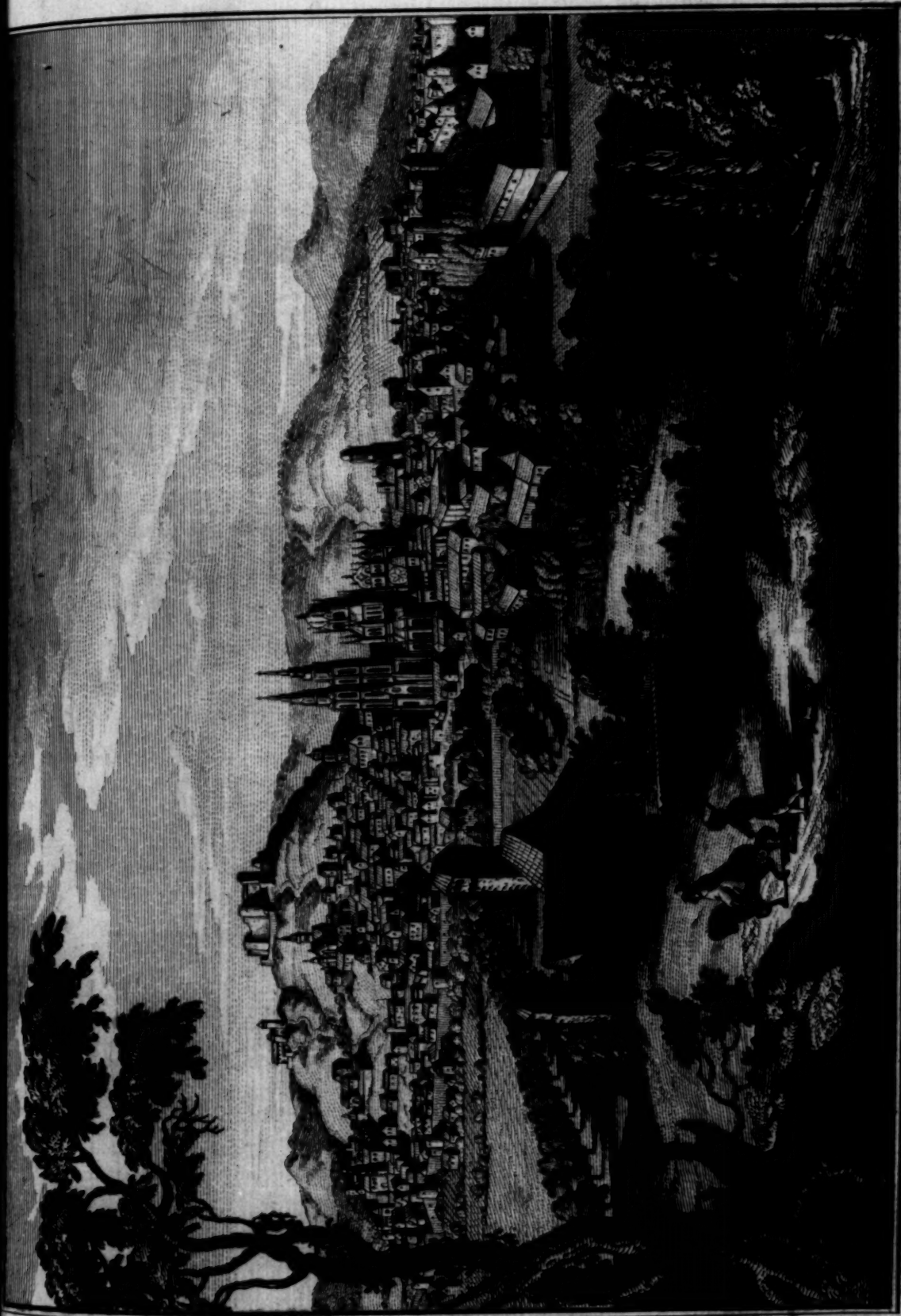
BURGHHAUN, a town with a citadel, seated on the river Haun, in the bishopric of Fulda, in which is a Lutheran church, and one for the Catholics, founded in 1714. This town came to Fulda, by exchange, in 1692.

BURGH-CASTLE, a fortress at the mouth of Waveny, in the N. E. part of Suffolk, a place of considerable note in the time of the Romans, as a fort and station, and probably Garionotum. Its walls to the E. N. and S. are still standing, with round towers, and the river defended it to the W. The materials are of flint and Roman bricks.

BURGLES, a town of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies 30 miles N. of Clausenburg, and is subject to the house of Austria, Lat. 47, 40, N. Long. 22, 40, N.

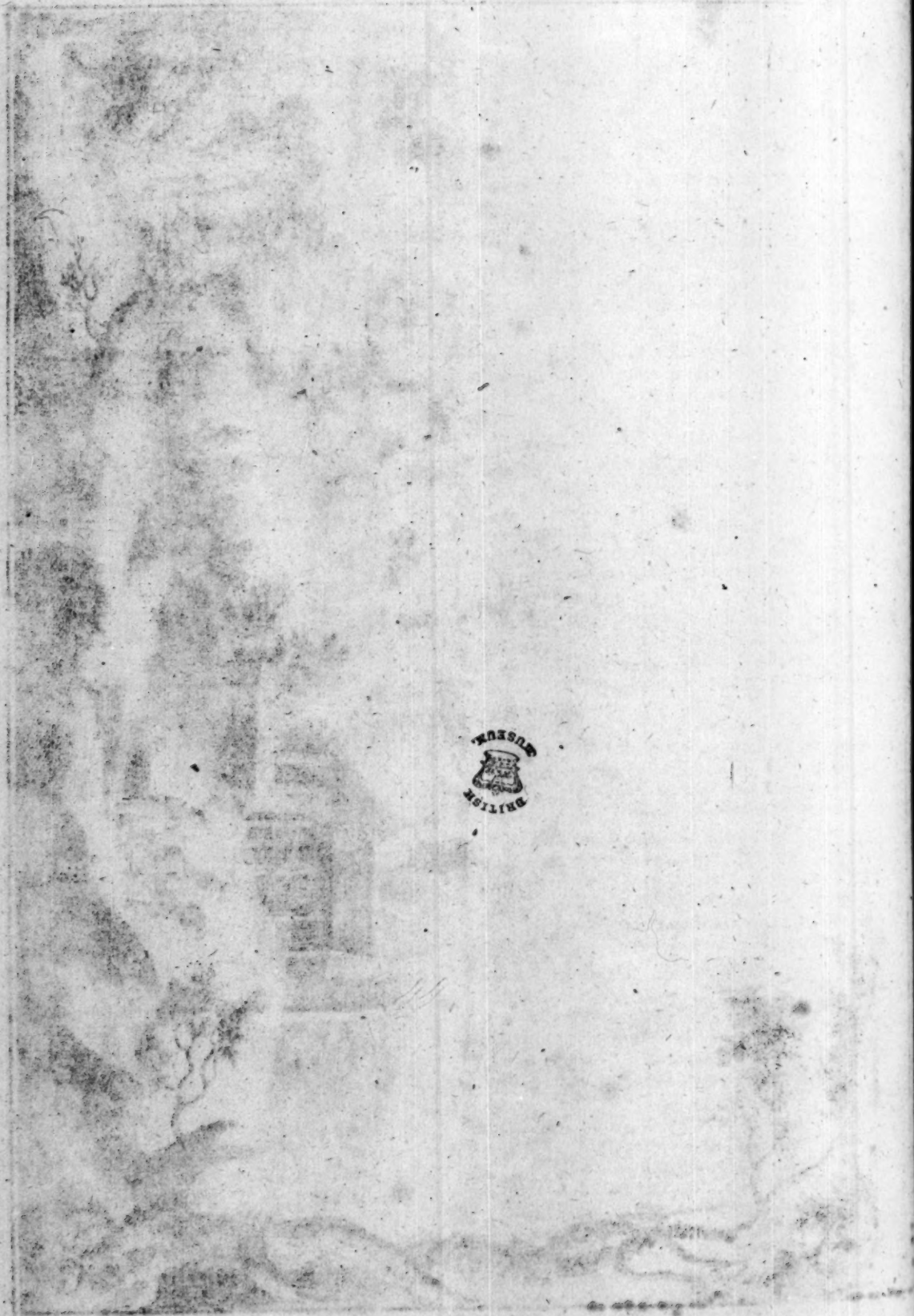
BURGO, (de Oisma,) a borough of Old Castile, in Spain. It lies on the other side of the river Douro, and opposite to the city of Oisma.

BURGOS, the capital city of Old Castile, in Spain. It was built in the 9th or 10th century, out of the ruins of Auca, as appears from its neighbouring mountains retaining the name of Aucani. It is situated on a mountain, from which it extends itself into the plain as far as the little rapid river Arlancon, over which it has a good bridge, which leads to a beautiful gate, adorned with statues of several kings of Spain; this river, with the river Arlanza, waters the plain all round, and it is encompassed with still higher mountains. It is a large place, but irregularly built, with narrow and crooked streets, some few excepted. Such is the intemperature of the air, that a Spanish proverb says, "Bugos has nine months of winter, and the other three of hell." On the other hand, here are fine open squares, fountains, and great numbers of handsome public buildings, and palaces. To its archbishop, whose annual revenue is 40,000 ducats, the prelates of Pamplona, Calahorra, and Palencia are suffragans. The cathedral is a large and beautiful structure. Here are about 1000 families in 15 parishes, with 5 hospitals, among which is a large one for pilgrims; 6 chapels, a college, 10 monasteries, and 9 nunneries, one of which is of the order of St. Bernard, and the abbess is a lady of the first quality, taking place of all but the royal family.



Burgos, the Capital of Old Castile in Spain.

Published Oct'r 6. 1840, by T. Fielding, N° 53, Paternoster Row.



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mily, with a revenue of 80,000 ducats per annum. Another nunnery of Augustines has a very large crucifix in a splendid chapel, to which a particular veneration is paid. On the top of the mountain is a citadel, which defends the town; and most of the convents and hospitals are in the suburb of Bega. The inhabitants here carry on a greater number of trades and manufactures than is common in the other great cities of Spain; and the magistracy are intent upon promoting commerce, and all kinds of industry. The gentry both cultivate the arts and sciences themselves, and are also great lovers of learned men. It lies 110 miles N. of Madrid; in lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 4, 5, W.

BURGUNDY, in French *Bourgogne*, from the Bourguignons, in Latin *Burgundi*, who about the 5th century settled in Swisserland, and a part of the Franche Comte. From these parts they spread still farther towards the rivers Rhone and Saone, and erected a kingdom themselves; of which the Frank or Franconian kings gradually made themselves masters.

In succeeding times, Burgundy, with regard to Mount Jura, now called Mount St. Claude, was divided into Burgundy beyond Jura, or Upper Burgundy, and Burgundy on this side Jura, or Lower Burgundy. But not to enter into a detail of the several hands through which this duchy passed, Lewis XI. king of France, seized upon it about the year 1491, and annexed it to his crown; and notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances made since by the house of Austria, who claim Burgundy, France still keeps possession of it. At present it forms a government of that crown, which includes the dukedom of Bourgogne Proper, La Bresse, Le Bugey, and the bailiwick of Gex.

Burgundy is bounded on the north by Champagne; on the east by Franche Comte; on the south by Lyonnais; and on the west by Bourbonnois and Nivernois. From west to east it extends upwards of 30 French leagues, and from south to north about 45. It is very fertile in grain, and produces abundance of fruit; but especially an excellent wine, of which that from Nuis, Chambertin, Beze, Coulange, Chassym, Beaune, and Volenoi, is preferable to all others. The rivers which rise in this country are the Seine, the Dehune, which falls into the Saone, and the Brebince issuing from the lake of Longpendu; the Armançon, of which a proverbial saying goes, "A bad river; but good fish;" the Ouche and Tille, which run into the Saone: this last river come from Lorraine, and falls into the Rhone near Lyons. Among the four mineral springs in this county, those of Bourbon-Lancy and Sante Reine are the most celebrated. In the district of Bresse, called La Montagne and Revermont, are subterraneous lakes. Near Pono-

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rain, about three French leagues from Auxerre, fine ore is found. In this government are four bishoprics. The bailiwicks and provincial courts are under the parliament of Dijon, except the provincial courts of Maçon and Auxerre, with the bailiwick of Bar, which are subject to the parliament of Paris.

The states, consisting of the deputies and representatives of the clergy and nobility of the towns, ordinarily assemble every three years, by order of his majesty, in order to find out the taxes for the king. The governor resides at Dijon: he has six general-lieutenants; under the first, are the Upper bailiwicks of Dijon, Chatellon, and Bar on the Seine; under the second is the provincial court of Chalon; under the third that of Maçon; under the fourth Autunois, to which belong the country-courts of Auxerre, Autun, Semur in Auxois, with the county of Charolles; under the fifth is Charollois; and under the sixth Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and the territory of Gex. Here are also six sub-stadtholders for Dijon, Chalon, Maçon, Autun, Charolles, and Bresse; one for each. The bailiwicks and territories of which this government consists, are the 12 following; namely, Dijonnois, La Montagne, L'Auxerrois, L'Auxois, L'Autunois, Briennois, this county of Charallois, Le Chalonois, Le Maçonnois, La Bresse, Le Bugey, and the territory of Gex. In the whole province are no universities: but several colleges, where polite literature, philosophy, and even divinity are taught.

BURGUNDY, (Upper,) the same with Franche Comte, so called as having been a part of the kingdom of the first name. See **FRANCHE COMTE**.

BURICH, a small fortified town belonging to the duchy of Cleves, a subdivision of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies about a mile from the Rhine, opposite to Wesel, and subject to the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg. Lat. 51, 35, N. Long. 6, 5, E.

BURLEIGH-HOUSE, a noble palace of the earl of Exeter, in Northamptonshire, and in the neighbourhood of Stamford. It stands on an eminence, and commands a prospect of 30 miles over the fens. It looks more like a town than a house, with lofty towers and pinnacles. It has fine paintings, some of which are by Varrio.

BURLINGTON, or **BIRDLINGTON**, a good market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It lies on a creek of the sea, has a safe harbour, and good quay, much frequented by the colliers, and a pretty trade. Its bay of the same name was called Sinus Salutaris by the ancient navigators. The weekly market here is on Saturday. The fairs are on Monday before Whitsuntide, and October 21. It has had several acts for the repair of its piers; the last of which was in 1723. A little to the north-

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north east is a cape called Flamborough head. The town lies 37 miles N. E. of York city. Lat. 54. 0. Long. 0. 8. W.

BURLINGTON, (New), the capital of New Jersey in North America. It stands on an island in Delawar river, where are quays for vessels of burthen, and much resorted to. The courts of justice and assembly of the province meet here. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built: it has plenty of provisions in its market. It has two good bridges over the river, called London and York bridges. It has communication with Philadelphia and the ocean by the river Salem, which falls into Delawar-bay. It lies 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, in lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 74. 10, W.

BURNHAMS, (the Sevens), so many small towns of the same name in Norfolk, on and near the sea-coast; they lie N. W. of Walsingham, and are employed in the trade of corn. That called Burnham market is held on Saturday; and has fairs, on March 15, and August 1; and has a harbour for ships. Burnham-deepdale is noted for its salt-marshes, so very serviceable for sheep. On the shore are tumuli, as supposed, of the Saxons and Danes who were killed thereabouts. The Burnhams lie 25 miles N. W. of Norwich. Besides these already mentioned, are other places of the same name. 1. In Somersetshire, where a fair is held on Trinity-Monday. 2. In Buckinghamshire, February 25, and May 1. And, 3. in the marshes of Essex is a village of the same name, where fairs are held, on April 25, and September 4.

BURNING-WELL is about a mile and a half from Wigan in Lancashire; upon the emptying of which a sulphureous vapour bursts out, which makes the water bubble up, and takes fire from a candle: by the heat of it eggs, meat, &c. may be boiled, though the water itself is cold. But the same water out of the well will not burn, nor will the mud of it take fire.

BURNLEY, a market-town in the eastern part of Lancashire, and at the foot of the mountains, where several Roman coins have been dug up. And here are fairs on March 6, Easter-eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11.

BURRA, one of the northern isles of Scotland, called the Orcades, or Orkneys. It is 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; fruitful in corn, but especially pasturage; and affords excellent fuel called peat. This isle abounds with rabbits; and has a chapel of ease belonging to the parish of South Ronaldsay; from the isle of which name it lies about 3 miles.

BURRAY, one of the Shetland isles in Scotland, 3 miles in length: it has good pasturage, and the coasts abound with fish. In it is a church.

BURRIANA, a town of Valencia in Spain. It lies on the sea, in a fruitful plain.

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BURRIUM, or **Usk**, a village of Monmouthshire, where fairs are held, on Monday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 18.

BURRIS, a small town in the county of Carlow, on a branch of the Barrow, over which it has a bridge.

BURRASSAKANE, a post-town in the county of Tipperary.

BURSTALL, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where broad-cloth is made, so called in contradistinction to their kerseys and druggets; but in London they have the denomination of narrows, when compared with the broad cloths of Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire. This place is famous for dying; and here also is made a cloth in imitation of Gloucester whites, which, if not so fine, yet is of as good a colour.

BURSA. See **PRUSA**.

BURTON, or **BARTON**, a large straggling market-town of Lindsey, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It lies on the eastern banks or higher parts of the Trent. Here is the common, but dangerous ferry over the Humber to Hull. It has two churches; one of which is so low, with regard to the precipice under which it stands, that one may almost leap from hence upon its steeple. It has several mills, and the houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees. Its weekly market is on Monday, and fair on June 13. It lies on the S. shore of the Humber, 14 miles from Grimsby, 25 N. of Lincoln, and 140 of London.

BURTON upon Trent, and on the N. side of this river, a market-town of Staffordshire. Here is a noble free-stone bridge of 34 arches, and 1545 feet long; where the Trent divides itself into three channels. Near the decayed abbey of Benedictines, whose abbot, being mitred, sat in parliament, is the parish-church, between which and the bridge lies the town; consisting principally of one street. This place is famous for its fine ale, which is distinguished by the name of the town; and here is carried on a good manufacture of cloth. Barges are drawn up hither with a full stream, in a deep channel. Near this place, between the Trent, Dove, and Blith, is the large forest of Needwood, with several parks in it, where is frequent hunting, and also horse-races. The weekly market here is on Tuesday, and its fairs on April 5, Holy-Thurs-day, July 16, and October 29. Burton lies 18 miles E. of Stafford, and 123 from London.

BURTON-LAZARS, so called from its hospital of the Augustine order, to the master of which all the inferior lazar-houses in England were subject, as he was to that of Jerusalem. It was founded in the reign of Henry I. for such persons as had the leprosy or elephantiasis, an infection which ran then over all England; and is thought to have come originally from Egypt, though it does not appear that

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that the Gypsies among us, who are supposed to be a progeny from hence, have any such distemper peculiar to themselves.

BURTON, a market-town of Westmoreland. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Appleby.

BURWAK-EAN (District), island in the south province of the Algerine territories, lies 3 leagues to S. of Medea; and is so named from the abundance of the Burwack or Kingspear which it produceth. Those of El Elma are the principal Arabs of this district, which is remarkable for a hot bath, called Hammon el Elma, and for the ruins of a large city known by the name of the Herba, the Tigris probably of the ancients.

BURWASH, a place in Suffex, where fairs are held, on May 12, and September 4.

BURWELL, a village in Cambridgeshire, remarkable for its fire in 1727 when 120 persons were burnt.

BURY, a small market-town of Lancashire, on the river Irwell, and at the foot of the mountains. It is the utmost boundary of the fustian manufacture. Here, and in the neighbouring villages, is a considerable trade in coarse goods, called half-thicks and kerseys, for which there is a very great market at Bury, which is held on Thursday. Its annual fairs are on February 22 and April 22, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Lancaster.

BURY, (St. EDMUND'S), Suffolk, 10 miles from Newmarket, and 76 from London, where was an abbey, founded in honour of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was crowned here, and after being martyred by the Danes, was buried here. It is governed by an alderman, 12 capital burgesses, and 24 common-council. It is well built, much frequented by the gentry, and has 2 fine noble parish churches, both in one churchyard, with a grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. A fair on October 7, which lasts a fortnight, during which there is raffling every afternoon, with a play in the evening, from whence the company repair to an assembly. For its good air, beautiful situation and prospect, it is called the Montpellier of England. The river Bourn or Dark, that runs on the E. side of it is navigable from Lynn to Farnham, which is but one mile off. The chief public buildings are the guild-hall, wool-hall, and shire-house, besides the abbey-gate, which is still a fine monument of what the abbey was once. Spinning is almost the only manufacture here. This town was burnt by Sueno the Dane. Stow says it enjoyed the privilege of a mint in the reign of king John. This is the usual place for the affizes and quarter-sessions: and here are 3 charity-schools. Including the suburbs, it is above 1 mile from E. to W. and near 2 miles from S. to N. and contains 5 wards, 5 gates, and 34 streets, which are strait,

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spacious, well-paved, and generally meet one another at right angles. St. Mary's, which is much the oldest church, was first built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430. St. James's was not quite finished till the Reformation, at which time there were 5 hospitals, 1 college, and above 40 churches and chapels. They are both remarkable for their symmetry, large, beautiful windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs. This place has been famous for several conventions of the nobility and parliament. The barons made their league here against king John. Here was a parliament in the reign of Henry III. and another in that of Edward I. In that of Edward III. the townsmen broke open the abbey, carried off its treasures, books, and charters, and made the abbot and monks their prisoners, till they had sealed a charter of incorporation for the town, and given them the custody of all the town-gates, and the wardship of all its orphans; but 19 of the rioters were executed, all the writings that had been extorted from the abbot made void, and the town fined 60,000l.

In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament met here, when Humphrey duke of Gloucester, who had been regent during his minority, was basely murdered here, which gave the first occasion to the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In Edward the VIth's time, here were reckoned about 3000 house-keepers, and in that of queen Elizabeth 4000 communicants. They petitioned for the privilege of sending members to parliament, but could not obtain it till it was conferred on them by Charles I. who also granted them their charter of incorporation; and 1608, when several hundreds of their houses were burnt down, they had a grant from the crown of great quantities of timber to rebuild them. In 1636 this town was so depopulated by a plague, that grass grew in the streets. Here is an hospital or work-house for 30 boys and girls, which was formerly a Jewish synagogue, who were very numerous here till 1179, when, for murdering a boy in derision of Christ's crucifixion, and for the like offences elsewhere, they were banished the kingdom. Some few years since a body, supposed to be Lionel's duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. was found by some workmen at this place entire.

BUSCHWEILER, a bailiwick belonging to the lordship of Lichtenber and Ochsenstein, in Lower Alsace, now belonging to France.

Of the same name is the best town in it, where there is a handsome castle.

BUSHY-HEATH, a spacious common 2 miles from Edgware in Hertfordshire, on a small ascent by the great road, after leaving the Street-way, from which there is a very agreeable prospect. On the right it commands a view far beyond St. Alban's; on the left, the W. end of London, Westminster-abbey, and the parliament-house, Hamstead intercepting.

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cepting the body of the city. More to the S. is seen Hampton-court, and S. W. is Windsor; between both which are those beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry, on the banks of the Thames.

BUSIN, a fine castle belonging to the banat of Croatia and county of the latter name, on the farther side of the Save, in Hungarian Illyrium. It stands about a mile from the river Unna.

BUSIRIS, an ancient city in the Delta of Lower Egypt, in Africa, and on the western side of the most eastern branch of the Nile, hence called Fluvius Busiriens. But now it has dwindled into a village called Aboasir, a little above Semenour, which last rose out of its ruins. Busiris is supposed to be the Pathros mentioned in Scripture, the Septuagint's Phatures. Not far from it stands the ancient town of Plinthine, since the Arab-tower, on a bay of the same name, from which town the ancients measured the length of Egypt up to Serbonides-lake.

BUSKINSKAJA, a sloboda or place fortified with timber or pallisadoes, belonging to the province of Isetisch and Asiatic part of Russia, in Siberia, as a defence against the Baskirs, Calmucs, &c.

BUSSETTO, a town of Stato Pallavicino, a territory belonging to the duchy of Parma and Placentia, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Orgina.

BUSSI, or **BOISSI**, an island lying S. E. of the mouth of Casamanza river, an arm of the Gambia, in Negroland, in Africa. It is 35 leagues in circuit, and seems covered with trees; from it run several rivulets. The inhabitants are Papells, with whom it is not very safe to trade, as they are treacherous, and great robbers; yet oxen and palm-nuts may be bought of them. In this island are 2 harbours or roads, where is secure anchorage. The northern one is called the Old Port, and the southern the New. The island is divided from the mainland by a channel or river, which Labat calls Geves; to the N. of which, on the mainland, dwell a Negro nation, called **BALANTES**, which see.

BUSSELTON, a place about 4 miles from Tichfield, and in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, in Hants, where is a river narrow in its breadth, but so deep as to carry the largest ships. Here is a yard for building men of war, on account of the safety of the creek, and the plenty of timber in the country behind it.

BUSTARD River, in the province of Quebec, which runs into the river St. Laurence, in a bay of the same name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with several lakes, and at its mouth lie the Oziers Islands. Long. 68, 5. Lat. 49, 20.

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BUTE, (Shire of), belongs to the western Highlands of Scotland, and comprehends the island of the same name, and that of Arran, both which are of the Hebrides or Western isles, and lie in the frith of Clyde. The shire of Bute formerly sent 2 members to the Scottish parliament; but is now, and ever since the Union, joined with Cathness, in sending one member to the parliament of Great Britain alternately. Bute Island, lying N. W. and S. E. longitudinally, is separated by two straits, not above half a mile from Cowall in Argyleshire, one end forming a kind of indenture into the latter, which lies N. of it, 6 miles W. of the coast of Cunningham and Renfrew, and 8 from Arran, which is situated between this and the frith-mouth. Buchanan makes Buté, Buithe, or Boot, 8 miles long, and 4 broad. Bishop Lesley says it is 10, and Templeman 12 miles in length, with an area of 27 square miles. Its northern parts are mountainous: but affords good pasturage, and some wood: the other parts produce oats, barley, and pease. Here is a quarry of red stone; and that called the hectic-stone is found in many places. The climate is healthy; and consequently the inhabitants live to a great age. It is observed, that every sixth or seventh year they are visited periodically with the small-pox. The people in general speak Erse; and the gentlemen, and such as have had education, English. On the coast is a herring and cod fishery. The principal place in this island and shire is Rothsay. To the E. of Bute, and close on the coast of Cunningham, are two isles, called Great and Little Cumbries; but these seem not to be in this shire.

BUTE, a county in North Carolina, in the district of Halifax, to which it is the W. boundary.

BUTRINTO, the Buthiotum of the ancients, once a considerable city of Epirus, belonging to Albania, a province of European Turkey. It lies on a gulph of the same name, in the mouth of the Adriatic sea, opposite to the town and island of Corfu, 35 miles from Chimera to the S. E. and 60 from Larta to the N. W. It is subject to Venice; but is now a mean place, whose inhabitants are principally fishermen, there being a good fishery in the bay. It is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Janina. Lat. 39, 45, N. Long. 20, 40, E.

BUTTEVANT, otherwise **BOTHON**, and by Spencer Kilneinullagh, a town on the Mulla, in the county of Cork, Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall which surrounded this town, as also the remains of the sumptuous abbey of Friars Minors, founded by David de Barry, in the reign of Edward I. whose tomb is now to be seen in the choir. On the N. W. side of the abbey stands a ruined tower, said to have been built by an

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an earl of Desmond, and is called *Cellon*. On each hand of the W. entrance of the abbey are two huge piles of skulls, brought hither after the battle of Knockmoss, which was fought about 5 miles from hence. Near this abbey stands another ruin, said to have been a nunnery dedicated to St. Owen or to St. John the Baptist. The name of this place, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in a battle fought here by David de Barry, who defeated the Mac Cartys, and cried out, "Boutez en avant", i. e. "push forward;" which is the present motto of the Barrymore family, who take the title of viscount from this place. Here is a free-school; and to the east of the town stands the ruins of lord Barry's castle, within the court of which is now a good modern house. The church, which is modern, stands a little to the east, and the remains of two others are still visible in the churchyard. The habitations here are very wretched; and Spencer says the old town was destroyed in the reign of Edward IV. by Murrrough O'Brien.

BUTTON'S-BAY. See **HUDSON'S-BAY**. This is the northern part of Hudson's straits, in North America, through which Sir Thomas Button attempted the discovery of a N. W. passage into Asia, after the miscarrying of Hudson in it. But he lost his ship, and came back in a sloop which he built in the country. It lies between lat. 60 and 66, N. and between long. 80 and 100, W.

BUTZBACH, from the *Bucino* bantes, a small, but neat town of the *Wetteraw*, in Germany. It is situated between *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, and *Geissen*, at the foot of a ridge of mountains called the *Höhe*, which, beginning at the monastery of *Loach*, on the *Rhine*, separate *Rhingaw* from *Catzenelletogen*, and extend themselves to this place. Near the road leading from hence to *Geissen*, are ruins of walls and forts, where medals and coins are found, that shew *Attila* and his *Huns* to have encamped here. The wine produced from the neighbouring hills is strong, but palatable. Their mines of lead and iron are exhausted. In 1760, the French, who had possessed themselves of this town, were drove out by the *Hanoverians*.

BUTZOW, a considerable town and fort belonging to the duchy of *Mecklenburg*, in Germany. It lies on the river *Warna*, and in the road from *Rostock* to *Schwerin*. Its see was secularized by the treaty of *Munster*, and given to the duke. Some French refugees set up several manufactures here; and it was formerly the residence of the bishops of *Schwern*. In 1697 and 1716 it was destroyed by fire.

BUXAR, a large extensive plain near *Patna*, in *Bengal*, on which, in 1764, *Sujah Dowlah* was defeated by the British forces with great loss.

BUXTEAD, a place in *Suffex*, where is a fair on June 30.

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BUXTEHUDE, a small town on the *Ete* in the duchy of *Bremen*, with only one church at present. Its fortifications were razed in 1682.

BUXTON, in *Derbyshire*, one of the wonders of the *High-peak*, having 9 wells that rise near the source of the river *Wye*, whose waters were noted in the time of the *Romans*. They are hot and sulphureous; yet not fetid, but palatable, and are eminent for creating an appetite, opening obstructions, and, if bathed in, are of good effect in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous distempers, &c. The building for the bath was erected by *George earl of Shrewsbury*. *Mary queen of Scots* was here for some time. This place is 18 miles from *Manchester*. It stands in an open healthy country, has a variety of fine views, and a beautiful down, to take the air on. Here is a handsome large house for the reception of strangers, built by the late duke of *Devonshire*. The bath water is exceeding clear, of a blood-warm temper, and will admit 20 people at a time. The pump was given by *Sir Thomas Delves*, who received a cure here. The Roman road, called *Bath-gate*, runs from hence 7 miles to *Burgh*.

BUY, or **BUYS**, the principal place and seat of a royal jurisdiction, belonging to the territory in the *Upper Delphinate*, called the *Baronies*, in the government of *Dauphiny*, in *France*. It lies on the river *Oreze*, and confines of *Provence*, 30 miles S. of *Die*. Lat. 44, 25, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

BUZARA, a long ridge of mountains in *Numidia*, supposed to be that at present called the *Sahara*, in the E. province of *Algiers*.

BYER, one of the *Scilly* isles. See *SCILLY*.

BYGLAND, a large lake belonging to the priory of *Nidenas*, in the diocese of *Christiansand*, in *Norway*. It is formed by the considerable river *Otteraae*, and lies westward of *Byglefield*. The same river has a waterfall in it, called *Fennie*, lying in the parish of *Esje*.

BYHURT, a town on the river *Senaga*, in *New Guinea*, almost opposite to the island of *St. Lewis*.

BYLAN, a town 8 miles from *Scanderoon*, and between that and *Antioch*.

BYRCHOVER, a place in the *Peak* of *Derbyshire*, where are the tottering-stones which stand on a hard rock; one of which, said to be four yards high, and twelve round, stands upon a point so equally poised as to be readily moved with a finger.

BYRU, or **BRUKA**, a town of *Quito* in *Peru*, in *South America*. It consists of houses, inhabited by *Spaniards*, *Indians*, *Mulattoes*, and *Mestizoes*. About half a league north of it is a small stream, from which several trenches are cut for watering the grounds: so that the lands are equally fertile.

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fertile with those about Truxillo, from which it is 10 leagues distant. Lat. 8, 20, S.

BYRON'S ISLE, one of the new discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, first seen by commodore Byron, on July 2, 1765. It is situated in lat. 1, 18, S. Long. 173, 46, W. It is low and flat, abounding with cocoa-nut and other trees. The natives are remarkably active, and are most excellent swimmers. They are of a bright copper colour, with regular and cheerful features, and are



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CAAGUA, according to Techo, a populous country in the mid-way between the province of Tape, in Paraguay, and the Atlantic Sea.

CAANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, are found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Long. 32, 23, E. Lat. 24, 30, N.

CABACON, a town of Leon, in Spain, on a mountain with a fort, on the river Pisuerga.

CABALLIO, or **CABELLIO**, a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonnenses, situated on the Druentia. One of the Latin colonies, in the Notitiæ called Civitas Cabellicorum. Now Cavaillon in Provence. See **CAVAILLON**.

CABALLINUS, a very clear fountain of mount Helicon, in Bœotia; called Hippocrene by the Greeks, because opened by Pegasus, on striking the rock with his hoof, and hence called Pegasus.

CABARDEI, a city of Cabardinia, a province lying southwards of the eastern part of Circassia, in Asiatic Turkey.

CABAREI, a city and the capital of the province of Cabardinia, in Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, on the N. of Mount Caucasus, and southward of the E. part of Circassia.

CABECA (de Vide), a small sea-port town of Alentejo in Portugal, with good walls, and a strong castle. W. Long. 6, 43. N. Lat. 39, 0.

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tall and well-made; their hair is long and black, either tied in three knots, or in a large bunch behind. They bore their ears, and hang heavy ornaments in them, but are otherwise without any cloathing.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Romania, now a small place; but was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still a bishop's see.

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CABECEIRAS DE BASTO, a district of Guimaraens, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal; to which belong 19 parishes.

CABENDA, or **CABINDE**, lies in E. long. 12. S. lat. 4. being a port town of Congo, in Africa, situated on the sea coast, 100 miles S. E. of Loango, subject to Portugal. Many of the blacks of Cabenda, who dwell near the shore, speak some English, and are commonly called Partadors, being a sort of brokers to the natives up the inland, to whom they repair, when any ships are in the bay, and bring merchants down aboard, or to the factory, and there usually buy and sell for them. The Bay of Cabenda lies very convenient for trade, wooding, and watering.

CABERA, anciently **CAPRARIA**, an island on the S. side of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, and opposite to Cape Salinas, from which it is distant about 7 or 8 miles. It is entirely mountainous and uninhabited, and is noted for shipwrecks. Here is a large and secure harbour, the entrance into which is towards Majorca. It is defended by a castle, where a small garrison is kept. This island is an usual place for banishment.

CABES, or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated on a river near the gulph of the same name. E. Long. 10, 55. N. Lat. 33, 40.

CABETERRA, an inland gold-coast country of Guinea, between Acanni and Saboe.

CABEZZO,

CABEZZO, a province of the kingdom of Angola, in Africa; having Oacco on the N. Lubolo on the S. the Coanza on the N. E. and the Reinba on the S. W. It is populous, and well stored with cattle, &c. and hath a mine of iron on a mountain, thence called the Iron Mountain, which yields great quantities of that metal; and this the Portuguese have taught the natives to manufacture. This province is watered by a river called, Rio Longo, and other small rivulets, lakes, &c. The trees here are vastly large; and they have one sort not unlike our apple-trees, the bark of which being slashed with a knife, yields an odoriferous resin, of the colour and consistency of wax, and very medicinal in its nature, only a little too hot for Europeans, unless qualified by some cooling drug.

CABIRA, a city of Pontus, memorable for the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus.

CABISTRA, a city of Cappadocia, mentioned by Tully in his Letters, lib. xv. epif. 11. and lib. i. epif. 18.

CABO DE ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Istria, in the territory of Venice; and the see of a bishop. It is seated on a small island in the gulph of Venice, and is joined to the mainland by draw-bridges. E. Long. 14, 22. N. Lat. 45, 49.

CABO, or **KABO**, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa: so called by the Portuguese, probably from a cape formed here by the main-land, near the mouth of the river Gelves. The king's residence is about 10 leagues E. of the town of Gelves.

CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells, the walls are stakes or hurdles, plastered over with clay, and the covering of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but woollen-cloths and stuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; it is governed by a viceroy, and is 900 miles N. of Algiers. Long. 0, 50, E. Lat. 14, 10, N.

CABRAS. At the N. point of the Isle of St. Tome, (on the coast of S. Guinea) close by the shore, lies the little Isle de Cabras, or Goat-Island, so called from the vast number of goats on it. The channel between is very dead, and the isle very high, and full of wild lemon-trees.

CABUL, or **CABOULISTAN**, a kingdom or province of Indostan, in Asia. It lies N. W. of Attock, and is the boundary of the Mogul on that side; it has Tartary on the N. part of Cassimere on the E. Persia on the W. and Hajaçan on the S. It is reckoned 250 miles every way. The Nilab, which falls into the Indus, and reckoned one of its sources, rises here; as does Behat, which falls into the Nilab. It is a cold barren country for the most

part, and subject to great winds; yet some of its valleys are fruitful, and yield good pasturage for their horses and camels, which are numerous and fine. It abounds with little towns and villages; and on the roads are strong houses, with guards of soldiers for the security of travellers between this and Persia, from the robbers of the Augan mountains. Most of the natives are Pagans, and frequent their temples with extraordinary devotion every full moon in February. They think it meritorious to dig wells and build houses for accommodating travellers. They have among them abundance of Banian physicians. Here is plenty of provisions; and they have a good trade with Persia, Tartary, China, and the Indies. They buy 60,000 horses of the Usbeck Tartars every year, the greatest part of which they send over to India; and deal much in drugs growing in the mountains, where are iron mines and canes; both which supply their manufactures of halberds and lances.

CABUL, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name; it has its appellation from the fruit mirebalans, called Cabouly by the Indians, which, with many other drugs and aromatic trees, grow in the neighbouring mountains. It is well-fortified, and has two good castles, besides palaces and many spacious caravanseras; it being the thoroughfare between Persia and Lahor. This place and province, which formerly belonged to Persia, were ceded in 1733 to Kouli Khan, by the Mogul, on the former quitting the rest of his conquests in India. It lies 110 miles E. of Candahor, in Persia. Lat. 33, 30, N. Long. 69, 12, E.

CABUL, (the land of). I. Kings ix. 10-13.

CACABELOS, a town of Leon, in Spain. It lies in a valley between high mountains surrounding it.

CACERES, a town in Spanish Estremadura, on the river Sabor, and is well known for its fine wool. Lat. 39, 16, N. Long. 6, 45, W.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Asia, in the isle of Luzon, with a bishop's see, and subject to Spain. Long. 124, 50, E. Lat. 14, 15, N.

CACHAO, a city of the province of that name, in the kingdom of Tonquin in Asia, situated in E. Long. 105, 0. N. Lat. 21, 30, at about 80 leagues distance from the sea. It is prodigiously crowded with people, inasmuch that the streets are hardly passable, especially on market-days. These vast crowds, however, come mostly from the neighbouring villages; upon which account these villages have been allowed their halls in particular parts of the city, where they bring and dispose of their wares. The town itself, though the metropolis of the whole Tonquinese kingdom, hath neither walls or fortifications. The principal streets are wide and airy, but the rest of them narrow and ill-paved; and,

and, except the palace royal and arsenal, the town hath little else worth notice. The houses are low and mean, mostly built of wood and clay, and not above one story high.

Besides this palace, the ruins of one still more magnificent are to be observed, and are called Libatvia. The circumference is said to have been betwixt 6 and 7 miles: some arches, porticoes, and other ornaments, are still remaining; from which, and some of its courts paved with marble, it may be concluded to have been as magnificent a structure as any of the eastern parts can shew. The English factory is situated on the north side of the city, fronting the river Song-koy. It is a handsome low built house. Adjoining to it, on the south side, is the Danish factory, which is neither so large nor so handsome. Some curious observations have been communicated to the Royal Society concerning differences between the tides of those seas and those of Europe, viz. that on the Tonquinese coast ebbs and flows but once in 24 hours.

CACHAO, or **KACHO**, a town of Meli, in Negroland, in Africa, a Portuguese colony, on the river St. Domingo, or of the same name, which falls into the sea about 20 leagues below it. It is encompassed on the land-side with a strong palisado terraced, and defended by some batteries against the neighbouring natives; who, except those living in the place, often fall out with the Portuguese, and neither give nor expect quarter. Here is a Portuguese church, and convent of Capuchins. The spiritual government is administered by a grand vicar, sent thither by the bishop of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands. Most of the Portuguese here are Mulattoes, and so black as to be scarce distinguishable from the negroes. They carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. The river is a quarter of a league broad before the town, and so deep that the largest vessels might come up, did not a dangerous bar stop its mouth. The tide flows upwards of 30 leagues above Cachao. Its N. bank is covered with mangroves, beyond which are the finest trees in all Africa, for thickness, height, and goodness.

CACHIAN, a royal seat in the province of the same name, belonging to CochinChina in the East Indies, in Asia. It is resorted to by the Chinese for trade. It lies 35 S. E. of Faifo, on the bay of Tonquin, and between 6 and 7 leagues from Turon.

CACHIMAYO, a large river in Peru, South America, which falls into the Ocean within 2 leagues of La Plata.

CACONGO, a maritime kingdom, or province of Lower Guinea, in Africa. It has the sea on the W. the river Loango-Louise on the N. towards the S. and S. E. it is bounded by the kingdom of Angoy, and the river Sonbu; eastward it extends from the

coast two days journey beyond the capital city, which is also called Cacongô, and is but few miles from sea. It is well built and situated, and abundant with provisions. The river Cacongô runs quite across the kingdom, and after a course of 25 or 30 leagues falls into sea in S. Lat. 5, 0. To S. of the river 4 miles from the coast is the village Malamba, where the sea making a gulph affords safe road for shipping. The country is mountainous and woody, not fertile nor well tilled. The natives are false, changeable, turbulent, and quarrelsome, yet cowards. All the trade is at Malemba, where the Dutch and Portuguese sell some sorts of cloth, iron ware, &c. which the Cacongese sell farther up the country, and have slaves in exchange. In about 1685, father Leonard, a black priest, in a few days, as Merolla reports, baptized above 5000 children.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, about 2 miles from the source of the Guadalquivir, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. Long. 1, 55, E. Lat. 37, 56, N.

CADHULSO, a neat, but small town of New Castile, in Spain, surrounded with fine gardens and groves.

CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, in E. long. 13, 34. N. Lat. 50, 20.

CADAVAL, a place belonging to Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains only 350 inhabitants, with a district of 8 parishes.

CADEA, or **THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD**, is one of these that compose the republic of the Grisons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishopric of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Bragaille, or Pregel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this league, which is allied to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

CADENAC, a very old town of Upper Quercy, in the territory of the latter name, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It stands upon a steep rock, which is almost surrounded by the river Lot.

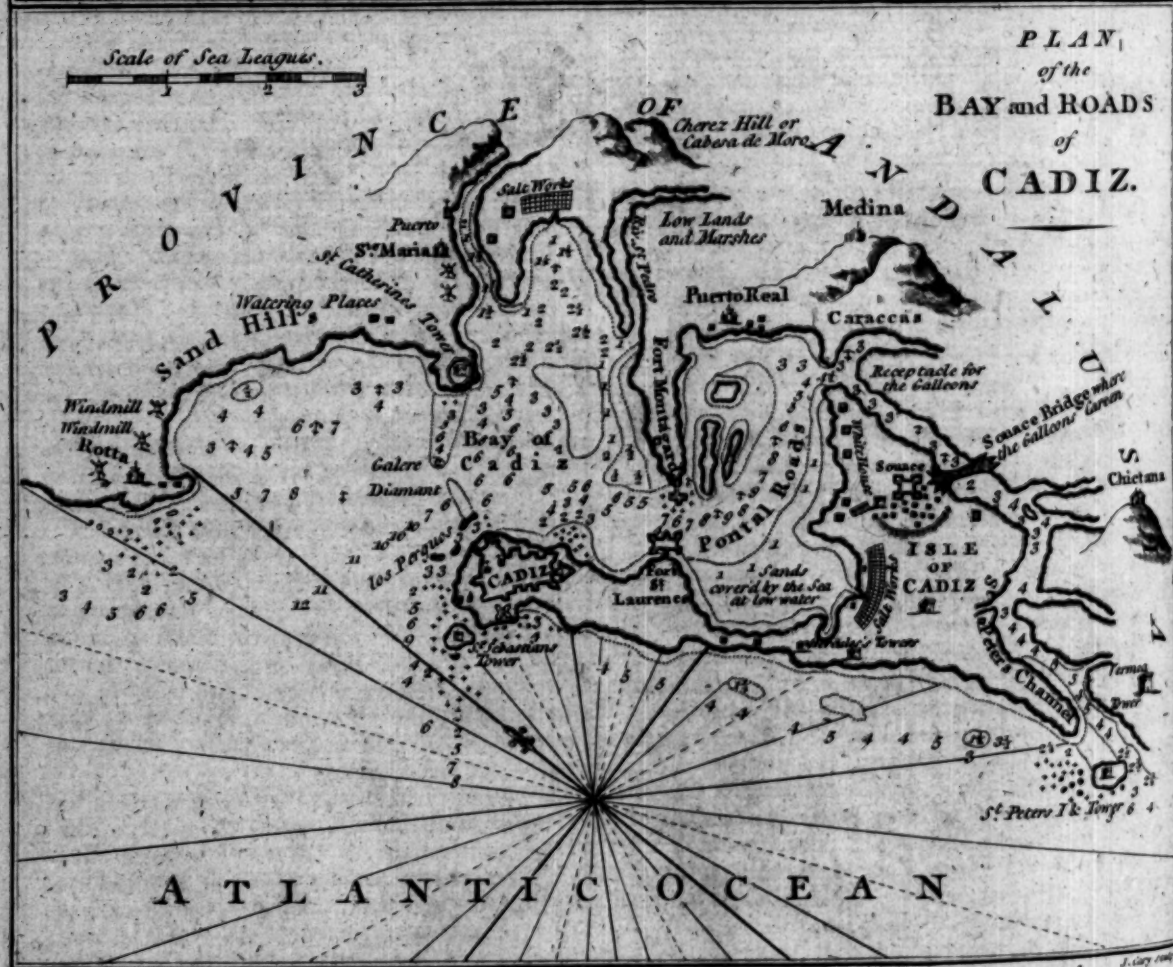
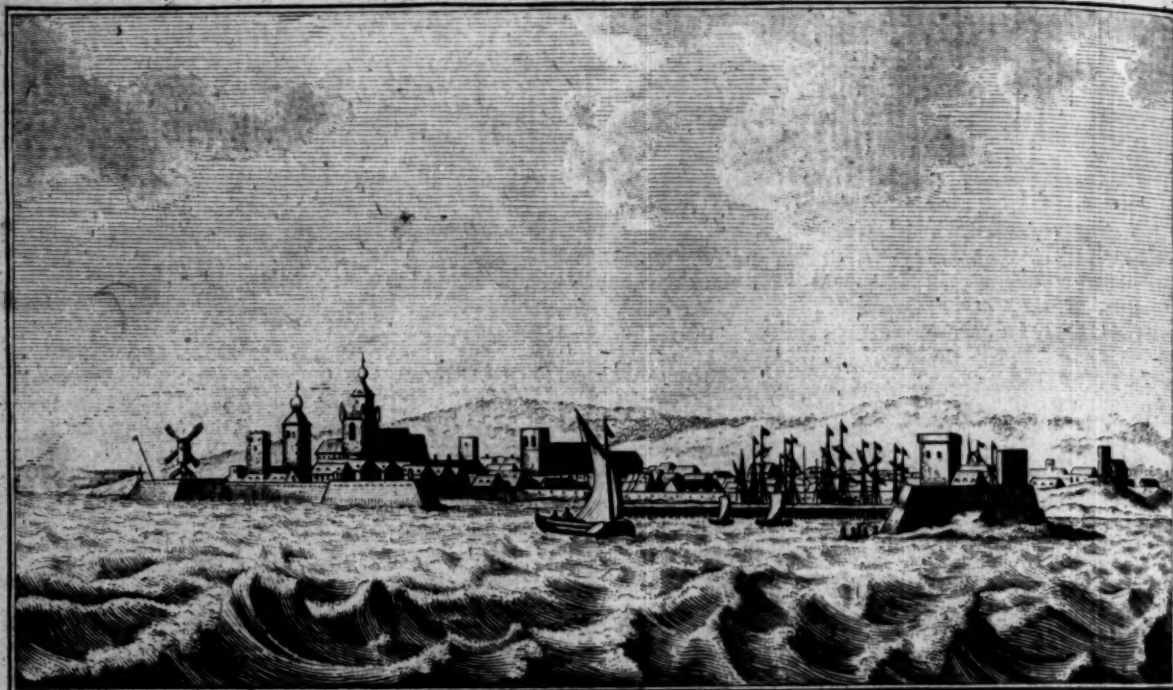
CADENET, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Long. 5, 30, E. Lat. 43, 40, N.

CADEROUSSE, a town in the jurisdiction of Carpentras, and county of Venaissin, belonging to the state of Avignon, and surrounded by Provence, in France. It lies on the Rhone; and is also the seat of a provincial judge.

CADESH



View of CADIZ in SPAIN from the West.



CADESH-BARNEAH, the 15th encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness after their coming out of Egypt.

CADESH and **SHUR**, were the names of two deserts, the last of which the Israelites entered after passing the Red Sea; and is the same which is afterwards called Etham.

CADILLAC, a town of Bourdelois and Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and of Gascony, in France; situated on the Garonne, and is the principal place of the county of Benagues. Here is a fine castle or seat, a collegiate church, and a convent.

CADIZ, by the Romans called Gades, by the Phœnicians Gadir or Gaddir; some of the ancients have given it the name of Tartessus. The Tyrians first built it; and after them it was possessed by the Carthaginians, from whom it came under the dominion of the Romans. It is a famous trading city of Andalusia, in Spain, lying on the N. W. extremity of the long and irregular neck of land of an island which extends itself from S. E. to N. W. the eastern part of which is now called Cadiz, and the S. E. part the island of Leon. It is joined to the mainland, from which only a narrow channel or arm of the sea separates it, by means of the bridge Suaco, both ends of this being defended by redoubts, and other works thrown up of earth. The island, from fort St. Catalina to the island of St. Pedro, is five miles long, and from the S. point near the latter, to the N. point just by the above-mentioned bridge, almost two miles broad. It produces little corn, but the best Spanish wine; and upon it are some pasture-grounds, and on the side of the harbour great quantities of salt are made. The neck of land which extends itself from the island, terminates in two head-lands, the principal and most westerly of which is called St. Sebastian.

The city of Cadiz is pretty large in circuit; yet all the large end of the neck of land is not built upon, and the delightful west-side, which is called Sancto Campo or the Church-court, is almost uninhabited, the only building upon it being a spacious hospital, and two chapels, on account of its being not so commodious for the landing of merchandize, as the east-side.

Most of the streets of Cadiz are narrow, crooked, indifferently paved, and very dirty; but some of them are broad, straight, and well-paved. The houses are generally between three and four stories high; nearly all of them have a quadrangular area, and several of these are very handsome. The city is in want of fresh-water: and in it are reckoned 13 convents; among which is a college, said to be the finest in all Andalusia; yet has but one parish-church, which is the cathedral; though

the number of its ordinary inhabitants amounts to 40,000, and it contains about 5000 houses. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Seville, with an annual revenue of 12,000 ducats: his diocese consists of but 14 parishes. Here is the royal audience of the Indies, or the Indian board of trade; removed hither from Seville. Both before and after the arrival of the Spanish ships from America, and their sailing from Cadiz thither again, this place is very brisk and stirring, from the great number of strangers who come hither for the sake of trade, and said to amount to 50,000. It is the center of all the American trade, to which port the English, French, Dutch, and Italian merchants send their goods, which Spanish factors, in their respective names, put on board the ships for America. Besides these just mentioned, all others, who trade by sea, have their agents, correspondents, and commissioners, at Cadiz; and the consuls of the aforesaid nations make a considerable figure here.

Here the Spaniards have their principal arsenals of maritime stores, and here also they build most of their men of war; their docks, &c. being the best in Spain.

The harbour and bay is very fine and spacious; and for the defence and entrance into it, has not only fort Matagorda, but also fort Puntal, lying opposite to it upon a point of the neck of land on which Cadiz stands. Between them and the points of land on which the two forts stand, the entrance into the harbour is about 500 fathoms broad. At ebb-tide a great part of the harbour, which is said to be 10 French leagues in circuit, lies dry. The outer and furthest bay, which begins between Rota and St. Sebastian, and which extends itself to Puerto de Santa Maria, is divided into two parts by the rocks Los Pueros and Diamante.

Cadiz is surrounded with walls and irregular bastions, as the situation of the ground would admit of. There is no approaching to the S. side, by reason of its high and steep shore. At present it is dangerous landing on the N. side, as here are sandbanks and rocks under water: but on the S. W. side there is a landing-place, at which stands a small fort called St. Catalina. Towards the S. W. point is a ridge of rocks, which at the time of flood are partly covered with water. The outermost of these is a small island, upon which is a watch-tower and lighthouse, together with two chapels; as also fort St. Sebastian stands there.

As Cadiz then can be no where attempted, but at the narrowest part of the neck of land lying between it and the S. E. part of the isle of Leon. This has also been fortified: but in 1596, the English, under the earl of Essex, landing on the island, took and burnt the town, having plundered it of immense treasure, and destroyed the galleons in the harbour;

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after which they quitted the place. But in 1702, the duke of Ormond attacked it without success. There were formerly two wonderful springs at Cadiz, the temple of Hercules, and two brazen pillars, &c. There was likewise a small island in the bay, where were houses of pleasure. Cadiz lies 40 miles from Gibraltar. Lat. 36, 34. N. Long. 5, 56 W.

CADOLZBURG, a considerable market-town with a strong citadel, in the principality of Onolzbach.

CADORE IL CADORINO, a small territory and subdivision of the marquisate of Trevigiana, in the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy, bounded on the N. by Brixen; on the E. by Friuli; on the S. by Belunese; and on the W. by Trentin. Its capital is of the same name, or Piava di Cadore, a small city lying on the E. side of the river Piave, S. of the Orfina, and N. of the Botia, both which fall into it.

CADSANO, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, at the mouth of the river Scheld.

CADURCI, **CADURCUM**, **CADUREUS**, and **CADURX**, a town of the Cadurci, a people of Aquitania; situated between the rivers Oldus running from the north, and the Tarnis from the south, and falling into the Garumna, now Cahors; capital of the territory of the Querci, in Guienne. A part of the Cadurci, to the south next the Tarnis, were called Eleutheri.

CADUSII, a people of Media Atropatene, situated to the west in the mountains, and reaching to the Caspian sea; between whom and the Medes, perpetual war and enmity continued down to the time of Cyrus.

CADYTIS. Herodotus making mention of Pharoah Necho's expedition against the king of Assyria, saith, that after the victory obtained by him, he took the great city Cadytis, which he describes to be a mountainous city of Palestine, of the bigness of Sardis in Lydia. By which description Cadytis could be no other than Jerusalem.

CAEGWRLEY, a village of North Wales, in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester; with four fairs, on Shrove Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27.

CAEN, (*Le Campagne de*), a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It extends itself as far as Falaise, a town in the Marches.

Of the same name is the only city in it, in Latin called Cadamum, anciently Catheim, i. e. the dwelling-place of war, or of the Cadete. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Orne and Odon, in a valley between two large meadows. The united stream of the aforesaid rivers divides it into the Upper and Lower town, between which there is a communication by means of the bridges

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of St. James and St. Peter; on the latter of which stands a handsome townhouse, with four turrets. It is the second city in Normandy, and the seat of an intendency, election, forest-district, prevot of the marshalsea, provincial jurisdiction, bailiwick, admiralty, and salt-granary. Here also is an university, founded in 1452, and an academy of sciences, erected by Lewis XIV. in 1706. It has two large suburbs, 12 parish-churches, and a collegiate one, 14 convents, a school, a general hospital, besides another for incurables, and two abbeys. The greatest trade of this city, and its election consists in cloth and fine linen, having a communication with the English channel, which lies 7 miles N. of it, and vessels of some burthen being able to come up as far as St. James's bridge. The inhabitants are reckoned at 40,000, and it is the see of a bishop.

The Upper town is defended by a castle, (built by the English,) on a rock very well fortified; and the Lower town is quite surrounded with water. In the year 1063, a council was held here by Maurice, archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of William the Conqueror, who was interred in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he had founded. It lies 100 miles west of Paris. Lat. 49, 11, N. Long. 16, W.

CÆNINA, was situated on the confines of Latium, and the country of the Sabines; whence some make it a city of the Sabines, and others of ancient Latium.

CAER-CARODOCK, Salop, a hill near the conflux of the Clun on the Temd, where are still some vestiges of the fortifications erected by the famous British king Caractacus, and gallantly defended by him against Ostorius and the Roman legions, but at last he took it; for which the senate of Rome decreed him a triumph. This place, in some maps is called Cradock-Hill.

CAERDIFF, or **CARDIFF**, in British Caerdydh, a trading town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It lies on the river Tavy or Taaff, over which it has a bridge. The neighbouring country is fruitful; and 4 miles below the town is a commodious haven on the sea, from which small vessels come up to the bridge. It has two suburbs, and a spacious strong castle on the W. side of the town, where Robert, the Conqueror's eldest son, was kept prisoner, till he died, his brother William Rufus having put out his eyes. Within the circuit of its walls are two parishes, and but one church. It is governed by two bailiffs, who return one member to parliament; and the town enjoys several privileges. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs are on the second Wednesday in March, June 20, September 8, and November 30. It lies two miles S. E. of Landaff. Lat. 51, 31, N. Long. 3, 14, W.

CÆRE,

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CÆRE, a town of Etruria, the royal residence of Mezentius. Its ancient name was Argyllæ. In Strabo's time not the least vestige of it remained, except the baths called Cæretana. From this town the Roman Cenfor's tables were called Cæritas Tabulæ.

CAERLON, in Monmouthshire, 131 miles from London, has a wooden bridge over the Usk, where it has a harbour for barges. It was formerly the station of a Roman legion, as the name imports; had 3 churches, an university, and the see of a bishop, removed afterwards to St. David's. Its walls were built by the Romans with brick, about 3 miles in compass; it had many elegant structures; besides, baths, coins, and other Roman antiquities, are frequently found here. It is said to have extended heretofore to St. Gilians, and is supposed to have been a very strong place in the reign of Henry II. when it defended itself a long time against the English; and according to Giraldus, it had then many footsteps of its ancient grandeur, but it is now become a small inconsiderable town, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on Wednesday before Easter, May 1, July 20, Sept. 21.

CAERMARTHEN, in British Kaer-vyrdhin, Ptolemy's Maridunum, and Antoninus's Muridunum, an ancient and very handsome town, and the capital of the shire of the same name, in South Wales. It lies upon the river Towy, with a bridge over it, and navigable by vessels of 100 tons quite up to the town, where is a commodious quay. It is governed by a mayor, who returns one member to parliament. It is populous, and drives a very considerable trade. Its strong castle now in ruins, is used as a town jail, and a town-hall has lately been erected.

About a mile from the town on the road side, and almost opposite to the bishop of St. David's palace, is Merlin's grove. The people in and about this town are reckoned the wealthiest and politest in all Wales, as its air is the best, and soil the most fruitful. The markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and fairs June 23, August 1, September 28, and November 3. It lies 170 miles W. of London. Lat. 52. 2. Long. 4. 24.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, a county in South Wales, the most fruitful and level in all the principality, producing grain, cattle, salmon, wool, pit-coal, and fine lead. It contains about 700,000 acres, 87 parishes, 8 towns, and near 17,000 inhabitants, and 28 rivers, great and small. It sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and the other for Caermarthen-town, and lies in the diocese of St. David's. It is bounded on the east by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan, by the Severn sea or St. George's channel on the south, by Pembrokehire on the west, and Cardiganhire on the north, from which it is separated by the river Teivy. Its prin-

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cipal rivers are the Towy, Cothy, and Tave. The Towy abounding with salmon, comes into the N. E. side of this county from that of Cardigan, where it rises; and after a S. and S. W. course, falls into the English channel eight miles below Caermarthen. The Cothy rises on the N. side of the county, and runs S. mostly, till its junction with the Towy five miles above Caermarthen. The Tave or Teivy has its source in Cardiganhire; but soon becomes the boundary betwixt that county and this, the N. W. side of which it waters, till joined by the Reach, after which it divides this county from Pembrokehire.

CAERNARVON, in N. Wales, a county town, about 7 miles S. W. from Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins, and has one church. It is a handsome town, of which the constable of the castle is always mayor of the town by his patent; besides whom there is always an alderman, 2 bailiffs, a town clerk, &c. It was built by Edward I. to secure a passage into the isle of Anglesey, and Edward II. the 1st English prince of Wales, was born here; which was an artifice of his father's to oblige the Welch, who were willing to live in subjection to a prince that was a native. The chancery and exchequer for N. Wales was established formerly in this town, which, though but small, is neatly built, and very populous. It is a place of considerable strength by nature as well as art: for it is surrounded on all sides (except the East) by two rivers and the sea. It enjoys several immunities, and sends one member to parliament. Fairs on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5. Market on Saturday. Lat. 53. 10. Long. 4. 21.

CAERNARVON-BAY, lies between two points at the S. entrance of the channel, running between the main-land and Anglesey. Here is a tolerable harbour; and though it has a bar where there is but from 7 to 8 feet at low-water, yet the tide rises so high, that at half flood any ships may go in or out. In the bay off the bar, is very good anchoring in 5 to 15 fathoms water.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, in British Sir (tyr) Caernarvon, one of the counties of N. Wales, formerly called Snowden-forest, in Latin, Snoudonia. It is bounded on the S. by Merionethshire and the Irish sea, on the E. by Denbighshire, from which the river Conway parts it; the Irish sea washes it on the W. and N. and it lies opposite to Anglesey on the N. W. Its length from Conway river in the E. to Lheny river in the W. is computed at 20 miles; and breadth from Penwenke-point to Ormeshead-point in the N. at about 40; though these dimensions are variously given. It is computed to have an area 370,000 acres, 68 parishes, one city, one borough, and six market-towns, with above 16,000 inhabitants. The air is sharp; and the country

country is so encumbered, especially in the middle, with dreadful rocks and vast mountains, the tops of which in many of them are covered with snow 7 or 8 months in the year: so that this was the last county which was brought under the English dominion.

Notwithstanding its mountainous situation, the soil in several parts is tolerably fertile, especially in barley; and great herds of cattle, with flocks of sheep and goats, are bred on the mountains. That part of it towards Ireland, is so fruitful and populous as to yield to few shires in North Wales. Its rivers and sea-coast abound with fish. In the mountainous tracks are computed no less than 50 or 60 lakes, from most of which issue rivers. The most remarkable mountain next to Snowden, and one of the most noted in all Wales, is Pen-maen-mawr (Bun-maen-mohre) in the N. angle of this shire, where it hangs perpendicularly over the sea at a vast height; and in the narrow passage on the other side are dreadful rocks. On the side next the sea a wall has been built breast-high, and a road cut out of the rock 7 feet wide. From this mountain the country opens into a plain, extending as far as the river Conway, the eastern limit of the shire, which issues from a lake of the same name, on the S. E. side: and though its whole course is but 12 miles, it receives so many brooks and streams from the hills of Snowden, as to carry ships of some burthen. It produces not only fish, but large pearls found in a muscle. The shire lies in the diocese of Bangor, and sends one member to parliament, besides another for the shire-town above-mentioned.

CAERPHYLLY-CASTLE, in Glamorgan-shire, South-Wales, one of the noblest ruins in the whole island, built in 1221: it was larger than any castle in England, Windsor alone excepted. One half of a round tower has fallen quite down; but the other over-hangs its basis more than 9 feet, so as to be as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. Here five fairs are held, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 19, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas. It lies 122 miles from London.

CAERVORRAN, Northumberland, on the N. side of the Picts wall, is supposed to be the Glanoventa, where the Romans placed a garrison for the defence of the marshes. Near this place the wall was built higher and firmer than elsewhere. On the descent of a hill, on the other side the wall, over against this town, is to be seen a draught of a square Roman fort.

CAERWENT, 4 miles from Chepstow, now a village, but supposed to have been the Venta Silurum of Antoninus, from Roman coins, &c. often found here. In July, 1777, a beautiful mosaic pavement was found here, 21 feet 6 inches long and 18 feet 4 inches broad, and said to be superior to any on

this side of the Alps. The proprietor has erected a stone building over it.

CAERWYS, the only market-town of Flint-shire, in North Wales, betwixt St. Asaph and Flint, about 4 miles W. of the latter. At this place was held the last session of the poets, musicians, and bards, by royal authority, in the 9th of queen Elizabeth; a commission being directed to William Mostyn, &c. importing, that his ancestors had the right of bestowing the silver harp on the person judged the most worthy by the commissioners. Its weekly market is on Tuesday. It lies 155 miles from London.

CÆSAREA, the name of several ancient cities, particularly one on the coast of Phenice. It was very conveniently situated for trade; but had a very dangerous harbour, so that no ships could be safe in it when the wind was at S. W. Herod the Great, king of Judea, remedied this inconveincy at an immense expence and labour, making it one of the most convenient havens on that coast. He also beautified it with many buildings, and bestowed 12 years in the finishing and adorning it.

CÆSARODUNUM, a town of the Turones in Celtic Gaul; now Tours, the capital of Touraine. See **TOURS**.

CÆSAROMAGUS, a town of the Trinobantes in Britain; by some supposed to be Chelmsford, by others Brentford, and by others Burset.

CÆSENA, a town of Gallia Cispadana, situated on the rivers Ifapis and Rubicon; now Casena, which see.

CÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Germany, part of the great Sylva Hercynia, situated partly in the duchy of Cleves, and partly in Westphalia between Wesel and Kesfield.

CÆTOBRIX, a town of Lusitania, near the mouth of the Tagus, now extinct. It had its name from its fishery, and there are still fish ponds on the shore done with plaster.

CAFFA, a city and port-town of European Turkey. It stands on the S. E. part of Crim Tartary, and is surrounded with very strong walls. On the S. side is a castle, the residence of a basha: also another defended with great guns. The place is inhabited by Mahometans, Turks, Tartars, and some Christians, of which the Armenians are the most numerous. The houses are but small, and built all of earth: so that there is not a stone-structure in the city, except 8 churches built by the Genoese, to whom it was formerly subject, but taken from them by Mahomed II. in 1574. The Russians took it in 1771, but gave it up again. It has the best trade in the country, which consists in fish and caviar from the Palus Maëotis, and from thence transported into Europe, and even the Indies. They also export corn, butter, reckoned the best in all Turkey, and salt; with which they furnish

furnish Constantinople and other places. The soil about Caffa is dry, nor is the water good: but the air is very pure; and in this town is plenty of all sorts of provisions brought from the neighbouring villages. The road of Caffa is sheltered from all the winds but the N. and S. E. and ships lie very safe near the shore in 10 or 12 fathoms water. The strait of Caffa, anciently Bosphorus Cimmerius and Fretum Mæoticum, is that channel which joins the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine sea. It is not above 15 miles long, and is very narrow, especially towards the Black sea. Lat. 47, 20, N. Long. 37, 20, E.

CAFRERIA, or country of the Cafres, a very large track in the southernmost parts of Africa. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the inland country of Monomotapa. It begins at Cape Negro, extending itself from thence south-easterly to the river Del Spiritu Sancto, which separates it on the N. E. from Monomotapa. Higher up, towards the E. it is divided by a long ridge of mountains, called by the natives The Back-bone of the World, which divides it also from Zanguebar. On the N. it extends itself almost to the equator, where it confines on the kingdom of Makoko, and on the N. W. it has Lower Guinea, with the kingdom of Benguela. The inhabitants are a barbarous sort of infidels, for which reason the Arabs call them and all those nations Cafres who are not Mahometans. They are principally Hottentots; but the sea-coast is subject to the Dutch, who have built a town and castle near the most southernly head-land, called the Cape of Good Hope. It lies between lat. 35 S. and the tropic of Capricorn, having the Indian and Atlantic oceans on the E. S. and W. Cafferia is subdivided into, 1. The kingdom of Mataman. 2. The country of the Hottentots Proper. 3. The eastern coast up to the river Del Spiritu Sancto, containing Terra de Natal, and Terra des Fumos. 4. The inland countries between Mataman and Monomotapan.

CAGEAN, or CAGAYAN, a province of the island of Luzon, or Manila, in the East Indies. It is the largest in the island. The principal city is called New Segovia, and 15 leagues eastwards from this city lies Cape Bajador. Doubling that cape, and coasting along 20 leagues from N. to S. the province of Cagean ends, and that of Illocos begins. The peaceable Cageans, who pay tribute, are about 9000; but there are a great many not subdued. The whole province is fruitful; the men apply themselves to agriculture, and are of a martial disposition; and the women apply to several works in cotton. The mountains afford food for a vast number of bees; in consequence of which wax is so plenty, that all the poor burn it instead of oil. On the mountains there is abundance of brasil, ebony, and other valuable woods. In the woods

are store of wild beasts, as boars; but not so good as those of Europe. There are also abundance of deer, which they kill for their skins and horns to sell to the Chinese.

CAGLI, a small, but ancient city, belonging to the duchy of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy. It is the see of a bishop under the metropolitan of Urbino, and lies in a plain at the foot of the Appenines, a little above the junction of the small river Baoso with the Cautiano. On the former is an ancient Roman bridge. This place stands on the Via Flaminia, S. of Urbino. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 14, 10, E.

CAGLIARI (Cape), the southern division of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy. To which belongs

CAGLIARI, CALARI, anciently CARALIS, the capital of all Sardinia, the seat of the viceroy, an archbishopric, and university. It lies on a large bay of the same name, has a secure harbour, capable of receiving a vast many ships of burthen, and besides other works, has a castle. The place is divided into the High and Low town. In the higher is the stately cathedral, covered with marble. The Upper town is surrounded with a wall, and is well-built; but the Lower standing on the sea-shore is generally dirty, and but poorly inhabited. Here are four parishes, including the cathedral, 22 monasteries, and 3 suburbs. Near two parts of the bay are inclosed by a sand-bank; besides which, there is a mole to the S. surrounded by a wall towards the sea, on which is a battery of 12 cannon. Here is a castle commanded by a particular governor.

In 1708 the English took this place, with the whole island, and gave it to the then nominal king of Spain, Charles III. afterwards the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and two years afterwards it was ceded by a treaty to the duke of Savoy, together with part of the Milanese, in lieu of Sicily given to Don Carlos, whence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lat. 39, 7, N. Long. 9, 14, E.

CAGNY. See BOUFLERS.

CAHORS, in Latin Cadurcum, anciently Devona or Dibona, the capital of Quercy, a district of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It lies in Upper Quercy, on the river Lot, which surrounds it almost on every side, and is partly on a rock. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of an election, provincial jurisdiction dependent on the parliament of Toulouse: but it is indifferently built. Its bishop styles himself count of Cahors, is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Albi, has a diocese of 800 parishes and chapels of ease, with a yearly revenue of 45,000 livres, and he pays the court of Rome a tax of 1000 florins. This was the birth place of pope

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pope John XXII. who founded a university here in 1332; but in 1751 the king dissolved it quite; and of the three colleges, one was converted to a town house, and the other two given to the Jesuits. Lat. 44, 25, N. Long. 1, 32, E.

CAJANA, a fief or independency of East Bothnia in Finland, in Sweden. To which belongs,

CAJANA, or CAJANEBO, a town, near which is the castle called Cajaneborg; but demolished by capitulation in 1716. It is surrounded by the roaring water of Pyha, in which is a dreadful cataract hard by. It is ranked as the 102d town in the general diet, and lies on the N. E. part of the lake Cajana. Lat. 64, 13, N. Long. 27, 49, E.

CAIAZZO, anciently Calatia, a small city in the territory of di Lavoro, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Capua, has five churches two convents, and two hospitals. It stands on a mountain near the river Voltorno, and has a strong castle; but daily declines, and is 16 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41, 15, N. Long. 27, 9, E.

CAIFUM, a city of Honan, a province of China on the Crocens. It lies 350 miles N. W. of Nankin, in lat. 35, 17, N. long. 113, 39, E. The overflowing of the river Huang, about a league and a half off, by cutting its dam, we are told overthrew the houses in this town, anno 1642, and drowned, says the Dutch account, 300,000 inhabitants.

CALLE, a kingdom in Macassar, or Celebes, in the East Indies, in 1 degree and a half of S. lat. It is a noble bay, says Navarette, above 3 leagues in length, and 2 in breadth. In this country continues that father, men and women are clad in nothing but paper; and that not being lasting, the women are always working at it very curiously. It is made of the rind of a small tree we saw there, which they beat with a stone curiously wrought, and make as they please, coarse, indifferent, or very fine. They dye it of all colours, and 20 paces off it looks like fine tabby. A deal of it is carried to Manilla and Macao, where I have seen curious tent beds of it.

CAIMAN, a cluster of islands so called, in the Atlantic ocean, in N. America, and lying near Jamaica, where is a considerable fishery of turtle, lie in lat. 21, 10, N. and between long. 81, 86, W. See CAYMANS.

CAINSHAM, or KAINSHAM, a market-town of Somersetshire, famous once for its abbey, as well as for its having been the seat of the Canji. It lies on a small river that runs into the Avon, and extends itself to the junction of both. It is built on a rock: in the river are produced multitudes of little eels about

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spring, which the people catch when two inches long: and, after boiling, make up into small cakes, called elver-cakes, for sale, which are disposed of at Bath and Bristol. These, when fried, and eaten with butter, prove very delicious fare. It lies 4 miles from Bristol and 6 from Bath.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, the capital of Egypt, situated in a plain at the foot of a mountain, in E. long. 31, 31, N. lat. 30, 0. It was founded by Jawhar, a Magrebian general, in the year of the Hegira 358. He had laid the foundations of it under the horoscope of Mars; and for that reason gave his new city the name of Al Kahirah, or the victorious, an epithet applied by the Arab astronomers to that planet. In 362 it became the residence of the khalifs of Egypt, and of consequence the capital of that country, and has ever since continued to be so. It is divided into the New and Old cities. Old Cairo is on the eastern side of the river Nile, and is now almost uninhabited. The New, which is properly Cairo, is seated on a sandy plain, about two miles and a half from the old city. It stands on the western side of the Nile, from which it is not three quarters of a mile distant. It is extended along the mountain on which the castle is built, for the sake of which it was removed hither, in order, as some pretend, to be under its protection. However, the change is much for the worse, as well with regard to air as water, and the pleasantness of the prospect. Bulack may be called the port of Cairo; for it stands on the bank of the Nile, about a mile and a half from it, and all the corn and other commodities are landed there before they are brought to the city. Some travellers have made Cairo of a most enormous magnitude, by taking in the old city Bulack, and the new; the real circumference of it, however, is not above 10 miles, but it is extremely populous.

The first thing that strikes a traveller is the narrowness of the streets, and the appearance of the houses. These are so daubed with mud on the outside, that you would think they were built with nothing else. Besides, as the streets are unpaved, and always full of people, the walking in them is very inconvenient, especially to strangers. To remedy this, there are a great number of asses, which always stand ready to be hired for a trifle, that is a penny a mile. The owners drive them along, and give notice to the croud to make way. And here it may be observed, that the Christians in this, as well as other parts of the Turkish dominions, are not permitted to ride upon horses. The number of the inhabitants can only be guessed at; but we may conclude it to be very great, because, in some years the plague has carried off 200,000, without their being much missed. The houses are from one to two or three stories high,

and flat at the top; where they take the air, and often sleep all night. The better sort of these have a court on the inside like a college. The common run of houses have very little room, and even among great people it is usual for 20 or 30 to lie in the same hall. Some houses will hold 300 persons of both sexes, among whom are 20 or 30 slaves, and those of ordinary rank have generally 3 or 4.

There is a canal, called *Halis*, which runs along the city from one end to the other, with houses on each side, which make a large straight street. Besides this, there are several lakes, which are called *birs* in the language of the country. The principal of these, which is near the castle, is 500 paces in diameter. The most elegant houses in the city are built on its banks; but what is extraordinary, 8 months in the year it contains water, and the other four it appears with a charming verdure. When there is water sufficient, it is always full of gilded boats, barges, and barks, in which people of condition take their pleasure towards night, at which time there are curious fire-works, and variety of music.

New Cairo is surrounded with walls built with stone, on which are handsome battlements, and at the distance of every hundred paces there are very fine towers, which have room for a great number of people. The walls were never very high, and are in many places gone to ruin. The *basha* lives in the castle, which was built by *Saladine* 700 years ago. It stands in the middle of the famous mountain *Moketan*, which terminates in this place, after it had accompanied the Nile from *Ethiopia* hither. This castle is the only place of defense in Egypt; and yet the Turks take no notice of its falling, inasmuch that in process of time it will become a heap of rubbish. The principal part in it is a magnificent hall, environed with 12 columns of granite, of a prodigious height and thickness, which sustain an open dome, under which *Saladine* distributed justice to his subjects. Round this dome there is an inscription in relievo, which determines the date and by whom it was built. From this place the whole city of Cairo may be seen, and above 30 miles along the Nile, with the fruitful plains that lie near it, as well as the mosques, pyramids, villages, and gardens, with which these fields are covered. These granite pillars were the work of antiquity, for they were got out of the ruins of *Alexandria*. There are likewise in the mosques and in the principal houses no less than 40,000 more, besides great magazines, where all kinds are to be had at very low rates. A janizary happened to find 5 in his garden, as large as those in the castle; but could not find any machine of strength sufficient to move them, and therefore had them sawed in pieces to make mill-stones. It is believed that there have been 30 or 40,000 of these pillars brought from *Alexandria*,

where there are yet many more to be had. The gates of Cairo are 3, which are very fine and magnificent.

There are about 300 public mosques in this city, some of which have 6 minarets. The mosque of *Ashar* hath several buildings adjoining, which were once a famous university, and 14,000 scholars and students were maintained on the foundation; but has now not above 1400, and those are only taught to read and write. All the mosques are built upon the same plan, and differ only in magnitude. The entrance is through the principal gate into a large square, open on the top, but well paved. Round this are covered galleries, supported by pillars; under which they say their prayers, in the shade. On one side of the square there are particular places with basins of water, for the convenience of performing the ablutions enjoined by the Koran. The most remarkable part of the mosque, besides the minaret, is the dome. This is often bold, well proportioned, and of an astonishing magnitude. The inside stones are carved like lace, flowers, and melons. They are built so firm, and with such art, that they will last 600 or 700 years. About the outward circumference there are large Arabic inscriptions, in relievo, which may be read by those who stand below, though they are sometimes of a wonderful height.

The *khanes* or caravanseras are numerous and large, with a court in the middle, like their houses. Some are several stories high, and are always full of people and merchandise. The *Nobians*, the *Abyssinians*, and other African nations, which come to Cairo, have one to themselves, where they always meet with lodging. Here they are secure from insults, and their effects are all safe. Besides these, there is a bazar, or market, where all sorts of goods are sold. This is in a long broad street; and yet the crowd is so great, you can hardly pass along. At the end of this street is another short one, but pretty broad, with shops full of the best sort of goods, and valuable merchandise. At the end of this street there is a great *khane*, where all sorts of white slaves are to be sold. Farther than this is another *khane*, where a great number of blacks, of both sexes, are exposed to sale. Not far from the best market-place is an hospital, and a mosque for mad people. They also receive and maintain sick people into this hospital, but they are poorly looked after.

Old Cairo has scarce any thing remarkable but the granaries of *Joseph*; which are nothing but a high wall, lately built, which includes a square spot of ground, where they deposit wheat, barley, and other grain, which is a tribute to the *basha*, paid by the owners of land. This has no other covering but the heavens, and therefore the birds are always sure to have their share. There is likewise a tolerably

rably handsome church, which is made use of by the Copts, who are Christians and the original inhabitants of Egypt. Joseph's-well is in the castle, and was made by king Mohammed about 700 years ago. It is called Joseph's-well, because they attribute every thing extraordinary to that remarkable person. It is cut in a rock, and is 280 feet in depth. The water is drawn up to the top by means of oxen, placed on platforms, at proper distances, which turn about the machines that raise it. The descent is so sloping, that, though there are no steps, the oxen can descend and ascend with ease.

The river Nile, to which not only Cairo, but all Egypt is so much indebted, is now known to have its rise in Abyssinia. The increase of the Nile generally begins in May, and in June they commonly proclaim about the city how much it is risen. Over against Old Cairo the basha has a house, wherein the water enters to a column, which has lines at the distance of every inch, and marks at every 2 feet as far as 30. When the water rises to 22 feet, it is thought to be of sufficient height; when it rises much higher, it does a great deal of mischief. There is much pomp and ceremony used in letting the water into the canal, or hali, above-mentioned. The basha gives the first stroke towards the removal of the dike or dam. When the water has filled the canal and lakes in the city, and the numerous cisterns that are in the mosques and private houses, it is let into a vast plain, to the N. E. the extent of which is 50 miles. When the country is covered with water, it is no unpleasant sight to view the towns appearing like little islands, and the people passing and repassing in boats.

The inhabitants of Cairo, are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Copts, or Coptis. The only difference between the habit of the Moors and Coptis is their turbans; those of the Moors being white, and of the Coptis white striped with blue. The common people generally wear a long black loose frock, sewed together all down before. The Jews wear a frock of the same fashion, made of cloth; and their caps are like a high crowned hat, without brims, covered with the same cloth, but not so taper. The Jewish women's are not very unlike the men's, but more light and long. The Greeks are habited like the Turks, only their turbans differ.

Provisions of all kinds are exceeding plenty; for 20 eggs may be bought for a parrak, or penny, and bread is six times as cheap as with us. They have almost all sorts of flesh and fish; and in particular have tame buffaloes, which are very useful. They bring goats into the streets in great numbers, to sell their milk. Their gardens are well stocked with fruit-trees of various kinds, as well as roots, herbs, melons, and cucumbers. The most common flesh

meat is mutton. The goats are very beautiful, and have ears 2 feet in length, but their flesh is in no great esteem. It lies about 100 miles S. of the mouth of the Nile, and is said to contain 1,000,000 souls, 30 or 40 people frequently dwelling in one house. Lat. 30, 2, N. Long. 31, 31, E.

CAIROAN, a town of Tunis in Africa; once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, but now only of a province, on the river Magrida. The province of the same name with it, particularly in its neighbourhood, is a barren desert, producing neither grain nor fruit; so that they are supplied with provisions from the neighbouring cities on the coast, either by land or sea: and it is in no less want of water, excepting what rain they save in cisterns. This place was once a famous university; but hath been so plundered by the wild Arabs, as now to be inhabited mostly by poor people, who are principally employed in dressing of lamb-skins. It hath a good large suburb; and is now more famous as the seat of Mahomet's vicar, and on that account esteemed so holy that the great men take off their stockings when they enter it. It lies 80 miles S. of Tunis city. Lat. 36, 5, N. Long. 9, 12, E.

CAISTER, a place in Lincolnshire, where fairs are kept, on June 1, and October 23.

CAITHNESS, otherwise the SHIRE of WEICK, is the most northern county of all Scotland; bounded on the east by the ocean, by Strathnaver and Sutherland on the south and south-west; from thence it is divided by the mountain Orde, and a continued ridge of hills as far as Knockfin, then by the whole course of the river Hallowdale. On the north it is washed by the Pentland or Partland frith, which flows between this county and the Orkneys. It extends 35 miles from north to south, and about 20 from east to west. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for a number of bays and promontories. Dunnot-head is a peninsula about a mile broad, and 7 in compass; affording several lakes, good pasture, excellent mill-stones, and a lead-mine. Scribister-bay, on the N. W. is a good harbour, where ships may ride securely. Rice-bay, on the east side, extends 3 miles in breadth; but is of dangerous access, on account of some sunk rocks at the entrance. At the bottom of this bay appear the ruins of 2 strong castles, the seat of the earl of Caithness, called Castle Sinclair, and Gernego, joined to each other by a draw-bridge. Duncan's-bay, otherwise called Dunby-head, is the north-east point of Caithness, and the extremest promontory in Britain. At this place, the breadth of the frith does not exceed 12 miles, and in the neighbourhood is the ordinary ferry to the Orkneys. The sea in this place is very impetuous, being in continual agitation from violent counter-tides, currents, and vortices. The only island belonging to this county is that of Strom-

ma, in the Pentland frith, at the distance of 2 miles from the main land.

The county of Caithness, though chiefly mountainous, flattens towards the sea-coast, where the ground is arable, and produces good harvests of oats and barley, sufficient for the natives, and yielding a superplus for exportation; but the soil being generally a moist clay, and the climate cold, the harvest is late, and the corn counted inferior in quality to that which is raised in the neighbouring counties. Indeed, the country is better adapted for pasture, and as such is turned to the best advantage. Caithness is well watered with small rivers, brooks, lakes, and fountains, and affords a few woods of birch, but is in general bare of trees; and even those the inhabitants plant, are stunted in their growth. Lead is found at Den-net, copper at Old-Urk, and iron ore at several places; but these advantages are not improved. The air of Caithness is temperate, though in the latitude of 58, where the longest day in summer is computed at 18 hours; and when the sun sets, he makes so small an arch of a circle below the horizon, that the people enjoy a twilight until he rises again. The fuel used by the inhabitants of Caithness consists of peat and turf, which the ground yields in great plenty. The forest of Moravins and Berridale afford abundance of red deer and roe-bucks: the country is well stored with hares, rabbits, grouse, heathcocks, plover, and all sorts of game, comprehending a bird called snow-fleet, about the size of a sparrow, exceedingly fat and delicious, that comes hither in large flights about the middle of February, and takes its departure in April. The hills are covered with sheep and black cattle; so numerous, that a fat cow has been sold at market for 4s. sterling. The rocks along the coasts are frequented by eagles, hawks, and all manner of sea-fowl, whose eggs and young are taken in vast quantities by the natives. The rivers and lakes abound with trout, salmon, and eels.

Divers obelisks and ancient monuments appear in this district, and several Romish chapels are still standing. Caithness is well peopled with a race of hardy inhabitants, who employ themselves chiefly in fishing, and breeding sheep and black cattle: they are even remarkably industrious; for between Weick and Dumbith, one continued track of rugged rocks, extending 12 miles, they have forced several little harbours for their fishing boats, and cut artificial steps from the beach to the top of the rocks, where they have erected houses, in which they cure and dry the fish for market.

According to Mr. Pennant, this county is supposed to send out in some years 2200 head of black cattle, but in bad seasons the farmer kills and salts great numbers for sale. Great numbers of swine are also reared here. Here are neither barns nor

granaries; the corn is threshed out, and preserved in the chaff in byks; which are stacks, in the shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for 2 years. Vast numbers of salmon are taken at Castle-hill, Den-net, Weick and Thurso. A miraculous draught at this last place is still talked of, not less than 2500 being taken at one tide within the memory of man; and Dr. Smollet informs us, that, in the neighbourhood, above 300 good salmon have been taken at one draught of the net. In the month of November, great numbers of seals are taken in the caverns that open into the sea, and run some hundreds of yards under ground. The entrance of the caverns is narrow, but the inside lofty and spacious. The seal-hunters enter these in small boats with torches, which they light as soon as they land, and then with loud shouts alarm the animals, which they kill with clubs as they attempt to pass. This is a hazardous employment; for should the wind blow hard from sea, these adventurers are inevitably lost. Much limestone is found in this country. The common people are kept in great servitude, and most of their time is given to the lairds, an invincible impediment to the prosperity of the country. The women are also condemned to a shameful drudgery; it not being uncommon to see them trudging in droves of 60 or 70 to the fields with baskets of dung on their backs, which are filled at pleasure from the dung-hills by their lords and masters with their pitch-forks. The last private war in Scotland was occasioned by a dispute relating to this county. An earl of Breadalbane married an heiress of Caithness: the inhabitants would not admit her title, but set up another person in opposition; but being defeated, he gained the country. Caithness sends a member to parliament alternately with the shire of Bute.

CAKET, or GUAGETIA, a province in East Georgia, or Gurgistan, in Asia, was the ancient Iberia, and extends far into Mount Caucasus, and had formerly a good number of stately large cities, which have been ruined by wars between Turkey and Persia, save its capital, Caket. Since the time of its king Tamuras, 1659, it has been solely subject to Persia, and governed by a viceroy. But the successors of Tamuras have obtained that dignity by turning Mahomedans. The two chief places are Caket and Zagan.

CAKET, about 90 miles N. from Tefflis, and 40 from Zagan; E. Long. 47. 22. Lat. 43. 48. once the capital of the foregoing little kingdom, was a flourishing city till it fell under the dominion of Persia, since which it is much decayed in grandeur, traffic, &c. and hath now nothing remarkable but a fine large church, dedicated to St. George.

CALABAR, or CALBARY, territory on the coast of South Guinea, lies on or about the river, by

the Portuguese called Rio Real, from the town of that name on the river, which runs up-land N. W. a great way, but navigable only by sloops and yatches, the bottom being very uneven. New Calabar town lies on an island close to the main, N. of a rivulet into Rio-Real, and is the chief place for trade of the Dutch, containing 309 houses, pallisaded about after their fashion, having on the north a large swampy ground, which the tide often overflows.

CALABRIA, (the ancient,) also called Mosapia, was quite different from the modern, which is divided into the Hither and Farther, or Calabria Citra and Ultra, as the natives call it. These lie towards the southern boundaries of Lower Italy, and are part of Græcia Magna, formerly inhabited by the Brutii, and now two provinces of the kingdom of Naples; the eldest son of that crown being stiled duke of Calabria in general. It is bounded to the N. by the Basilicate; has the gulph of Tarento and Ionian sea to the E. the Tyrrhenian sea to the W. and that of Sicily to the S. That called the Hither Calabria lies nearer Naples, and N. W. of the other, and therefore stiled the Higher, as the other is the Lower Calabria. The former, anciently called the Valley of Cræte, abounds in good fruits, grain, wine, fine oil, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, saffron, honey, salt, cotton, and silk. Here are gathered great quantities of manna, preferable to that of any other country. Here are also mines of gold, silver, and iron, which are worked: likewise sulphur, alabaster and rock-crystal, are found here. The Farther Calabria, anciently Terra Jordana, is of the same fertility with the former. The strait called Il Canale, or Il Faro di Messina, divides it from the island of Sicily. Many cities, &c. were destroyed in 1638, in this province by earthquakes.

CALAH, anciently Allap, a town of Bene-araxid, a province of Africa. It stands on the declivity of a hill, between two high mountains, having good walls round it, flanked with towers like a fortress.

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Castile, in Spain. It was anciently called Calaguris: of the latter name were two, Nascia or Julia, and Calaguris Fibulænsis, on the opposite side of the river Cidazo, and not from the Ebro. Calahorra lies on a little hill, is walled round, has 4 gates, 2000 houses, three parishes, two monasteries, a nunnery, 8 chapels, and 4 squares. It is the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Burgos. His diocese contains 1013 parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 ducats a year. This city is famous for the siege it held out against Afranius, Pompey's general, till the citizens were forced to eat one another. Hence came the proverbial saying of Fames Calagurina. It lies 60 miles N. W. of Saragossa. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 2. 7. W.

CALAIS, in Latin, Calerum, a fortified town in the county of Oye, a subdivision of the reconquered territory, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It lies in a marshy plain, with a harbour on the English channel, on the strait called Pas de Calais, which is 22 English miles broad, to Dover in Kent, between both which places go two packet-boats every week in time of peace. It is the capital of the aforesaid country, and the seat of a bailiwick, under the parliament of Paris. The figure of the town, including the citadel, is an oblong square; the long sides are about 220 perches long, and the two shorter 90. One of the larger sides lie towards the sea, and is very well fortified; the other towards the land, has bastions lined with stones, covered with half-moons and deep ditches, about ten perches broad, which can be filled with sea or fresh water.

The short side, opposite to fort Nieule, is defended by being laid under water: the other, called the attack of Gravelines, is still better fortified. The whole city is surrounded with a good covered way, and in less than 24 hours may be all laid under water. The citadel, lying on the W. side of Calais, is one of the greatest ever built; besides its ancient circuit and ditches. De Ville surrounded it with a new inclosure, which is fortified with 3 irregular bastions. It commands not only the city and port, but also the whole adjacent country, besides a fortress defending the mouth of the harbour. There is only one passage to the town, which is over Nieule-bridge. Ships enter into the port by means of a long canal, made in 1681, by order of Lewis XIV. between two moles; at the head of which are two horn-works, defended each by a half-moon, and surrounded with a wall, a deep ditch, and a covered way, after Vauban's manner. This port has several inconveniencies, for no ship can enter it without danger, whether along the E. or W. mole. In the town is a fine parish-church, and also in the suburb St. Pierre, is another church; besides here are 4 convents, 2 communities for the instructing of youth, and two hospitals. The streets are straight and well paved, and up and down the town are several new-fashioned houses. The stately arsenal, built by cardinal Richlieu, has a fine bronze statue of that prelate in its area. They drive a trade in this town in wine, brandy, salt, flax, horses and butter. For the promoting of which the aforesaid canal is very serviceable; and by means of it one can go commodiously by water to St. Omer, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. To the government of Calais belong 24 parishes, and it is free of all duties. But on the other hand, it must be at some considerable expence for keeping up the fortifications, and the canal which runs through the middle of the country. Here is a particular governor, under-governor, mayor,

mayor, &c. Edward III. king of England, besieged and took Calais in the year 1346. The English continued masters of it 211 years, namely till 1558, when the Duke of Guise re-took it. In 1594 it was taken by the Spaniards, who restored it to king Henry IV. by the treaty of Vervius in 1598. It was bombarded by the English in 1624, and the two following years.

Calais, in coming from the sea, appears like an island with two or three steeples, one much larger than the others. The entry into the harbour is formed by two good jetties of wood; that which is on the W. side is 365 fathoms long; 66 fathoms of the other are built of stone with a parapet; the remaining part is of wood carried 407 fathoms into the sea. The ends of the jetties lie S. E. and N. W. and to the east of them there is a bank which makes it a very difficult matter to get into the harbour. The harbour itself lies E. and W. as the town does, and at the E. end of it there is a basin, called the Paradise, inclosed with quays and a jetty of wood, wherein there is room for 30 vessels of 150 tons. The rest of the harbour can contain about 160 ships of different sizes, frigates of 18 or 20 guns.

In consequence of a regulation observed since the 21st of Nov. 1772, as soon as there are 8 or 9 feet feet water in the harbour of Calais, notice is given of it by a flag in the day time, and a lanthorn during the night, placed on the jetty heads, which are gradually hoisted according to the progressive rising of the water; the same was observed in the harbour of Dover before the hostilities.

The road of Calais lies at a considerable distance to the N. W. of the harbour; it is sheltered by a sand-bank, which begins a little to the westward of fort Lapin, and gradually lessens till it ends in a point over against fort Vert. Ships may anchor near this bank in 10, 12, 15, or 18 fathoms water, when the tide is at the lowest: the ground is gravel mixed with mud, which makes excellent anchorage. Calais lies 143 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 50, 57, N. Long. 1, 55, W.

CALAMATA, a populous town of Belvidera, a subdivision of the Morea, in European Turkey, on the river Panisus. It is an open place, belonging to the Venetians, who took it in 1685; but it was recovered from them afterwards by the Turks. It is 8 miles from the sea. Lat. 35, 48, N. Long. 46, 38, E.

CALAMIANES, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

CALAMINTHA, was a town of Lybia, (probably Mauritania,) taken notice of by Herodotus and Hecateus, whose situation is unknown.

CALAMO, or CALAMINE, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. It has a town of the same name, and is subject to the Turks.

CALAMOS, of Pliny, is now the small village Kalemoni, situate between the ruins of ancient Trieris and Tripoly, in Phœnice.

CALATA BELLOTA, in Val di Mazara, in Sicily, is situated on a river of that name, at the foot of a hill, a small distance east of the west coast, about 15 miles N. W. of Gergenti, 10 E. of Xacca, and 26 S. E. of Mazara; E. long. 13, 27. lat. 37, 31.

CALATA FIMI, in the same Val, stands between Mazara on the S. and Castel de Mare, N. about 12 miles from the latter, 20 from the former; E. long. 13, 18. lat. 30, 0. It is surrounded with high mountains, and near it are seen the ruins of Locaricum, or Longaticum.

CALATA NISSETA, or the CASTLE OF WOMEN, is an inland town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, on the confines of that of Mazara, and situated on a hill near the river Salfo, 20 miles N. of Alicata.

CALATYUD, a large city of Aragon, in Spain, at the foot of a delightful high hill, near the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xihoea. It is walled, and has many towers, being divided into 13 parishes, with 11 monasteries, and 4 nunneries. The Romans called it Bilbilis, which was the birth place of Martial, out of the ruins of which this present Calatayud was built, not far off; and the Bilbiline steel was formerly famous in Europe. The valley where it stands abounds in grain, wine, oil and fruit. Lat. 41, 15, N. Long. 2, 15, W.

CALATA XIBETA, a town situated about the middle of the same island, and in the same Val, on the confines of Val de Demoni and Mazara. It stands among the mountains, near the springs of the river Dataino, in the neighbourhood of Castro Giovami, or Enna.

CALATRAVA, a town of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain, on the river Guadiana; and gives name to an order of Spanish knights, which was instituted on some persons of quality, for defending this place against the Moors. Lat. 39, 5, N. Long. 4, 20, W.

CALAURIA, an island of Greece in the Saronic bay, over against the port of Troezen, at the distance of 40 stadia. It was 30 stadia in compass, and had a temple of Neptune held in great veneration. It was also an asylum, and the place of the convention or assembly of the 7 cities of the Amphictyons. To this place Demosthenes went twice into banishment.

CALBARY, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. The Dutch carry on a considerable trade here.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a good castle.

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CALCADA, or **SANTA DOMINGO DE LA CALZADA**, a city of Old Castile, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain, near the little river Laglera, in a pleasant and fruitful plain. Lat. 42, 36, N. Long. 3, 12, W.

CALCAR, a town in the duchy of Cleves, with a seat and voice at the provincial diets, a church and a monastery of Dominicans. In 1409, and 1647, it suffered by fires, and taken by the Spaniards in 1598, in 1639 by the Imperialists, who fortified it, in 1646 by the Hessians; and was stripped of its fortifications in 1645.

CALCAYLARES, a jurisdiction in Peru, beginning 4 leagues W. of the city of Cusco, in the audience of Lima, in America. The air every where excels that of all the other provinces, producing an exuberance of all kinds of grain and fruit. In the hottest parts, called Lares, were formerly very large sugar-plantations, which instead of 60 or 80,000 arobas, now yield less than 30, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. But that sugar is of such an excellent kind, that without any other preparation than that usual in the country, it equals the refined sugar in Europe.

CALCEDON. See **CHALCEDON**.

CALCINATO, a town of the Bresciano, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions; in Upper Italy, on the river Ohiese, between Brescia to the W. and Castiglione to the E. Here the French and Spaniards, commanded by the duke of Vendosme, defeated the Imperialists in 1706.

CALCOLANG, a town of Travancour, a province of Malabar, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands on a hill, has inaccessible mountains on one side, and on the other a wall 24 feet high. It is 3 leagues from Tegnopatan, and 12 from Coulcan.

CALCUTTA. See **WILLIAM'S FORT**.

CALDEY-ISLAND, near the shore, on the coast of Pembroke-shire.

CALDER, a river of Yorkshire, which joins the Aire a little above Castle-Bradford-Bridge, both which have been made navigable at the expence of several private merchants only; by which means a communication has been opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; to the latter of which places the woollen manufactures are carried, and there shipped for Holland, Bremen, Hamburg, and the Baltic; besides, an act passed in 1740, for continuing the navigation of the Calder from Wakefield to Ealand and Halifax, and other acts for mending the roads thereabouts. At Sorby the Calder is a considerable stream, formed by several neighbouring brooks from the hills; the head of which may be reckoned at Wakefield, as there it begins to be navigable; and over it here is a stately stone-bridge of many large arches: and Hutherfield is the first noted town this river comes to.

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CALDUS, a town belonging to the audience of Alenquer, in Portuguese Estremadura, on the sea, has 800 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its baths, which are said to eradicate utterly all venereal diseases.

CALDERA, a little bay N. W. of Porto Bello in South America, which see.

CALEDONIA. See **SCOTLAND**.

NEW CALEDONIA, an island in the South-Sea, lately discovered by captain Cook, and, next to New Holland and New Zealand, is the largest island that hath yet been discovered in that sea. It extends from 19, 37, to 22, 30, S. lat. and from 163, 37, to 167, 14, E. long. Its length from north-west to south-east is about 80 leagues; but its greatest breadth does not exceed 10 leagues. This island is diversified by hills and valleys of various size and extent. From the hills issue abundance of rivulets, which contribute to fertilize the plains. Along its north-east shore the land is flat; and being well watered, and cultivated by the inhabitants after their manner, appeared to great advantage to captain Cook's people. Was it not, indeed, for those fertile spots on the plains, the whole country might be called a dreary waste: the mountains and higher parts of the land are in general incapable of cultivation. They consist chiefly of rocks, many of which are full of mundic; the little soil that is upon them is scorched and burnt up by the sun; it is, however, covered with coarse grals and other plants, and here and there covered with trees and shrubs. The country in general bears a great resemblance to those parts of New South Wales which lie under the same parallel of latitude. Several of its natural productions are the same, and the woods are without underwood as well as in that country. The whole coast seems to be surrounded by reefs and shoals, which render all access to it extremely dangerous; but at the same time guard the coasts against the attacks of the wind and sea; rendering it easily navigable along the coast by canoes, and causing it to abound with fish. Every part of the coast seems to be inhabited; the plantations in the plains are laid out with great judgment, and cultivated with much labour. They begin their cultivation by setting fire to the grals, &c. with which the ground is covered, but have no notion of preserving its vigour by manure; they, however, recruit it by letting it lie for some years untouched.

On the beach was found a large irregular mass of rock, no less than a cube of 10 feet, consisting of a close-grained stone speckled full of granates somewhat bigger than pins heads, from whence it seems probable that some valuable minerals may be found on this island. It differs from all the other islands yet discovered in the South Sea, by being entirely

entirely destitute of volcanic productions. Several plants of a new species were found here; and a few young bread-fruit trees, not then sufficiently grown to bear fruit, seemed to have come up without culture: plantains and sugar-canes are here in small quantity; and the cocoa-nut trees are small and thinly planted. A new species of passion-flower was likewise met with, which was never known to grow wild any where but in America. Several caputi (melaleuca) trees were also found in flower. Musketos here are very numerous. A great variety of birds were seen of different classes, which were for the most part entirely new; particularly a beautiful species of parrot before unknown to zoologists. A new species of fish, of the genus called by Linnaeus tetraodon, was caught here. Abundance of turtle was seen here. The natives had not the least notion of goats, hogs, dogs, or cats, and had not even a name for any of them.

The inhabitants are very stout, tall, and in general well proportioned; their features mild; their beards and hair black, and strongly frizzled, so as to be somewhat woolly in some individuals: their colour is swarthy, or a dark chestnut brown. A few were seen who measured 6 feet 4 inches. They are remarkably courteous, not at all addicted to pilfering and stealing; in which character of honesty they are singular, all the other nations in the South Sea being remarkably thievish. Some wear their hair long, and tie it up to the crown of their heads; others suffer only a large lock to grow on each side, which they tie up in clubs; many others, as well as all the women, wear it cropt short. Some had a kind of concave cylindrical stiff black cap, which appeared to be a great ornament among them, and was supposed to be worn only by the chiefs and warriors. A large sheet of strong paper, whenever they got one in exchange, was commonly applied to this purpose. The men go naked; only tying a string round their middle, and another round their neck. A little piece of a brown cloth made of the bark of a fig-tree, sometimes tucked up to the belt, and sometimes pendulous, scarcely deserves the name of a covering, nor indeed does it seem at all intended for that purpose. Coarse garments were seen among them made of a sort of matting; but they seemed never to wear them, except when in their canoes and unemployed. The women seemed to be in a servile state; those who had children carried them on their backs in a kind of fatchel. The women also were seen to dig up the earth in order to plant it. They are in general of a dark chestnut, and sometimes mahogany brown; their stature middle-sized, some being rather tall, and their whole form rather stout, and somewhat clumsy. Their dress is the most disfiguring that can be imagined, and gives them thick a squat shape. There was not a single instance, during the ship's

stay in this island, of the women permitting any indecent familiarity with an European. The general ornaments of both sexes are ear-rings of tortoise shells; necklaces, or amulets, made both of shells and stones; and bracelets made of large shells which they wear above the elbows.

The houses, or huts, in New Caledonia, are circular, something like a bee-hive, and full as close and warm; the entrance is by a small door, or long square hole, just big enough to admit a man bent double: the side walls are about 4 feet and a half high; but the roof is lofty, and peaked to a point at the top, above which is a post or stick of wood, which is generally ornamented either with carving, or shells, or both. The framing is of small spars, reeds, &c. and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of coarse long grass. In the inside of the house are set up posts, to which cross spars are fastened, and platforms made, for the conveniency of laying any thing on. Some houses have two floors, one above another; the floor is laid with dry grass, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people to sit or sleep on. In these houses there was no passage for the smoke but through the door: probably the smoke is intended to drive out the mosketos which swarm here.

The canoes used here are very heavy clumsy vessels; they are made of two trees hollowed out, having a raised gunnel about 2 inches high, and closed at each end with a bulk head of the same height; so that the whole is like a long square trough, about 3 feet shorter than the body of the canoe. Two canoes thus fitted are fastened to each other about 3 feet asunder, by means of cross spars, which project about a foot over each side. Over these is laid a deck or heavy platform made of plank and small round spars, on which they have a fire-hearth, and generally a fire burning; they are navigated by one or two latteen sails, extended to a small latteen yard, the end of which is fixed in a notch or hole in the deck.

Notwithstanding the inoffensive disposition of the inhabitants of New Caledonia, they are well provided with offensive weapons; as clubs, spears, darts, and slings for throwing stones. Bows and arrows are wholly unknown among them. Their language bears no affinity to that spoken in the other South Sea islands, the word *arrekee*, and one or two more excepted. This is the more extraordinary, as different dialects of one language were spoken not only in the easterly islands, but at New Zealand. A musical instrument, a kind of whistle, was procured here. It was a little polished piece of brown wood about 2 inches long, shaped like a bell, though apparently solid, with a rope fixed at the small end; two holes were made in it near the base, and another near the insertion of the rope, all which communicated with each other; and by blowing

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blowing in the uppermost, a shrill sound, like whistling, was produced: no other instrument was seen among them that had the least relation to music. Here they bury their dead in the ground. The grave of a chief, who had been slain in battle here, resembled a large mole-hill, and was decorated with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground round about it. Lieutenant Pickersgill was shewed a chief, whom they named Tea-booma, and stiled their arrekee, or king; but nothing farther is known of their government, and nothing at all of their religion.

CALENBERG, a principality belonging to the duchy of Brunswick, containing 19 cities and 17 towns, which will be mentioned under their proper names.

CALEPIO, one of 6 valleys opposite to Bergamo, in the province of Bergamasco, belonging to the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy.

Of the same name is a town on the river Oglio, near the confines of Bresciano, 3 miles from Iseo lake, and 12 from Bergamo.

CALES, anciently a municipal city in Campania, noted for its producing good wine.

CALES. See **CADIZ**.

CALETES, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the confines of Belgica, now called Le Paix de Caux, in Normandy.

CALETHOR, a place on the Coromandel coast, and empire of the Mogul in Asia, noted for a plant used in dying. It lies about a day's sail N. of Palicate, where the English had a small factory.

CALETURE, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch took it in 1655, but were obliged to quit it. E. Long. 80, 51. N. lat. 6, 38.

CALF OF MAN, a little island so called, lying before the S. promontory of the Isle of Man, in the Irish sea. It is about 3 miles in circuit, and separated from the Isle of Man by a channel of about 2 furlongs. It is noted for abundance of puffins at one time of the year, and for those ducks and drakes by the English called barnacles, and by the Scots clakes, or Solan-geese; though the latter in Scotland are quite another kind. The puffins breed in the rabbit-burrows, and the young are ready to fly about the middle of August, when great numbers of them are taken, and few years not less than 4 or 5000. The old ones leave their young all day, and fly out to the main sea, where, having digested their prey in their stomachs, they disgorge it on their return late at night into those of their young, where nothing is found but a digested oil and leaves of sorrel, so as to be almost a lump of fat. Some pickle them with wine, spice, and other ingredients, and send them abroad for presents: but the greatest part are consumed at home. About

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the rocks of this little island breed incredible numbers of all sorts of sea-fowl.

GALI, a town of South America, in Popayan, and in the valley of the same name, seated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides there. Long. 78, 5. W. Lat. 3, 15, N.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, a town on the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies 150 miles S. of Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 9, 3, N. Long. 75, 10, E.

CALICUT, a country of Malabar and Mogul empire, in Asia. Its sovereign, stiled Samorin, or emperor, is the most potent of all the Malabar princes, and has the best trade in his country. It abounds in pepper, betel, cocoa-trees, sandal-wood, iron, cassia-wood, and timber for building. They have much cotton, plenty of precious stones; and they make cotton-cloth and tapestry. The principal city and seat of the Samorin's palace is of the same name. It was the first place the Portuguese landed at in 1498, when they found the way to India by the Cape of Good Hope. From hence the English export to Tellichery what pepper and Indian goods they can procure. The French settled a factory here in 1698. This is a large straggling place, situated on an open shore, and the harbour clogged with shelves; so that European ships are forced to ride at anchor in the road. About 2 leagues to the S. is the river Baypore, capable of receiving ships of 3 or 400 tons, with a small island half a mile from its mouth, which defends it from the huge swell brought on that coast by the S. W. monsoons. Calicut lies 322 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11, 20, N. Long. 75, 0.

CALIES, or **CALIUS**, a small town on a rivulet which runs into the river Drage, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. It stands in the royal prefecture of Balster, which was formerly held as a fief by the Gunsterberge family. The town is noted for woollen weavers, and is partly under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned family. It was consumed by fire in 1577.

CALLA-SUSANG. See **BOUTON**.

CALIFORNIA, the most northerly of all the Spanish dominions on the continent of America, is sometimes distinguished by the names of New Albion, and the Islas Carabiras: but the most ancient appellation is California; a word probably owing to some accident, or to some words spoken by the Indians and misunderstood by the Spaniards. For a long time California was thought to be an island; but father Cains, a German Jesuit, discovered it to be a peninsula, joining to the coast of New Mexico and the southern parts of America. This peninsula extends from Cape St. Sebastian, lying in north latitude 43, 30, to Cape St. Lucar, which lies in north latitude 22, 32. It is divided from New Mexico

Mexico by the gulph, or as some call it, the lake of California, or Vermillion sea, on the E. on the N. by that part of the continent of North America which is least known; and on the W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean or great South sea. The coasts, especially towards the Vermillion sea, are covered with inhabited islands, on some of which the Jesuits have established settlements, such as St. Clement, Paxaros, St. Anne, Cedars (so called from the great number of these trees it produces,) St. Joseph, and a multitude of others. But the islands best known are three lying off Cape St. Lucar, towards the Mexican coast. These are called Les Tres Marias, (the three Maries.) They are but small, have good wood and water, salt-pits, and abundance of game.

As California lies altogether within the temperate zone, the natives are neither chilled with cold nor scorched with heat; and indeed the improvements in agriculture made by the Jesuits afford strong proofs of the excellency of the climate. In some places the air is extremely hot and dry; and the earth wild, rugged, and barren. In a country stretching about 800 miles in length, there must be considerable variations of soil and climate; and indeed we find, from good authority, that California produces some of the most beautiful lawns, as well as many of the most inhospitable deserts, in the universe. Upon the whole, although California is rather rough and craggy, we are assured by the Jesuit Vinegas, and other good writers, that with due culture it furnishes every necessary and conveniency of life; and that, even where the atmosphere is hottest, vapours rising from the sea, and dispersed by pleasant breezes, render it of a moderate temperature.

The peninsula of California is now stocked with all sorts of domestic animals known in Spain and Mexico. Horses, mules, asses, oxen, sheep, hogs, goats, and all other quadrupeds imported, thrive and increase in this country. Among the native animals is a species of deer of the size of a young heifer, and greatly resembling it in shape. Father Torquemado describes a creature, which he calls a species of large bear, something like a buffalo, of the size of a deer, and nearly of the figure of a stag. With regard to birds, we have but an imperfect account; only, in general, Father Venegas tells us, that the coast is plentifully stored with peacocks, bustards, geese, cranes, and most of the birds common in other parts of the world. The quantity of fish which resort to these coasts are incredible. Salmon, turbot, barbel, skate, mackrel, &c. are caught here with very little trouble; together with pearl oysters, common oysters, lobsters, and a variety of exquisite shell-fish. Plenty of turtle are also caught on the coasts. On the South sea coasts

are some shell-fish peculiar to it, and perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The fame of California for pearls soon drew forth great numbers of adventurers, who searched every part of the gulph, and are still employed in that work: the hoshias, or beds of oysters, may be seen in three or four fathom water, almost as plain as if they were on the surface.

No large timber hath yet been discovered. A species of manna is found in this country, which, according to the accounts of the Jesuits, has all the sweetness of refined sugar without its whiteness.

The Californians are well made, and very strong. They are extremely pusillanimous, inconstant, stupid, and even insensible. Before the Europeans penetrated into California, the natives had no form of religion. Each nation was then an assemblage of cottages more or less numerous, that were all mutually confederated by alliances, but without any chief. They were strangers even to filial obedience. No kind of dress was used by the men, but the women made use of some coverings. What mostly displayed their ingenuity was the construction of their fishing-nets, which are said by the Jesuits to have even exceeded in goodness those made in Europe. They were made by the women, of a coarse kind of flax, procured from some plants which grow there. Their houses were built of branches and leaves of trees; nay, many of them were only inclosures of earth and stone, raised half a yard high, without any covering; and even these were so small, that they could not stretch themselves at length in them. In winter they dwelt under ground in caves either natural or artificial.

In 1697, the Spaniards being discouraged by their losses and disappointments in attempting to settle this country, the Jesuits solicited and obtained permission to undertake the conquest of California. They arrived among the savages with curiosities that might amuse them, corn for their food, and clothes, for which they could not but perceive the necessity. The hatred these people bore the Spanish name could not support itself against these demonstrations of benevolence. They testified their acknowledgements as much as their want of sensibility and their inconstancy would permit them. These faults were partly overcome by the religious institutors, who pursued their project with a degree of warmth and resolution peculiar to the society. They made themselves carpenters, masons, weavers, and husbandmen; and by these means succeeded in imparting knowledge, and in some measure a taste for the useful arts, to this savage people, who have been all successively formed into one body. In 1745 they composed 43 villages, separated from each other by the barrenness of the soil, and the

the want of water. The inhabitants of these small villages subsist principally on corn and pulse, which they cultivate; and on the fruits and domestic animals of Europe, the breeding of which last is an object of continual attention. They manufacture some coarse stuffs; and the necessaries they are in want of are purchased with pearls, and with wine nearly resembling that of Madeira, which they sell to the Mexicans and to the galleons.

In all California there are only two garrisons, each consisting of 30 men, and a soldier with every missionary. These troops were chosen by the legislators, though they were paid by the government. Were the court of Madrid to push their interest with half the zeal as the Jesuits did, California might become one of the most valuable of their acquisitions, on account of the pearls and other valuable articles of commerce which the country contains. At present the little Spanish town near Cape St. Lucar is made use of for no other purpose than as a place of refreshment for the Manila ships, and the chief residence of the missionaries. It was discovered by Cortez in 1536.

CALLAO, a strong town of South America, in Peru. It is the port of Lima, from which it is distant about 5 miles. The town is built on a low flat point of land on the sea-shore. It is fortified; but the fortifications were much damaged by the last great earthquake in 1746, and have not since been repaired. The town is not above 9 or 10 feet above the level of high-water mark; but the tide does not commonly rise or fall above 5 feet. The streets are drawn in a line; but are full of dust, which is very troublesome. In a square near the sea-side are the governor's house, the viceroy's palace, the parish-church, and a battery of 3 pieces of cannon. On the north side are the warehouses for the merchandise brought from Chili, Mexico, and other parts of Peru. The other churches are built with reeds, and covered with timber or clay, but they look tolerably neat. There are 5 monasteries and an hospital, though the number of families does not exceed 400. The trade of Callao is considerable; the watering easy, but the wood is a mile or two distant. Earthquakes are very frequent in these parts. W. long. 76, 15. S. lat. 12, 26.

CALLAS, a river of Eubœa.

CALLAT SHIMMAH, the Morfalach of modern sea charts, in the province of Algiers, remarkable for a mountain of salt.

CALLEGO, anciently Gallicus, a small river of Aragon in Spain; which rising out of Mount Gavas, runs by the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Kilkenny, on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. W. of Kilkenny town, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. This place was taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell,

and here are the ruins of three castles, and a Gothic church.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbour at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee-islands. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.

CALLIMACHA, in the island of Chios, or Scio, is the principal Mastich town, large, and populous, having 6 Greek churches and a nunnery, and 30 chapels in its neighbourhood.

CALLINGTON, or **KALLINGTON**, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Falmouth, with 3 fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops.

CALLIPOLIS, the name of several cities of antiquity, particularly one upon the Hellespont, next the Propontis, and opposite to Lampacus, in Asia. Now **GALLIPOLI**.

CALLOO, a fortress in the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, subject to the house of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. E. long. 4, 10. N. lat. 51, 15.

CALMAR, a territory belonging to Smolandia, a subdivision of East-Gothland in Sweden. It lies opposite to Calmar-fund and the Baltic, containing 9 provincial districts, and the isle of Oeland.

CALMAR, a fine staple-town, belonging to the territory of the same name, and one of the oldest towns in the Gothic kingdom. It lies on the open sea, directly opposite to Oeland; and is built nearly of a circular form, with regular streets. It formerly had a different site, and contained several churches and convents. But after it was burnt in the time of queen Christiana, in 1647, it was removed towards the isle of Quarnholm. The castle of Calmar lies out in the Sund before the town, and is well fortified. It was formerly not only one of the strongest towns in the whole kingdom, but as dividing Scania and Blekingia from Sweden, was looked upon as a frontier place, and the key to the kingdom of Gothland. For which reason, in all wars, the Danes have strenuously attempted, and sometimes taken it. Here the famous treaty was signed which united Sweden and Norway to Denmark, in 1397. It is the see of a bishop, has an academy, a fine cathedral, a ship-dock, a commodious quay, and is surrounded with a royal chace. It exports deals, tar, and allum, and has good linen and woollen manufactures. It is remarkable, that here is a spring of fresh-water in the open sea. Lat. 56, 40, N. Long. 16, 27, E.

CALMUCS, wandering hordes, or tribes of Tartars, inhabiting the parts N. of the Caspian-sea. They sometimes put themselves under the protection of Russia, and visit Astracan and the adjacent country once or twice every year.

CALNE,

C A

CALNE, a river in Wiltshire, which runs into the West Avon near Chippenham.

CALNE, a borough-town of Wiltshire, a little place on a stony-hill, but very ancient, where a provincial synod was held in the year 997, for compromising the disputes between the secular clergy and monks, about celibacy. It sends two members to parliament; has a neat church, and charity-school for 40 boys; with a good market on Tuesday. Its fairs are on May 6, and August 2. Roman coins have been dug in this neighbourhood.

CALOBRA, the most considerable harbour of Majorca, belonging to Spain. It has a good entrance, and is surrounded with a fine country.

CALOW, a town of Upper Lusatia, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It has a great market for wool.

CALPE, a mountain of Andalusia, in Spain, at the foot of which stands Gibraltar. It was anciently one of Hercules' Pillars; as Abyla, now Ceuta, on the opposite shore of Africa, was the other. The rock of Calpe, which covers Gibraltar on the land-side, is half a league in height, and so steep as to be inaccessible.

CALPENTIN, an East-Indian island, 5 miles N. of Chilao. It is said to be 30 miles long and 3 broad. It lies close to the shore, producing only timber. The beetle which the Indians are so fond of chewing, is a great commodity here. Except fish and rice, the land affords nothing but what is wild: the soldiers here keep dogs to hunt buffalo's, sheep, &c. upon which they live. Without the fortification is a church.

CALVARY, a mountain near Jerusalem, in the Holy Land, where our Saviour suffered. The greatest part of it has since been walled in; and in the inclosure is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, surrounded with many chapels, small churches, and lodgings, inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, Coptes, and Abyssinians.

CALVARY, a small town in the palatinate territory of Lithuania Proper, in a wood, on the Szelzup, about 5 miles from the Prussian confines. Here dwell 120 Christian, and 300 Jewish families; the latter of which carry on a very extensive trade.

CALVERT, so called from lord Baltimore's surname, one of the 6 western counties of Maryland, in North America. It lies on Delaware-bay, and borders on Charles county, from which, and that of Prince George, it is divided by the river Patuxent.

CALVES-ISLANDS, three islands so called, between Cape Clear, and the Main, Ireland. The largest of which contains about 44 acres.

CALVI, anciently **CALES**, a little episcopal town of the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy, near the sea. Lat. 41, 15, N. Long. 14, 45, E.

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C A

CALVI, a town in the N. E. division of Corsica, in Upper Italy, with a harbour on a bay on the W. side of the island. It is defended by a castle upon a rock, with 5 bastions, and a Genoese garrison. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Bastia; in lat. 42, 31, N. Long. 9, 7, E.

CALVISSON, a town in the little territory of Vionage, a barony belonging to the provincial states, in the diocese of Nîmes, and government of Languedoc, in France.

CALW, a town on the Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, with a cloth manufacture, and a trading company. The castle was razed in 1600, and the town burnt in 1635 by the Imperialists, and in 1692 by the French.

CALYDON, a town of Etolia, situated 7 miles and a half from the sea, and divided by the river Evenus: the country was anciently called Æolis, from the Æolians, its inhabitants. This country was famous for the story of Meleager, and the Calidonian boar.

CALZADA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra. Long. 2, 47, W. Lat. 42, 12, N.

CAM, a river of England, which, rising in Hertfordshire, runs N. E. by Cambridge; which place takes its name from it, to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the Ouse. In Gloucestershire another of the same name falls into the Severn.

CAM-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. Lat. 18, 20. Long. 63, 25.

CAMA, one of the rivers in European Russia, which falls into the Wolga.

CAMAJORA, a fine strong town belonging to the republic of Lucca, in Upper Italy, on the frontiers of the principality of Massa.

CAMALET, commonly **CADBURY-CASTLE**, as lying in the village of North Cadbury; an old Roman fortification, on the highest ground of Somersetshire, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. Its entrance is defended by 6 or 7 ditches; and in the fourth, on the N. side, is a perennial spring, called king Arthur's well. Hereabouts abundance of Roman coins have been dug up, square stones, door-jambs, with hinges, &c. and near it rise the rivers of Somersetshire which run W. into the Severn bay, and that of Dorset, which runs eastward through Sturminster.

CAMALODUNUM, the name given by the Romans to the town of Old Malton, in Yorkshire.

CAMANA, a very large jurisdiction at some distance from the shore of the South sea, in the diocese of Arequipa, in South America. It contains many deserts, and extends eastward to the confines of the Cordillera. It is in some places nearly of the same temperature with that of Arequipa, and in others cold.

C A

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the best island in this sea, and has a coral and pearl fishery; N. Lat. 15, 0.

CAMARANA, anciently Camarina, was one of the richest cities in the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It lies in the Val di Noto: but only a tower of it remains, near which is Camarana-lake.

CAMARGUE, in Latin, Camaria, an island formed by the two main branches of the Rhone, near the city of Arles, in Lower Provence in France. It is the best and most fruitful part of this country, and intersected with several canals; but below it the rapidity of the stream stops its mouth with the sand it carries down. See **ARLES**.

CAMARONES, (river,) or Rio Camarones, by some called Jamoen, at which ends Guinea, and commences the lower or western Ethiopia. This river falls into the Ethiopian ocean, through a wide mouth, yet is only navigable for yatches, &c. with much difficulty.

CAMBAS, a village in Pembrokeshire 3 miles N. W. of Haverfordwest, with two fairs, on February 13, and Nov. 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAMBAYA, the same with Guzuratte, a kingdom in the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia. See **GUZURATTE**.

Of the same name is a very large city belonging to that kingdom, and situated at the bottom of the gulph of Cambaya. It had formerly a considerable trade, which is now removed to Surat, 140 miles N. of it. It is subject to the Mogul. Lat. 23, 30, N. Long. 72, 21, E.

CAMBECK, a river in Cumberland.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBOYA**, a kingdom of India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It extends from lat. 9, to 15, N. It is bounded by the kingdom of Laos on the N. Cochin China and Chiapa on the E. it has the Indian ocean on the S. and the bay of Siam on the W. It is annually overflowed in the rainy season, from June to October, as most countries are which lie within the tropic of Cancer, and N. of the equator. It produces rice and the fruits common to such parts.

Of the same name is its capital, near the W. shore of the river Mecon, and about 150 miles N. of its mouth. Lat. 10, 20, N. Long. 108, 0, E.

CAMBORN, a village in Cornwall near Redruth, with fairs on February 29, June 29, and November 11.

CAMBRA, (river,) in Africa. The Cambra and Senega, which divides the complexion of the people, fall out of the Niger. On one side of the Cambra they are of a dead ash-colour, lean, and small of stature; on the other, black negroes, tall, and well proportioned.

C A

CAMBRAY, an archiepiscopal city, the capital of the Cambresis, in the Low Countries, seated on the Scheld. It is defended by good fortifications, and has a fort on the side of the river; and as the land is low on that side, they can lay the adjacent parts under water, by means of sluices. Its ditches are large and deep, and those of the citadel are cut into a rock. Clodion became master of Cambray in 445. The Danes burnt it afterwards; since which time it became a free imperial city. It has been the subject of contest betwixt the Emperors, the kings of France, and the earls of Flanders. The emperor Charles V. took possession of it in 1543. After this it was given to John of Montluc, by Henry III. of France, whom he created prince of Cambray: but the Spaniards took it from Montluc in 1593, which broke his heart. It continued under the dominion of the house of Austria till 1677, when the king of France became master of it, in whose hands it has continued ever since.

The buildings of Cambray are tolerably handsome, and the streets fine and spacious. The place or square for arms is of an extraordinary largeness, and capable of receiving the whole garrison in order of battle. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is one of the finest in Europe. There are 9 parishes, 4 abbeys, and several convents for both sexes. The citadel is very advantageously situated on high ground, and commands the whole city. Cambray is one of the most opulent and commercial cities in the Low Countries; and makes every year a great number of pieces of cambric, with which the inhabitants drive a great trade. E. long. 3. 20. N. lat. 50, 11.

CAMBRESIS, (territory of,) one of the greater divisions of the government of French Flanders. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the W. by Artois, and on the S. by Picardy. From the village of Arleour to that of Chatillon on the Sambre, it is about 10 French leagues in length; and between 5 and 6 broad, but in some parts only between 2 and 3, in breadth.

It is a well inhabited country, is fruitful, and has states of its own. The whole province as well as the city was yielded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It has excellent pastures, especially for horses and sheep; the wool of the latter is extremely fine, and much valued.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, is bounded on the W. by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; on the S. by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the N. by Lincolnshire; and on the E. by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about 40 miles in length from N. to S. 25 miles in breadth from E. to W. and 130 miles in circumference, containing near 570,000 acres. It is divided into 17 hundreds, in which are 1 city, 9 market-towns, 163 parishes, and about 17400 houses.

houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Ely, except a small part, which is in the diocese of Norwich. A considerable tract of land in this county is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely. It consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing 300,000 acres of land, extending into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the N. division of the county and extends S. almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which taken together, forms a rude kind of semicircle, resembling a horse-shoe.

In the Isle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholesome; but in the S. E. parts of the county it is more pure and salubrious; the soil is also very different. In the Isle of Ely it is fenny and very spongy, yet affords excellent pasture. In the uplands to the S. E. the soil produces great plenty of bread, corn, and barley. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called *saint-foin*, and *holy-grass*, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. It sends 2 members to parliament.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town, 15 miles from Newmarket, 16 from Huntingdon, and 52 from London, is situated on the banks of the Cam, which divides it into 2 parts that are joined by a stone-bridge, of 1 arch, called the Great Bridge, to distinguish it from one at the S. end called Small Bridge, that is continued over several divisions of the river; besides these, there is another belonging to the town, built of wood, called Gerrard's-Hofle Bridge, which crosses the river about the midway between the two other town bridges. The colleges have also their own private bridges, which lead to their gardens and noble walks, 2 of which are of wood and 4 of stone; one of the latter has lately been rebuilt in a very elegant taste, and is supposed to be the only one of the kind in England, and belongs to Trinity College. The ancient town was situated on the N. W. side of the river, on an elevated spot, containing near 30 acres, surrounded on all sides with a deep intrenchment, great part of which is still remaining. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Camboritum*, and was a nursery of learning in the earliest days of Christianity. The forum appears to have been on the S. W. side of the old city. Several Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up here, and it is not improbable but St. Peter's church, (now in ruins,) was built on the foundation of a Roman temple. It suffered by the Danes, who kept a garrison here till Edward the Elder took it in 921, to keep the monks of Ely in subjection. William the Conqueror built a strong castle here, of which the gatehouse still re-

mains, and is the county jail, which is almost surrounded with a more modern fortification, raised by the Oliverians in 1645. Within is an artificial mount, but of what antiquity is uncertain, from the top of which is a prospect of near 20 miles. Roger de Montgomery destroyed the town with fire and sword, to be revenged on king William Rufus; but Henry I. to repair its damages, granted it many privileges. It was often plundered in the barons wars by the outlaws from the Isle of Ely, till Henry III. secured it by a deep ditch.

The modern town is about 1 mile long, from S. to N. and about half a mile broad in the middle, diminishing at the extremities. The prospect of the town is remarkably good. It has 14 parish-churches, one of which is in ruins, and 2 others are without any towers, at one the bell (a small one) hangs to a tree in the church-yard, and at the other towerless church the bell hangs in a low wooden hut, that resembles a large centry-box. It contains above 1200 houses, but the private buildings are neither elegant or large, owing chiefly to their being held on college or corporation leases. It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 13 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, a town-clerk, &c. Its chief trade is water-carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. The Jews being encouraged to settle in England by William I. and II. were very populous here for several generations, and inhabited that street now called the Cury. They had a synagogue, since converted to a parish church, from the shape of its tower, called Round-church, though others are of opinion, that it was built by the Knights Templars, it bearing a resemblance to the Temple-church in London. In 1388, Richard II. held a parliament here. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in their rebellion against Richard II. burnt the university records in the market-place, which is situated in the middle of the town, and consists of 2 spacious oblong squares united together; at the top of the angle stands the shire-hall, lately erected at the expence of the county. Markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. At the back of the shire-hall is the ancient town-hall and jail. At the west end of the market-place is the cross, and in the S. E. fronting the shire-hall, is a remarkable handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct, which was the benefaction of the celebrated Hobson, a carrier, in the reign of king James I. who was a native of this place. A fine road for the benefit of the inhabitants and students was lately made for 4 miles from this town to Gogmagog-hills, pursuant to the will of Mr. Wortes. The late Dr. Addenbroke also left 4000*l.* towards building and furnishing an hospital for the cure of poor people gratis; of which charity the master

master of Catharine-hall is trustee, which hospital has been erected at the S. E. end of the town. At a little distance from Bennet-college is the botanic garden of 5 acres, and a large house for the use of the governors, and the residence of the curator, given the university by the late Dr. Walker, who settled an estate on it towards its support. Its greatest glory is the university, not inferior to any in Christendom, which consists of 12 colleges and 4 halls, which have the same privileges as the colleges; and the whole body of the university, which is commonly about 1500, enjoys very great privileges, granted by several of our sovereigns; but it was James I. who impowered it to send 2 members to parliament, as the town had done from the first. The university is governed, 1. by a chancellor, who is always some nobleman, and may be changed every 3 years, or continued longer by the tacit consent of the university. 2. By a high-steward, chose by the senate, and holding his place by patent from the university. 3. By a vice-chancellor, who is the head of some college or hall, and chose yearly by the body of the university, the heads of the colleges naming two. 4. By 2 proctors, chose every year, according to the cicle of colleges and halls; as are two taxors, who with the proctors regulate the weights and measures, as clerks of markets. The proctors also inspect the behaviour of the scholars, who must not be out of their colleges after 9 o'clock at night. Here are also 2 moderators, 2 scrutators, a commissary, public orator, 2 librarians, a register, a school-keeper, 3 esquire beaules, and a yeoman beadle, 18 professors; and the caput, consisting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent, and a non-regent master of arts. Henry VI granted it the power to print all books of any kind within itself, a privilege which Oxford had not.

The Senate-house of the university is an elegant building of the Corinthian order, that cost near 16000l. building; where, on the N. side, is a fine statue of George I. erected in 1739, at the expence of the late lord Townshend; opposite to this on the N. side is another of George II. erected in 1765, at the expence of the late duke of Newcastle; at the E. end, on each side of the entrance are two others; one, the late duke of Somerset, after the Vandyke taste; the other, an Italian emblematical figure of Gloria. This is allowed to be the most superb room in England, is 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high, and has a gallery which can contain 1000 persons. This building forms the N. side of a quadrangle, as the schools and public library do the W. the schools being on the ground floor, and the library over them, surrounding a small court. North of the philosophy school is the repository of Dr. Woodward's fossils, ores, shells, &c. The Doctor

was a professor at Gresham college, London, died 1728, and left a sum of money to this university, for erecting a professorship for natural philosophy, with a provision of 150l. a year for ever. At the S. E. corner of this building is an elegant geometrical stone stair-case, which leads to the old library, and consists of 18 classes, at the end of which is an elegant square room in which are deposited the MSS. and a valuable cabinet of oriental books and curiosities, &c. &c. This room opens to two other rooms, containing 26 large classes, consisting of 30,000 volumes, presented the university by George I. being the entire collection of the late Dr. Moore, bishop of Ely, and purchased of the Doctor's executor by his Majesty for 6000 guineas; and his majesty gave the university 2000l. more to defray the expence of fitting up the apartments, and erecting classes for their reception: they consist of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics and historians, and the greatest part of the works of the first printers; large collections of prints of the greatest masters; and a valuable MS. of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin capitals, given the university by Theodore Beza, and supposed to be as old as any MS. extant. The other part of the library has been rebuilt in an elegant manner, and forms the W. side of the intended quadrangle. The books, which are contained in the last room, are part of the old library augmented with a considerable number of the best modern books, several of which are presents from foreign sovereigns and eminent men. St Mary's church forms the E. side of this quadrangle: here the university have their public sermons, and the pulpit, which stands in the centre of the church, and faces the chancel, has no sounding board. In a grand gallery over part of the chancel is a seat for the chancellor, vice-chancellor, &c. George I. when he gave the books, also established a professor of modern history and modern languages in this university, with a salary of 400l. for himself and two persons under him, qualified to instruct in that branch, 20 scholars to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two at least of the languages. A fellowship is founded at Magdalen college, appropriated to the gentlemen of Norfolk, and called, 'The Travelling Norfolk Fellowship'.

It is a just remark, that all the libraries in Cambridge, except that of King's college, are lending libraries; and those at Oxford are studying libraries. St. Peter's college is the most ancient, and the first on entering the town from London, consisting of two courts, separated by a cloister and gallery. The largest is 144 feet long, and 84 broad. The buildings in this court have been lately repaired in an elegant manner. The lesser court is divided

by the chapel, which is a fine old building 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 27 high. This college was founded 1257. There are three colleges in Oxford which dispute the antiquity with this. Cambridge and Oxford were universities long before they were possessed of any colleges in their own right, the students then lodged and boarded with the townsmen, and they then hired hotels for their exercises and disputations. A hotel or hall, now denominated Pythagoras's school, situated on the W. side of the river, is one of the ancient hotels that remains undemolished, and in which Erasmus read his first Greek lectures in England. Clare-hall is on the bank of the river over which it has an elegant stone bridge, was founded 1326, consisting of one grand court 150 feet long and 111 broad. The front of this building that faces the fields has the appearance of a palace. Pembroke-hall is near St. Peter's college, and was founded in 1343, consists of 2 courts. It has an elegant chapel built by sir Christopher Wren. Corpus-Christi, or Bennet-college was founded in 1350, has but a mean appearance, but is possessed of a remarkably large collection of valuable and curious ancient manuscripts. Trinity-hall, on the N. of Clare-hall, near the river, was founded in 1351, is a remarkably neat building. Gonvil and Caius-college is near the middle of the town, N. of the Senate-house, has three courts, was founded 1348, and augmented 1557. King's college, the most noble foundation in Europe, was first endowed by Henry VI. The old court resembles a decayed castle more than a college. The new building is very magnificent, near 300 feet long. The chapel is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture now remaining in the world; is 304 feet long, 73 broad on the outside and 40 within, and 91 high, and yet not a single pillar to sustain its ponderous roofs, of which it has two; the first of stone most curiously carved, the other of wood covered with lead, between which is a vacancy of 10 feet. There is such a profusion of carvings both within and without as is no where to be equalled. Henry VII. enlarged it 188 feet in length, and Henry VIII. gave the elegant stalls and organ gallery with its inimitable carvings, where are the coats of arms of that king and those of Anne Boleyn quartered. He gave also the elegant fine painted glass windows, which are in fine preservation, and were permitted by Cromwell to be preserved when almost every other in England was destroyed, as he had a particular regard for this university, where he had his education, and the town, which he represented in parliament. In this chapel are put up the Spanish colours taken at the reduction of Manilla, by colonel Draper, a member of this college. It has an ancient stone-bridge over the Cam. Queen's-college, near the river, S. of King's, was founded 1448, consists of two courts,

with a fine grove and gardens on both sides of the river, connected with each other and the college by two wooden bridges, one of which is a curious structure. Catharine-hall is E. of Queen's, and its principal front on the W. the most extensive and regular in the university. It contains only one court 180 feet long and 120 broad, and was founded in 1475. Jesus college is at the E. end of the town, surrounded by groves and gardens. The principal front faces the S. 180 feet long, regularly built and fashed; it was originally a Benedictine convent, and converted to the present use in 1576. Christ's college is opposite St. Andrew's church, the E. side of the town, founded by Henry VII's mother 1505. St. John's college was founded by the same lady 1809, on the site of a dissolved priory. It consists of three courts, and has a large library crowded with scarce and valuable books. To this college belongs a fine stone bridge over the river, which leads to their grand walks. Magdalen college is the only one that stands on the N. side of the river, near the great bridge, consists of two courts, and was founded in 1519. Trinity college is E. of the river, having St. John's college on the N. and Caius-college and Trinity hall on the S. It contains two large quadrangles, the first of which is 344 feet long, and 280 broad. It has two noble entrances, and on the N. side of it is the chapel 204 feet long, 34 broad, and 44 high. It has every noble ornament, and the much-admired statue of Sir Isaac Newton, who was a student in this college. The noble hall is above 100 feet long, 40 broad, and 50 high. The inner court is esteemed the finest in the university, and surpasses any in Oxford. It is very spacious and has an elegant cloister of lofty stone pillars, supporting grand apartments; on the W. is the library, the most elegant structure of the kind in the kingdom, 190 feet long, 40 broad, and 38 high within. Its entrance is by a staircase, the steps black marble, and the walls incrustured with ancient Roman monuments. The entrance into the library is by folding-doors at the N. end, and at the S. end is a fine statue of his present majesty; its inside appearance inexpressibly grand. The classes large, beautiful and noble, well stocked with books, manuscripts, &c. Its outside has every suitable embellishment, and was erected by sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of near 20,000l. Under this building is a spacious piazza of equal dimensions, out of which open 3 gates to a lawn which leads to the river, over which is a new elegant cycloidal bridge of 3 arches, that leads to extensive walks. In the middle is a remarkable vista. This college was founded on the site of two other colleges and a hall, in 1546, by Henry VIII. Emanuel-college is at the S. E. end of the town, consists of two courts, the principal of which is very neat, and was built on the site of a Dominican convent.

C A

Sidney-Suffex-college is in Bridge-street, whose hall is elegant, and chapel remarkable only for standing N. and S. as others do E. and W. The town has fairs on June 24, and August 14.

CAMBRIDGE, a town in the county of Middlesex, the province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England, seated on the N. branch of Charles-river, 7 miles N. W. of Boston. It has several fine houses, but irregularly built, and its first name was Newton, which it changed to the present on account of its university, incorporated in 1650. This, with a college for Indians, but afterwards a printing-house, was burnt in 1764, and afterwards rebuilt. In 1775 it was converted into barracks. Lat. 42, 25. Long. 71, 11.

CAMBRILLA, a town of Catalonia in Spain, on the sea, in a fruitful and pleasant country.

CAMBRON, a village about 3 miles from Mons in Hainault, and belonging to the Austrian Netherlands; well known in queen Anne's wars, for the encampings of the armies here, which often made long marches to occupy this ground, on account of its advantageous situation. In this place is a fine Cistercian abbey.

CAMDEN, a town of Fredericksburg-township, on the N. side of the Wateree river, in South Carolina, which river running into the Santee enabled this town to carry on a considerable trade. It had a court-house, and provided a regiment of militia. Near here in 1780, the Americans were totally defeated by the British troops; who the year following burnt this town in their retreat before the Americans to Charles-town.

CAMDEN, a district in the back settlements of South Carolina.

CAMEL, a river in Cornwall.

CAMELFORD, an ancient borough of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, where the river Camel rises. In this place is neither chapel nor church, nor ever was. It was created a free-borough by Richard earl of Cornwall, who also granted it a market and a fair. Members of parliament first came from here in the 6th of Edward VI. Its market is on Friday, and fairs on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 6.

CAMERET-BAY, in Brittany, forms the harbour of Brest.

CAMERINO, anciently Camerinum, the marquise of Ancona, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy. It is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the pope. It lies at the foot of the Apennines on the Chiento, between Macerata and Spoleto, being 44 miles W. of Ancona.

CAMERON or **CAMRON** Cape, lies on the N. part of Honduras-bay in North America.

CAMIN, a city of ducal Pomerania in Germany. It stands on the E. side of the mouth of

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the Oder, and subject to the king of Prussia. In 1630, and 1709, it suffered much by fires. Lat. 54, 4. N. Long. 15, 46, E.

CAMINHIA, a small fortified town of Entre Douro e Minho, on the sea, near the mouth of the river Minho, where it forms an island, upon which is a fort and convent. It contains 1300 inhabitants. Lat. 41, 52, N. Long. 9, 20, W.

CAMISCHINKA, a river of European Russia, which falls into the Wolga.

CAMITZ, or **CAMIENS**, a populous, well-built, and fortified little city of Upper Lusatia, and electorate of Saxony, in Germany. Here is a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Bauditz, and 18 E. of Dresden.

CAMLET, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Severn.

CAMMA and **GOBBI**, two provinces of the kingdom of Loango in Africa. The inhabitants are continually at war with each other. The chief town of Gobbi lies about a day's journey from the sea. Their rivers abound with a variety of fish; but are infested with sea-horses. The principal commerce with the natives is in logwood, elephants teeth, and tails, the hair of which is highly valued, and used for several curious purposes.

CAMONICA, (valley of,) in Bresciano, belonging to the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies between high mountains, and has a spacious plain, through which runs the river Oglio. It comprehends 80 parishes. In this valley are iron and copper mines.

CAMPAGNA, a little city, and see of a bishop, in the Hither Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies 35 miles S. E. of Naples city. Lat. 40, 45, N. Long. 15, 30, E.

CAMPAGNA di Roma, or the territory of Rome, in contradistinction from the Campagna of Naples. It was anciently called Latium, in the Middle Division of Italy, has indeed a rich and fruitful soil, but indifferently cultivated; being fenny, and the inhabitants lazy and poor: so that at harvest-time the peasants of Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's Patrimony, come to help the few inhabitants of the Campagna to get in their corn. Most of the houses are built, not in the dry and warm plains, but purposely in the mountains, for the sake of the cool air in summer. This territory is bounded on the W. by St. Peter's Patrimony and the Tiber; on the N. by Sabina and the Anio; on the E. and S. E. by the Abruzzo, Otranto, and Terra di Lavoro, provinces of Naples. It extends itself from Rome upwards of 60 miles along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of that kingdom. It is farther subdivided into Campagna Proper, lying on the N. side between the Anio, and ridge called Mons Lepinus, or now Montagne de Segni, a very mountainous track; and

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and into the southern or maritime side, called *la Marina*, which lies between the aforesaid mountains and the sea-coast, from E. to W. The waters of this territory are generally very good, especially those of the Tiber. Here also are two other rivers; namely the Numico and Astura, besides those which water the fenny lands of Pomptina, and are rather canals than running streams. Here are several lakes.

CAMPAGNE (de Caen), a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It extends itself as far as Falaise, and has but one town in it, namely Caen.

CAMPAGNE, a subdivision also of Upper Normandy, partly in the bailiwick of Rouen, and partly in that of Evreux. This is farther divided into *Campagne de Neubourg* and *Campagne de St. André*.

CAMPANA, a famous river of Chili, enters the sea at a place called *El Ancon sin falida*. The name was given this river because its two arms seem to form the shape of a bell.

CAMPBELTOWN, a royal burgh on the E. coast of Kintyre, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in Scotland, which, alternately with Air, Irwin, Rothsay, and Inverary, sends one member to the British parliament. It has a secure harbour or bay for shipping.

CAMPDEN, or **CAMDEN**, a borough of Gloucestershire, famous for its manufacture of stockings. Here are two charity-schools, and an alms-house; and the Saxon kings are said to have held a congress here, in 689, whether they should attack the Britons. Its market on Wednesday, and fairs on Ash-wednesday, April 23, July 25, and November 30. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 W. of London.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New-Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Long. 93, 7, W. Lat. 19, 20, N.

CAMPEN, a large city, and port of Overissel, one of the United Provinces; it stands low near the mouth of the Iffel or Zuyder-see; over the former of which is a bridge defended by a fort with bastions. It has 2 suburbs inhabited by fishermen. In 1673 the French exacted here 80,000 guilders for saving the town. Lat. 52, 35, N. Long. 5, 46, E.

CAMPIO-MAYOR, a town and modern fortification of Alentejo in Portugal, with 4 whole, and 5 half bastions, also 2 castles within a gun-shot of the place. It lies on a large plain. Its inhabi-

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tants amounted to 5300 souls. Lat. 38, 45, N. Long. 7, 25, W.

CAMPION, a town of the kingdom of Tanguth in Tartary, formerly remarkable for being a place through which the caravans passed in the road from Bukharia to China. E. long. 104, 53. N. lat. 40, 25.

CAMPLI, a small city of the Farther Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and stands at the foot of the Apennines, about 12 miles from the Adriatic sea. Lat. 43, 0, N. Long. 14, 25, E.

CAMPO BASSO, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743, between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMUL, a town of Asia, on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangut. E. long. 98, 5. N. lat. 37, 15.

CANAAN, or **CHANAAN**, has been successively known by several names; as, the Land of Israel, the Land of God, the Holy Land, and simply the Land; also, Judea or Judæa, Palæstine or Palestine, Syria Palæstina, Syria, Cæle-Syria, Idumæa, or Idumea, and Phœnicia or Phœnice. It was called the Land of Canaan, the Land of Israel, I. Sam. xiii. 9. II. Kin. vi. 23. Ezek. vii. 2. Mat. ii. 22, &c. It has also been sometimes called the Land of the Hebrews, the Land of the Jews, the Land of God, and then the Holy Land, first by the Jews, and secondly by Christians.

CANA, mentioned Josh. xix. 28. belonging to the tribe of Asher, lay not far from Sidon.

CANA of Galilee, (so called to distinguish it from the Cana foregoing), mentioned John ii. 1. lay within the tribe of Zebulon, not far from Nazareth.

CANADA, a province of North America, discovered by Cabot, in 1499, and is bounded by Esquimaux and Hudson's bay on the N. by the rivers of St. Lawrence, the Iroquois, or Five Indian nations, the Huron and Illinois lakes, on the E. and S. and by unknown lands on the W. It is situated between 61 and 81 degrees of W. long. and between 45 and 52 degrees of N. lat. being about 800 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The French comprehended under the name of Canada a very large territory, taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New-England, and New-York, on the E. and to the W. extending it as far as the Pacific ocean. That part, however, which they were able to cultivate, and which bore the face of a colony, lay chiefly on the banks of St. Lawrence, and the numerous small rivers falling into that stream. This being reduced by the British arms in the last

way,

way, was confirmed to England by the peace of 1763, and called "the province of Quebec."

Our possessions in this part of America, consist of an immense inland country, communicating with the sea by the mouths of two great rivers, both of difficult and dangerous navigation at the entrance, and one of which is quite frozen for almost half the year, and covered with thick exhalations and fogs for the greater part of the rest.

The soil is various; it yields Indian corn very well in most parts, and very fine wheat in some; all sorts of herbs, which grow in Europe, flourish here. The greatest forests in the world are in the uncultivated parts of America, and a more magnificent sight than the woods of Canada cannot be imagined; the tops of the trees lose themselves in the clouds, and there is such a prodigious variety of species, that even among those, who have taken the most pains to know them, there is not perhaps one capable of describing half the number. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, some of which, made out of one piece will contain 20 persons; others are made of the bark, the different pieces of which they sew together with the inner rind, and daub over the seams with pitch, or rather a bituminous matter much resembling it, to prevent their leaking, and the ribs of these canoes, are made with the boughs of trees. This country likewise produces cherries and plums; it abounds in coals, and near Quebec is a fine lead-mine.

The air of Canada is so excessive cold from December to April, that the greatest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from 4 to 6 feet deep on the ground, even in the southern parts of the province. This inconvenience, to which we may add the falls in the river St. Lawrence, below Montreal, which prevent vessels of any burthen from reaching that emporium of inland commerce, will always stop the communication, during the winter season, between Canada and the southern colonies, until roads are formed, that can be travelled without danger from the Indians.

They raise no staple commodity in this country, to answer their demands upon England, their trade with the Indians producing all their returns for that market. There are principally the furs of the beaver, and those of foxes and racoons, with deer-skins, and all the branches of the peltry. The nature of the climate, being severely cold for the most part, and the people manufacturing nothing, shew what the country wants from Europe; wine, brandy, cloths, chiefly coarse, linen, and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a sort of duffel blankets, guns, powder and ball, kettles, hatchets and tomahawks, with several toys and trinkets. The Indians supply the peltry, and we have traders, who in the manner of the original inhabitants, traversing the vast lakes and rivers that

divide this country, in canoes of bark, with incredible industry and patience, carry their goods into the distant parts of America, and among nations entirely unknown to us. This again brings the market home to us, as the Indians are hereby habituated to trade with us. For this purpose, people from all parts, even from the distance of a 1000 miles, come in June to the fair at Montreal.

Quebec, the capital of this province, lies much nearer to the sea, from which, however, it is 150 leagues distant. The river, which from the sea hither is 10 or 12 miles broad narrows suddenly to about a mile wide.

The distance from Quebec to Montreal is about 150 miles, and the country on both sides the river is very well settled, and has an agreeable effect upon the eye. The farms lie pretty close all the way, several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony; but there are no towns or villages. It very much resembles the well settled parts of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, where the planters are within themselves.

The river St. Lawrence is very extensive, and is the only one in this province on which we have settlements of any note; but if we look forward into futurity, there will appear nothing improbable in the conjecture, that this vast country, when the present unhappy differences shall no longer subsist, and when their mode of government shall be altered, will be enabled of itself to carry on a vast trade on those great seas of fresh water, which are collected within its own bosom. Here are 5 lakes, the smallest of which is a piece of sweet water greater than any of the other parts of the world; viz. lake Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, which contains several islands. These are all navigable, by any vessels, and they all communicate with one another, except that the passage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the stupendous cataract of Niagara.

The river St. Lawrence is the outlet of these lakes, by which they discharge themselves into the ocean. Forts are built at the several straits; by which these lakes communicate with each other, as well as where the last of them communicates with the river St. Lawrence.

In this northern part of the colonies we have only one settlement more that commands our attention; and, though a small one, is perhaps of the greatest consequence; and such is the island of Cape Breton. It is about 140 miles in length, full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a vast number of creeks and bays, almost meeting each other on every side; which seems in general, both for the coast and inland, very much to resemble the coast and inland parts of most northern countries; so is Iceland; and Denmark and Sweden have such

shores,

shores, such mountains, and such lakes. The soil is, however, in many places very fruitful, and in every part abounds with timber fit for all uses. In the earth are coal-pits, and on the shore one of the most valuable fisheries in the world. The only town on this island is Louisbourg, which stands upon one of the finest harbours in all America.

At the time Canada was first conquered by the English, the inhabitants were allowed the free exercise of their religion, and were permitted to enjoy all the privileges of the British laws and constitution; but, notwithstanding the most sacred promises to fulfil this agreement, our government soon after thought proper to renew the military government, to abolish trials by juries, and to make the Roman Catholic the established religion of these extensive territories. Thus a Protestant prince, limited in his government at home, became an absolute monarch over territories far more extensive than England, Wales, and Scotland united.

Canada's immense forests afford nourishment and shelter to various animals, such as stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martens, wild cats, and various other animals too numerous to be here inserted; but the beaver may be said to be the most valuable. The feathered inhabitants of the air, and the scaly tribe of the water, are here found in the greatest abundance, and many of them the same as we meet with in Europe.

CANANEA, a small oblong island, about 37 leagues from St. Vincent, S. lat. 25, W. long. 46, 50. spreads itself like a crescent before the coast of Brasil, over against the small bay formed by the mouth of the river Ararapira. It hath two or three villages, and a town of its own name. It has no other strength than its natural situation, which permits none but small vessels to come near it.

CANANOR, a province of the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is a very plentiful country. Of the same name is a town on the coast with a good harbour, about 240 miles E. of Goa, and 141 N. of Cochin. The Dutch have a fort here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1683, and also a factory: where they have but little trade, it being removed to Surat. There is a large town at the bottom of the bay, independent of them, and governed by a Mahometan rajah, who can bring 20,000 men into the field, and has a number of expert musqueteers and archers. Lat. 10, 5; N. Long. 75, 15, E.

CANARA, a province of Malabar, and Mogul empire, in Asia. Divided on the S. from that of Cananor by the river Cangerecora, and from Cuncan on the N. by the river Aliga, having the ocean on the W. and the kingdom of Bissnagar on the E. The country is very fertile in rice and other necessaries.

Here first began the custom of wives burning on the same pile with their husbands; and generally a lady governs in this province, and resides at Baydour, 2 days journey from the sea.

CANARY-ISLANDS, are situated in the Atlantic ocean, over against the empire of Morocco in Africa. They were formerly called the Fortunate Islands, on account of the temperate healthy air, and excellent fruits. The land is very fruitful, for both wheat and barley produce 130 for one. The cattle thrive well, and the woods are full of all sorts of game. The Canary singing birds are well known all over Europe. There are here sugar-canes in great abundance; but the Spaniards first planted vines here, from whence we have the wine called Canary or sack.

These islands were not entirely unknown to the ancients; but they were a long while forgot, till John de Bettencourt discovered them in 1402. It is said they were first inhabited by the Phœnicians, or Carthaginians, but on no certain foundation; nor could the inhabitants themselves tell from whence they were derived; on the contrary, they did not know there was any other country in the world. Their language, manners, and customs, had no resemblance to those of their neighbours. However, they were like the people on the coast of Barbary in complexion. They had no iron. After the discovery, the Spaniards soon got possession of them all, under whose dominion they are to this day, except Madeira, which belongs to the Portuguese. The inhabitants are chiefly Spaniards; there are some of the first people remaining, whom they call Guanches, who are somewhat civilized by their intercourse with the Spaniards. They are a hardy, active, bold people, and live on the mountains. Their chief food is goat's milk. Their complexions is tawny, and their noses flat. The Spanish vessels, when they sail for the West-Indies, always rendezvous at these islands, going and coming. Their number is 12. 1. Alegranza; 2. Canaria; 3. Ferro; 4. Fuerteventura; 5. Gomera; 6. Gratiota; 7. Lancerotta; 8. Madeira; 9. Palma; 10. Rocca; 11. Salvages; 12. Teneriff. W. long. 12, 21. N. lat. 27, 30, to 29, 30.

CANARY, (Great or Proper,) that from which the last mentioned cluster of African islands take their name, is about 150 miles in circuit. Its capital is of the like denomination, and called by the inhabitants Ciudad de Palmas. Here are caverns in which have been discovered burial places, containing many of the carcases of the ancient inhabitants, perfectly preserved, and hard as wood.

It abounds in melons, oranges, citrons, &c. fir, dragon, and palm-trees. The town lies on the S. S. E. part of the island, and about a league and

and a half from the road, where is good anchoring, provided the ships do not come too near the town; the approach to which, rocks hid under water render dangerous. Its castle, on a mountain, is but a sorry one.

CANAVEZES, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, on the river Douro, has only 1900 inhabitants, though containing 6 parishes.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side, where there is a road. Here the British landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and then retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other on the coast. W. long. 6, 13. N. lat. 48, 41.

CANCHE, (La), in Latin Cancius, or Quentia, a river of Picardy, in France. It rises in Artois, is navigable near Montreuil, and below Etaples empties itself into the sea.

CANCHEUFU, a city of China, where are very ancient towers on the hills and mountains, which the Chinese call Patna. They are about 150 spans, or 112 feet high, some more. They end at top in a long stone cut in knots, and are hexagon or octagon, of 9 stories or cornices, and 6 windows to every one to look out on all sides. They vary in opinion as to their intent; but I am of opinion the main design was to beautify the city, they being mostly about the gates in sight of those that go in.

CANDA, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden at Carlisle.

CANDAHOR, a province of Persia, in Asia, bounded by Sablestan to the S. the Mogul empire to the E. the country of Balk to the N. It has also part of the Mogul empire, with Segestan, on the S. and part of Corasan on the W. It is very mountainous; yet abundantly producing all necessaries, except towards Persia, on which side it is very barren.

CANDAHOR, the capital of the province of the same name last mentioned, on the confines of Persia to the E. and the Mogul's dominions to the W. Since 1650, the Persians made themselves masters of it, notwithstanding all the attempts of the Mogul to recover it; to whom it was subject before. This place is of the greater importance, as being fortified, it covers the Persian confines towards the Indies; and is the most frequented thoroughfare of the caravans from Persia to the Indies and back again. Lat. 33, 5, N. Long. 67, 10, E.

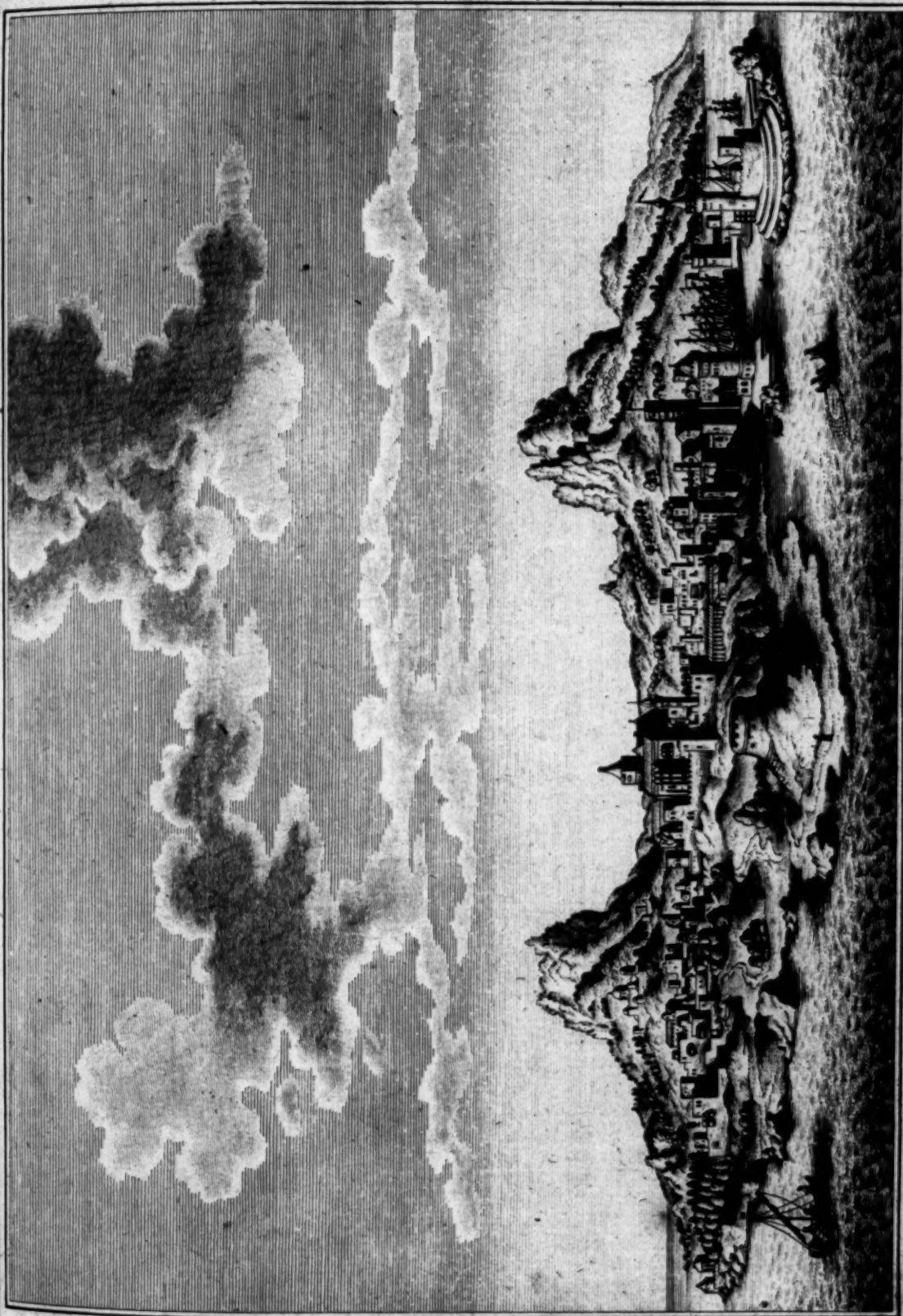
CANDIA, anciently Creta, Idæa, and Macaroneses, i. e. happy island, from its fertility and the purity of its air. It is one of the largest islands on the Mediterranean, lies on the coast of Greece, and is 70 miles long from E. to W. and in some places 15 broad. It has the Archipelago to the N. and

lies exactly at the mouth of it; Asia Minor on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. It is generally reckoned a part of Asia. Above half the island consists of nothing but barren and rocky mountains; the principal of which is the famous Mount Ida, now Psiloriti, occupying great part of the middle of it. It is only a huge rock, bearing neither trees nor grass, and covered with snow most part of the year. It produces nothing but the shrub buckthorn (*tragacantha*) which is famous for gum-tragacanth. 2. *Sethia*, or *Lafthi*, formerly *Dicte*, a part of the white mountain, now called Monte di Sfachia, from a neighbouring town of the latter name. The valleys and plains are uncommonly fruitful, yielding corn, excellent red and white wine, oil, silk, wool, honey, wax, &c. Here are several sorts of tame beasts, game and wild fowl, but no goats or wild beasts. The greatest part of the country is uncultivated, has no considerable streams; but many rivulets, of which *Lethe* is one of the largest. The inhabitants are Greeks (who have an archbishop,) Armenians, Turks, and Jews. After having been in the possession of the Venetians for above 400 years, the Turks invaded it in 1644; when, after 64 years, the former were obliged to cede it to them by the peace of 1699, with the reserve only of some fortresses, which they also took in 1715. While under the Venetians, it was divided into 4 districts; namely, *Canea*, *Rettimo*, *Candia* and *Settia*.

CANDIA, the present capital of the last mentioned island of the same name, lies on the N. side of it, upon the sea, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of the ancient city of *Heraclea*, probably the same with *Matium*. By reason of the long siege which it sustained from 1645 to 1699 by the Turks, having in the interval been stormed it is said 56 times, and near 200,000 Turks killed under its walls, it has been entirely ruined; and consequently no more than the shadow of its former magnitude remains. Its harbour is choked up, and only used for boats. Here the Greek archbishop resides. It is in the possession of the Turks. Lat. 35, 18, N. Long. 25, 23, E.

CANDISH, a province of Indostan, in the East-Indies, Asia, bounded by Berar and part of Malva on the E. *Chitor* on the N. *Guzarette* on the W. and *Ballagate* on the S. from which it is separated by the river *Tapti*, which falls into the bay of *Cambaya* at *Surat*. It is subject to the great Mogul, and drives a considerable trade in cotton cloth. Its revenue is reckoned 1,388,125 l. sterling.

CANDY, a large kingdom of Asia, in the island of *Ceylon*. It contains about a quarter of the island; and as it is encompassed with high mountains, and covered with thick forests, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his subjects from going



The Isle of CANDIA in the Mediterranean.

Published Dec: 59. 17 81. by L. Fildes, 37: 23, Peter street Row.



going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: however, the inhabitants are very dextrous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the same name.

CANDY, the capital of the foregoing kingdom. It has been often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. The houses are poor and low, and badly furnished. E. long. 79, 12. N. lat. 7, 35.

CANEA, a strong and considerable town of the island of Candia, where a basha resides. It is inhabited by 1500 Turks, 2000 Greeks, some Jews, and a few French merchants, with their consul. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with forests of olive-trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in oil-olive. E. long. 24, 15. N. lat. 35, 28.

CANELLE, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consists in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours: the rest of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines, from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, anciently Berteriac, a small but fortified town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy. It stands on the Oglio, was several times taken and retaken in former wars; and formerly were two great battles fought in its neighbourhood. It is now subject to the house of Austria, 12 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45, 0. N. Long. 10, 5, E.

CANEWDON, on the S. side of the Crouch, near Walsfleet, is a large parish where Canute kept his court. The manor-house has been double-trenched and fenced. Fair June 25.

CANG, a sea or gulph, between China and Tartary, in Asia, at the E. extremity of the great Chinese wall.

CANGOXIANA, a town on the southern coast of Ximo, a Japanese island, in Asia, of a commodious situation, and harbour, but with a dangerous entrance on account of rocks. Upon one of these is a noble castle seen at some distance off, to defend the road: at the mouth of the haven is a light-house on a high rock, which may be seen 20 miles off; and near it is a convenient road. In the town is

kept a strong garrison, both for the defence of the port, and curbing its petty king. In the town are several fine buildings. About 4 miles N. W. is a mountain, said to be the highest known, next to Teneriff. Cangozima stands in lat. 31, 35, N. and long. 133, 16, E.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains, said by some to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Long. 19, 25, E. Lat. 40, 55, N.

CANISCHA, formerly a strong fortress, in the county of Szalad and Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a deep morass, not far from the Mur and Drau, and covers the frontiers of Stiria. In 1600 the Turks took it; though about 34 years before, they had besieged it unsuccessfully; as did the Imperialists in 1601. It has been thrice burnt: and in 1702 the emperor Leopold dismantled it; so that at present it is but an indifferent town.

CANNARES, a savage people of South America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and well-made, though of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several sorts of game: if it was cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

CANNE, anciently **CANNÆ**, though now an indifferent town of Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, is memorable in history for an important victory gained here in the year of Rome 538, by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, over the Romans, under the consuls Paulus Æmilius, and Terentius Varro, the former of which was killed.

CANNES, a town belonging to the territorial bailiwick of Grasse, in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It has a small harbour, and from it the neighbouring bay is denominated.

CANNEY, one of the western isles of Scotland, about half a mile from Rum. It is 2 miles long, and 1 broad; being surrounded with an high rock, but abounding in corn and pasturage, as do the coasts with cod and ling. In the N. extremity is a rock, where the needle of the compass is disordered upon any ships coming near it. On the N. E. side is good anchorage.

CANO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Cassina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdsmen,

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and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are also many defarts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons and lemon-trees. The walls and houses of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. E. long. 16, 18. N. lat. 21, 5.

CANOBI, a town of the Milanese in Upper Italy, situated on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, and about 30 miles W. of Como. Lat. 46, 10, N. Long. 8, 50, E.

CANOPUS, a city of Egypt at the mouth of the Nile, and built by Menelaus, in memory of his pilot, Canopus. It was the birth-place of Claudian the poet; but is now in ruins.

CANOSSA, a strong castle belonging to the duchy of Reggio, in the Modenese and Upper Division of Italy. Here formerly the famous countess Matilda gave shelter and entertainment to pope Gregory, where the emperor Henry IV. was obliged, in the bitterest cold weather, to stand for three days in the anti-court, bare-footed, and clad in penitentiary woollen-cloth, without tasting either meat or drink all the time, and with great effusion of tears intreating mercy, before the haughty prelate could be prevailed upon to receive him again into the bosom of the church.

CANSO, an island in Nova-Scotia, in which there is a very good harbour 3 leagues deep, and in it are several small islands. It forms two bays of safe anchorage. On the continent near it is a river, called Salmon-river, on account of the great quantity of that fish taken and cured here: it is believed to be the best fishery in the world of that sort. The town of Canso was burnt in 1744, by the the French from Cape Breton; but since our acquisition of Cape Breton in 1758, they are under no apprehension of the like danger. Lat. 45, 18. Long. 60, 50.

CANSTADT, a town on the E. side of the Neckar, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, with a cotton printing-house, and three salt-springs useful in several disorders. Near this town at a place called Berg, is a silk manufactory and a fine mineral spring.

CANTABRI, the ancient inhabitants of Biscay, in Spain, and who warred with the Romans 200 years before they were entirely subdued.

CANTABRIAN SEA. See the Bay of Biscay.

CANTAHEDY, a town of Coimbra and province of Beira, in Portugal, with a parish containing 1200 souls.

CANTAL, a mountain of Auvergne, in France, which is 984 fathoms high.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria. It is seated near the sea. Long. 7, 0, E. Lat. 38, 59, N.

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CANTEBON, or LIAM, a town of Siam, in the East-Indies, in Asia. It lies near the gulph of Siam, and in the extreme S. E. part of this country, at the foot of one of the chains of mountains running from N. to S. that separate Siam from Cambodia.

CANTERA, or ALCANTARA, anciently Taurominius, one of the capital rivers of the kingdom of Sicily, in the Lower Division of Italy.

CANTERBURY, (Kent), the metropolitan see of England, and a city and county of itself, 56 miles from London, and 26 miles from Rochester, is said to have been built 900 years before the birth of Christ; but that the Romans were here 50 years before it, appears pretty certain, from Antoninus' Itinerary, from the Roman coins dug up in it, from the remains of a military-way, and from the great Roman causeways leading from hence to Dover and Lyme. Vortiger, king of the Britons, resided here after the Romans, and yielded it to the Saxons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, &c. The cathedral church was partly built by Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, which Augustine converted from a heathen temple, and consecrated by the name of Christ-church, which was rifled and burnt in 1011, together with the rest of the city, by the Danes. King Canute, indeed, caused it to be repaired, and presented his crown of gold to it; but in 1043, it was again much defaced by fire; upon which Lanfrac, the archbishop, pulled it all down, rebuilt it, with the palace and monastery, and the church was new dedicated by the name of the Holy Trinity; but in the reign of Henry I. it was dedicated again, in the presence of the king and queen, and of David, king of Scots, many of the bishops and nobility of both realms, by the name of Christ church. In 1174 it was again destroyed by fire; but was begun to be rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and not completed till that of Henry V. Before the Reformation it had 37 altars. Its middle tower is 235 feet in height. Seven kings, and many other great personages lie buried in this church, which is also celebrated for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was murdered here. Many French Protestants settled here, and brought with them the art of weaving silk, and established a manufactory. On the S. side of the city, at Dungeon-hill, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by William the Conqueror, in which is a court-house, rebuilt in 1730. The city had once an exchange, a mint, strong walls with many turrets, a deep ditch, and within it a great rampart. The two gates of St. Augustin's monastery next the town are still remaining, and are very stately. About this city are several thousand acres of hop-grounds; and this place is famous for excellent collars of fine brawn. Here are 6 wards, denominated from its 6 gates,

15 parish-churches. Northgate-church was rebuilt in 1773. A free-school, called the King's school, 3 others for 58 boys and 66 girls, and 7 hospitals, one of which is called Bridewell, that is a house of correction, and for the entertainment of poor townsmen's boys. At the West gate is a prison for criminals; and there is a gallows in the market-place, called Wincheap, because wines were there sold. Here is a sumptuous conduit, erected by archbishop Abbot. The city consists chiefly of 4 streets, which center at St. Andrew's-church, and is about 3 miles in circumference. Its market is Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on September 29. The corporation affairs are transacted in rooms over the market-house. The river Stour runs through the city, over which is a bridge, rebuilt in 1769. The Jews were very numerous here, and gave the name of Jewry-street to that part where they resided. Hoys carry from this city to London great quantities of hops, corn, fruit, &c. weekly.

CANTERBURY, a town in Connecticut, New England, 1 mile E. of the river Thames, and 2 miles N. E. of Plainfield, both in Windham county.

CANTHELE, in Africa Propria, or territory of Carthage, was a Phœnician city.

CANTIN, (Cape); a promontory in the Atlantic ocean. It lies on the Morocco coast, in Africa. Lat. 33, 5, N. Long. 10, 3, W.

CANTIUM, a promontory of Britain, literally denoting a head-land, giving name to a territory called Cantium, now Kent. The promontory is now called the North Foreland.

CANTYRE, or **KINTYR**, the extremity of a country, or a head-land. It is a peninsula and subdivision of Argyleshire, in Scotland, lying W. of the isle of Arran, and E. of that of Illa. The utmost point of the land here facing Ireland, is called the Mull of Cantyre. Lat. 55, 22. Long. 5, 45.

CANTON, **QUANG-TUNG**, **QUANG-CHEW**, a province in China, named from its famed capital, adjoins on E. to Quangsi, having the Chinese ocean on the S. Hu-quang on the N. Fokien on the S. and Tung-king W. It is very considerable, not only for extent, almost 5 degrees latitude and 9 longitude, but for fertility, &c. The number of inhabitants are registered at 383,360 families, or 1,978,029 men. Its tribute in rice amounts to 1,017,772 sacks, and so in proportion do all other merchandizes, &c. The people are extraordinary industrious in manufactures, agriculture, commerce; and accordingly as rich. The soil yields 2 crops of corn, rice, &c. yearly, the greatest variety and plenty of this country's fruits, is needless to be specified, it enjoying such a warm healthy climate that the trees are always laden. Commerce extends to the most valuable merchandises, diamonds, pearls, &c. Gold, silver, &c. the products

of the country, most curiously wrought for all uses. They are very expert in a kind of rice-manufacture, which they turn into all kinds of utensils, and bears a fine natural gloss, like pearl, without any additional varnish. They have a way of hatching eggs, especially of ducks, in ovens, (as they do in Egypt) or in dung, and potting them for use; as also of preserving them fresh all the year, not by salting, but covering them with a particular paste. We are told by Du Halde a curious singularity of such ducks, &c. The owners carry them in boats to the sea-side, at low water, to feed on oysters, cockles, and sea insects, where one drove intermixes with another, as a great number of boats is so employed: but as soon as the owner strikes on a basin, every flock returns to its own boat, as pigeons to their houses.

The coast abounds with commodious harbours, and the inlands are covered with cities, towns, villages, and both always employed in manufactures and commerce. Even the ozers, which grow in vast quantities, are used not only to make baskets, chairs, &c. but cables and other ropes for shipping. As it is a maritime province, and the most remote from court, its government is one of the most considerable. The Tzing-tu, or viceroy, keeps a vast number of soldiers to suppress highway-robbers, which would otherwise destroy commerce. It was anciently an independent monarchy. It is now divided into 10 inferior districts, Quang-chew, or Canton, Shaw-chew, Nang-yung, Whey-chew, Chau-chew, Chao-king, Kau-chew, Lyn-chew, Luy-chew, Kiung-chew: which have cities of the second and third ranks under them, to the number of 80, besides military cities and fortresses.

CANTON, **QUANGTUNG**, more properly **QUANG-CHEW**, metropolis of the preceding, 50 miles from the Indian ocean, upwards of 1000 S. of the capital city, Peking, E. long. from London, 112, 7. N. lat. 25, 20. It stands on a convenient large bay on the Chinese ocean, near the mouth of the river Ta-ha, which empties itself near it in that bay, and is not only one of the largest cities in China, computed with its suburbs above 20 miles in compass, but one of the richest, finest, most populous, and trading: the largest ships being brought quite to the fine canals surrounding it, and the port and it being perpetually thronged with vessels and merchants, merchandise and commodities, of all sorts, from all parts of Europe and of India. Canton may be properly said to be three cities, each surrounded with its own stately walls, yet so as the gates have communication; and the town makes a kind of square figure. In the neighbourhood is a large town, called Fo-shan, in which no less than 60,000 families are mostly employed in manufacturing goods for the city market. Canton is better filled with houses than most in China, having but

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few gardens in it. The streets are long and straight; and except some few of the finer sort, which are adorned with palaces, public buildings, triumphal arches, &c. narrow, but well paved and clean. The shops handsome, are furnished with all rich and curious wares, and mostly thronged with people. The harbour, and canals, are covered with an infinite number of boats, barges, &c. so close, they appear like a floating city. The number of people is computed at a million. To prevent disorders, every street has a gate at each end, shut up at night. The Mandarin governor has a noble palace, at one end of the most distant parts of the city, and seldom stirs out but with a retinue of at least 100 different officers, a number of insignia being carried before him; and he is borne in a high chair of state, like a throne, on 8 lusty fellows shoulders, a large canopy held over his head. He has under his jurisdiction 17 cities of the 2d and 3d rank. In the bay's mouth lies the peninsula of Macao.

CANTONS, the denomination given to the 13 United Provinces of Switzerland.

CANTZ, or **CANTH**, a town of Silesia, in Germany. It lies 7 miles W. of Breslaw, the capital. Lat. 51, 6, N. Long. 16, 40, E.

CANVEY, (isle of,) in Essex. It is Ptolomy's Connos, and the ancient Convenos, being 5 miles long from Hole-haven to Liegh, sometimes overflowed by the tide in the Thames, which river here is two miles over. It feeds vast numbers of sheep, that retreat at such times to the hills in it; and lies opposite to the anchoring-place, called the Hope, in that river. Here is a fair annually, on the 25th of June, for toys.

CANUBY, on the river Gambia, in the country of Tomany, Negroland, lies a few leagues from Yamamacunda. The port is on the S. side of the river, but the town for the same reasons as Yamamacunda, is transported over against it on the other side of the river.

CAOREI, in Latin, *Caprulæ*, a small and unhealthy city of Friuli, a province of Venice in Upper Italy. It stands on an island in one of the Lagoonas of the gulph of Venice, belonging to this republic, it is the see of a bishop, under the patriarch of Venice. It is 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia. Lat. 46, 5, N. Long. 13, 2, E.

CAPPACIO, an episcopal city of the Hither Principate and kingdom in Lower Italy. It lies 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lat. 40, 40, N. Long. 15, 20, E.

CAPALITA, a large town of N. America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it full of sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

CAPDENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a craggy rock, and almost surrounded by the river Lot.

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CAPE-ANGUILLE, the northernmost point of land in Newfoundland you can see after passing Cape-Ray. Between the two capes the land is low, and the shore forms a bay. Here a good salmon fishery, plenty of timber and conveniency for building ships.

CAPE-BRETON, a bourg of Maranim, a subdivision of Lannes in Gascony, in France; famous for its excellent wine.

CAPE. See Breton, Coast-castle, Verd, Points, Tres, and all that are not under cape under their proper names.

CAPEL, a large and flourishing borough, and noble district in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark. It stands on the Sley. In its neighbourhood are taken the best herrings in this country.

CAPELLE, a town of Tierache, and government of Picardy, in Artois in France; it was formerly fortified, and taken by the Spaniards in 1636.

CAPERNAUM, one of the ten cities of Decapolis, once a famous mart of Palestine, on the river Jordan, and N. extremity of the lake of Tiberias, in the tribe of Naphtali; it was the place of our Saviour's habitation, but is now only a village of 8 or 10 fishermen's cottages.

CAPERQUIN, or **CAPPAQUIN**, a market-town belonging to the county of Waterford, and province of Munster in Ireland. It stands on the river called Black-water, opposite to Lismore, and 13 miles N. of Youghall. Lat. 52, 5, N. Long. 7, 50, W.

CAPIES, formerly a large town of Tripoli in Africa, on a bay of the same name, walled and defended by a stout fort. It made a considerable figure in the Roman times; but, being exposed to the Arabs, it is now poorly inhabited. The soil about it is very sandy and barren. Of the same name is a river in the kingdom of Tunis, which divides it from Tripoli.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne, near the river Aude and the royal canal. Long. 3, 5, E. Lat. 43, 35, N.

CAPITANATE, a part of the ancient Apulia, which see. It was called Apulia Daunia. Its present name it has from the Greeks, who sent to Apulia a governor called Catapan: one of whom made the Capitanate a distinct province. It belongs to the kingdom of Naples in Lower Italy, and is situated on the Adriatic sea to the N. E. It confines on the county of Molise to the N. W. and the Principate, Basilicate, and Bari, to the S. Its soil is dry and sandy, but breeds great numbers of cattle. In some parts on the coast they make salt. It has several lakes and considerable rivers.

CAPITANIA,

CAPITANIA, in geography, an appellation given to the 12 governments established by the Portuguese in the Brasils.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles S. E. of Genoa.

CAPORN, (heath, or waste,) a royal forest in the capital bailiwick of Schaak, and circle of the latter name, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it are kept both rein-deer and roe-deer. In the middle of the road are 4 remarkable pillars, called those of the 4 brothers, on which probably were figures representing so many knights of the Teutonic order, who probably were murdered here.

CAPPADOCIA, in Asia, was known to the ancients by the name of Syria and Assyria. Whence it had its name Cappadocia is variously supposed. Anciently it comprised all that country between Mount Taurus and the Euxine sea; and was divided by the Persians into two satrapies or governments, by the Macedonians into two kingdoms, one called Cappadocia ad Taurum, (and Cappadocia Magna,) the other Cappadocia ad Pontum, or commonly Pontus. Cappadocia Magna, or Cappadocia properly so called, lies between 38 and 41 degrees of N. lat. and was bounded by Pontus N. Lycaronia, and part of Armenia Minor S. Galatia W. Euphrates and part of Armenia Minor E. The rivers the most noted were the Melas, Haylis, and the Iris, now Cafalmac.

This country produces excellent wines, and most fruits; and was formerly rich in mines of silver, brass, iron, alum, alabaster, crystal, jasper, and onyx-stone. Pliny adds, that in the reign of Nero was discovered here a stone hard as marble, and transparent, called Phengites. It abounds in horses, asses, and mules; and it is even said the mules there were not barren. The horses are still in great request. Some parts are very mountainous and barren, the Anti-taurus running through those provinces which borders on the two Armenias. In this part stands Mount Argæus, of such extraordinary height, that, some relate, one may see from its top both the Euxine and Mediterranean seas. As to the state of this nation in the early times we are quite in the dark. It was doubtless a province of the kingdom of Lydia, and after the overthrow of Cræsus passed to the Persians, to whom it paid tribute of 1500 horses, 2000 mules, and 50,000 sheep. The first king of Cappadocia we find in history is Pharnaces, a noble Persian, who, having saved Cyrus from a ravenous lion, running full speed against him hunting, was rewarded with his sister Atossa and kingdom of Cappadocia. This country, subdued by the Macedonians, was changed into a province, but restored to a kingdom by Ariathes III. and was so held till Ariathes VIII. the last of the

royal race of Pharnaces. It was changed to a province under the Romans, and at the founding of the empire of Trebisonde, it fell to the Turks, who still possess it, and have divided it into 4 beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebisonde, Marasch, and Cogni. Cappadocia, after it had received Christianity, afforded very great and worthy men and martyrs, as well as some infamous and unworthy. Among the former are justly reckoned Gregory Nazianzen and Gregory Nyssen, and St. Basil; and among many martyrs of great faith and constancy, St. George, a tribune, or colonel of soldiers, under Dioclesian, was most celebrated in the churches both E. and W. and for that reason made patron of the order of the Garter by king Edward III.

CAPPADOCIA, in Egypt, is generally supposed by the Rabbins to be the Demyat, or Dami-etta, commonly confounded with Pelusium.

CAPPEL CUNNON, a village in Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAPRAOLA, an island in the sea of Tuscany, and Middle Division of Italy, 30 miles S. W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 15, N. Long. 11, 5, E.

CAPRARIA, one of the smaller Fortunate, or Canary Islands, said to abound with monstrous lizards.

CAPRI, (anciently Capræ), a city and island at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, E. long. 14, 50, N. Lat. 40, 45. The island is only 4 miles long, and 1 broad; the city is a bishop's see, situated on a high rock at the west end of the island. Capræ was anciently famous for the retreat of the emperor Tiberius for 7 years, during which he indulged himself in the most scandalous debaucheries. There stood a pharos on this island, which, a few days before the death of that emperor, was overthrown by an earthquake.

CAPSA, a large and strong town of Numidia, situated amidst vast deserts, waste, uncultivated, and full of serpents, where Jugurtha kept his treasure. In his time it was taken and rased by Marius, the Roman general, who put to death all the citizens capable of bearing arms, and sold the rest for slaves. It was, however, afterwards rebuilt by the Romans, and strongly fortified; but, on the decline of their empire, was taken and demolished a second time, by Occuba, a famous Arab general. The walls of the citadel are still remaining, and are monuments of the ancient glory and strength of Capsa. They are 24 fathoms in height, and 5 in thickness, built of large square stones, and have now acquired the solidity and firmness of a rock.

CAPUA, (New), a small city of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. It stands on the river Volturno; its fortifications

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fications are inconsiderable: but it has many fine houses and churches, with a noble cathedral, the see of an archbishop, who is the first in the kingdom. The ancient and highly celebrated Capua, which looked upon itself as equal to Rome and Carthage, stood 2 Italian miles from the present city; out of its ruins the town of St. Maria has been built: yet still about it are the ruins of many noble structures, particularly an amphitheatre. The adjacent country abounds so in wine and fruit, that it is easy to conceive how Hannibal's army became enervated by their staying here. Capua lies 6 miles E. of the sea, 15 N. E. of Naples, and 100 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 15, 0, E.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine islands. Within the Indian Archipelago are Capul, and other little islands, which make the channel narrow, and the current so strong, that it sometimes hurries three-decked ships about 2 or 3 times. Capul is 3 leagues in compass, its soil fruitful, pleasant, and commodious. The Indians in it have good dwellings, after the manner of the Bisayas.

CARABAYA, a jurisdiction of Cusco, 60 leagues S. E. of it, in S. America. It extends above 50 leagues. The greatest part of it is cold; but its valleys are warm, producing cocoa, grain, fruit, pastures, &c. Here are several gold mines, particularly Aporama, the metal of which is 23 carats fine; and 2 famous lavatories. In this province is a river, which separates it from the mountains of the wild Indians, abounds greatly in gold, and from it the natives soon pay their tribute. Here are likewise silver mines.

CARACCAS, a district of Terra Firma in South America, belonging to the Spaniards. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys; subjected at certain seasons of the year to dry N. W. winds, but blessed in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. A very great illicit trade is carried on by the English and Dutch with this province, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the Spaniards, who have Scouts perpetually employed, and breastworks raised in all the valleys. A vast number of cacao-trees are cultivated in this province; and it is reckoned that the crop of cacao produced here amounts to more than 300,000 fanegas of 110 pounds each. The country of Santa Fe consumes 20,000; Mexico a little more; the Canaries a small cargo; and Europe from 50 to 60,000. The cultivation of the plant employs 10 or 12,000 negroes. Such of them as have obtained their liberty have built a little town called Nirva, into which they will not admit any white people. The chief town is likewise called Caraccas, and is situated in N. lat. 10, 10. Dampier says it stands at a considerable distance from the sea; is large, wealthy, and populous; and extremely

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difficult of access, by reason of the steep and craggy hills over which an enemy must take his route. The commerce of this town, to which the bay of Guaira, at 2 leagues distance, serves for a harbour, was for a long time open to all the subjects of the Spanish monarchy, and is still so to the Americans; but the Europeans are not so well treated. In 1728 a company was formed at St. Sebastian, which obtained an exclusive right of maintaining connections with this part of the new world. Four or five ships, which they dispatch every year, sail from thence, but they return to Cadiz.

CARACHE, an island in Nigritia, Africa.

CARADIVA, an isle of Ceylon separated but by a river from that of Ourature, in the midst of which lies Fort Cays (or Ham's-Heel). From this isle the elephants are embarked by means of a bridge, and transported to Coromandel and Bengal; and it is supposed to produce the best saxe in the Indies.

CARADOCK, or **CAER-CARADOCK**, a large hill of Shropshire, at the conflux of the Clun and Teme, which was the scene of that memorable action between Ostorius the Roman, and Caractacus the Briton, as related by Tacitus. Several barrows and intrenchments to be seen there, and in the neighbourhood, are evident tokens of it.

CARAMANIA, a considerable province of Turkey, in Asia, th S. part of Natolia. Bajazet united it to his empire in 1488, and since that time it has remained in the possession of the Turks. Satalia was the capital, but is now much decayed.

CARAMANTA, a town of South America, and capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, and in the audience of Santa Fee. W. long. 72, 35. Lat. 5, 18. The province is extended on both sides the river Cauza: and is bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagena, on the E. by New Grenada, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by Popayan and the audience of Panama. It is a valley surrounded on every side by very high mountains.

CARANGAS, a jurisdiction of La Plata, in South America. It begins 70 leagues W. from Plata-city, extending about 50. The climate is cold, but abounds in cattle, and has a great number of silver-mines.

CARANSEBES, was formerly a fine and considerable city in the banat of Temeswaer, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary; it lies on the confluence of the Caran into the Temes, near the pass of the iron-gate into Transylvania. It was very flourishing, as being the great magazine for Turkish goods, carried from thence by land into the principality; but is now no more than a borough, between mountains.

CARASARA, a large town of Diarbekr Proper, in Asiatic Turkey, now subject to the Turks. In the neighbourhood are rooms cut into the solid rock, which at present serve only for shelter for those

those free-booters that rob the caravans. It lies 72 miles W. of Mosul.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Caramania, crosses part of Andula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean sea. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in the year 1100.

CARASU MESTRO, anciently Nessus or Nessus, a river of Romania in European Turkey, which rising in Mount Rhodope, runs into the Ægean sea.

CARASUI, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobusian-Tartars. It is said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

CARAVACA, (St. Cruz de), a town of Murcia, in Spain. It lies on a little stream, which runs into the river Segura, and is walled and defended by a strong old castle. Here is a miraculous crucifix, to which there is a great resort of votaries. It contains 2000 families, in one parish, has 4 monasteries, and 2 nunneries.

CARBONARIA SYLVA, the ancient Carbonarian forest, was part of the Sylvan Arduenna, (the wood of Adenne,) in France, which extended (as we read in Cæsar,) from the Rhine to the Scheld, and the country of the Nervii, i. e. to Tournay.

CARBON, a considerable river of the Morea, in European Turkey. It was anciently called Alphæus.

CARCAL, on the coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies, lies 2 leagues from Negapatan; where the Dutch erected a factory; but since they have been masters of Negapatan, the said factory has been disregarded. The chief commodities here are certain stuffs, especially those called Rambotyins.

CARCASSONE, a diocese of Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is a rich, though not a very fruitful country, on account of manufactures of all sorts of cloth, is full of mountains, hills, and little plains: and here one begins to see olive-trees. Of the same name is a very old town, its capital, which is divided by the river Aube into the Upper and Lower town. In the former is a strong castle, and the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Narbonne, with a diocese of 144 parishes, a yearly revenue of 35,000 livres; and he pays an assessment of 6000 florins to the court of Rome. The Lower town is new and well built, being the most regular city in all Languedoc. In this place are made fine and beautiful cloths. It lies 25 miles

W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43, 12, N. Long. 2, 25, E.

CARCELLA, a small but fortified place of Tavira, and province of Algarve, in Portugal. It stands on the sea, and has 600 inhabitants. Its castle is one of those borne in the king's arms.

CARCHEMISH, was a considerable town on the Mesopotamian side of the Euphrates, which Nebuchadnezzar took from Pharaoh Necho. It is thought the same with Circesium.

CARDANA, or CARDONA, a fine town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands high upon the river Cardonero, is pretty well fortified, and the principal place of a duchy. It contains 400 families. In its neighbourhood is a profitable salt-mine, the mineral of which is transparent; the salt, when powdered is very white. It lies 40 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41, 35, N. Long. 1, 24, E.

CARDIA, a city in the Thracian Chersonesus, was situated on the gulph of Melas, at the entrance into the peninsula, and according to Pliny was so called from its being built in the form of a heart, as the word in Greek implies.

CARDIFF, Glamorganshire, South Wales, is situated near the mouth of the river Taff or Tave, by which means the inhabitants are enabled to carry on a considerable trade, as the haven, which is very commodious, enables vessels to bring up their ladings. The town is large, well-built, and pretty populous. The remains of the old cathedral are very beautiful, in the Norman stile. The castle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by a Norman lord, who also fortified the town with a wall. In this castle died Robert, the eldest son of William I. after a tedious confinement. It sends a member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, or his deputy, 12 capital burgesses, a steward, town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The business of the county, such as the assizes, sessions, &c. is transacted here. Markets Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs June 29, Sept. 8, and Nov. 30.

CARDIGAN, in Latin, Abertievi, i. e. a town at the mouth of the river Tavy. It is the capital and assize town of the shire of the same name, in S. Wales, is large and populous, being governed by a mayor. Its river yields the best salmon in England; and over it is a good stone-bridge, leading into Pembroke-shire. This place drives a considerable trade in lead, &c. to Ireland and other parts. This, and 4 other boroughs in the county, elect a member to parliament. It lies 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 170 W. of London. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and fairs on Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 19. Lat. 52, 7. Long. 4, 40.

CARDIGAN-BAY, a very large gulph of the sea, in the shire of the same name in S. Wales; it

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bears far inland, stretching N. and S. from Cardigan-point to Barley-island, about 12 leagues due N. In it are several tide-havens, and places only fit for small vessels; and most of them are barred, with neither trade nor port: these are, King's-chapel, Aberarthy, Lanrusted, Aberdovy, Barmouth, and Landanog.

CARDIGANSHIRE, (South Wales), is bounded on the N. by a small part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the S. by Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire; and on the W. by Cardigan-bay and St. George's-channel. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, containing 6 market-towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Cardigan. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains, which, compared with the rest, are bleak and barren: yet in the worst parts of this county there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle. Here is also plenty of tame and wild fowl: and near the rivers are found great numbers of otters. In the valleys are several lakes, and this country is well supplied with sea and river fish. However, coals and other fuel are scarce; but the mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and their mines have been worked several times to an advantage. Its rivers are the Tave, Rydal, and the Istwyth.

CARDONNA. See **CARDANA**.

CARDUEL, a subdivision of Georgia in Asia; it lies between the Euxine and Caspian seas; and is partly possessed by the Turks, and partly by the Persians. The capital is Teflis.

CARELIA, a province conquered from Sweden by the Russians. It is also called the government of Wyburg, and consists of a part of the great duchy of Finland, which was ceded to the crown of Russia by that of Sweden. To it belongs a part of Finnish Carelia, also a part of Kexholm-fief; and, lastly, a part of Savolaxia. It is bounded on the S. by the gulph of Finland, and on the N. by Savolaxia.

CARENTAN, a town of Cotantin, in Lower Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France; it lies not far from the sea, on a bay of the English channel, at the mouth of a river of the same name; has some trade, as vessels of burthen can come up here at high tide. It has large suburbs, a strong castle, and walls surrounded with wet ditches. It has but one parish-church, a convent and hospital. The air here is unhealthy on account of the neighbouring morasses. It is situated 17

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miles N. of Coutance. Lat. 49, 20, N. Long. 1, 16, W.

CARENTONE, one of the principal rivers of Normandy, in France, which rises in Lieven, and, after receiving the Cernant, falls into the Rille.

CARESEN, or **CASSEEN**, a sea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Indian ocean, 300 miles N. E. of Aden. Lat. 16, 5, N. Long. 52, 7, E.

CAREX, an island of Asia, in the Persian gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Busserah.

CARFAGNANA, or **CARFRIGNANO**, (Valley of), a subdivision of the duchy of Modena, between it and Lucca, at the foot of the Apennines, in Upper Italy. It formerly belonged to the jurisdiction of Bologna; and still one part of it is subject to the great duke of Tuscany, and another to the republic of Lucca. The principal place in it, which is called Castell Nuovo di Carfagnana, is situated on the river Secchio.

CARGAPOL, a small town of a circle of the same name, in the province of Bielosersk, and government of Great Novogorod, in European Russia. It is situated on the lake Latfcha, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63, 20, N. Long. 36, 15, E.

CARGUAIRASO, a mountain in the road between Guayaquil and Quito, in South America, and a little N. of Mount Chimberazo. It has several torrents and chasms in it; and one of the latter without water, which was occasioned by a violent earthquake.

CARIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It was anciently bounded on the N. by Ionia and the river Mæander; on the E. by Phrygia Major and Lycia, and on the S. and W. by the Ircarian sea.

CARIATI NUOVA, and **CARIATI VECCHIA**, two towns of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. They are 2 miles asunder. The New is on the gulph of Tarento, and the other S. W. of it. The latter is a bishopric, and also a principality belonging to the Spinelli family; 19 miles N. of San Severino. Lat. 39, 29, N. Long. 17, 20, E.

CARRIBEE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean, between 59 and 63 degrees of W. longitude, and between 11 and 18 degrees of N. latitude. They lie in the form of a bow or semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida N. to near the river Oroonoke. Those that lie nearest the E. have been called the Windward Islands, the others the Leeward, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters. Abbé Raynal conjectures them to be the tops of very high mountains, formerly belonging to the continent, which have been changed into islands by some revolution that has laid

laid the flat country under water. The direction of the Caribbee islands, beginning from Tobago, is nearly N. and N. N. W. This direction is continued, forming a line somewhat curved towards the N. W. and ending at Antigua. In this place the line becomes at once curved; and, extending itself in a straight direction to the W. and N. W. meets in its course with Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Cuba, known by the name of the Leeward Islands, which are separated from each other by channels of various breadths. Some of these are 6, others 15 or 20 leagues broad; but in all of them the soundings are from 100 to 120 or 150 fathoms. Between Granada and St. Vincent's there is also a small archipelago of 30 leagues, in which the soundings are not above 10 fathoms. The mountains in the Caribbee islands run in the same direction as the islands themselves. The direction is so regular, that if we were to consider the tops of these mountains only, independent of their bases, they might be looked upon as a chain of hills belonging to the continent, of which Martinico would be the most north-westerly promontory. The springs of water which flow from the mountains in the Windward Islands, run all in the western parts of these islands. The whole eastern coast is without any running water.

The soil of the Caribbees consists mostly of a layer of clay or gravel of different thickness; under which is a bed of stone or rock. The nature of some of those soils is better adapted to vegetables than others. In those places where the clay is drier and more friable, and mixes with the leaves and remains of plants, a layer of earth is formed of greater depth than where the clay is moister. The sand or gravel has different properties, according to its peculiar nature; wherever it is less hard, less compact, and less porous, small pieces separate themselves from it, which, though dry, preserve a certain degree of coolness useful to vegetation. This soil is called in America, a pumice-stone soil. Wherever the clay and gravel do not go through such modifications, the soil becomes barren, as soon as the layer formed by the decomposition of the original plants is destroyed.

We need not here recount the particulars already mentioned under the article America, concerning the indolent and savage life of the inhabitants of these islands, but shall here only observe, that by a treaty concluded in January 1660, between the French and English, the Caribs were confined to the islands of St. Vincent's and Dominica, where all the scattered body of this people were united, and at that time did not exceed in number 6000 men.

As the Caribbee islands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed, allowing for the

varieties resulting from difference of situation and soil, to a perpetual heat, which generally increases from the rising of the sun till an hour after noon, and then declines in proportion as the sun declines. The variations of the temperature of the air seem to depend rather on the wind than on the changes of the seasons. In those places where the wind does not blow, the air is excessively hot, and none but the easterly winds contribute to temper and refresh it. The branches of the trees, exposed to the influence of the latter, are forced round towards the west; but their roots are stronger, and more extended under the ground, towards the east than towards the west; and hence they are easily thrown down by strong west winds or hurricanes from that quarter. The easterly wind is scarce felt in the Caribbee islands before 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, increases in proportion as the sun rises above the horizon, and decreases as it declines.

The rain also contributes to the temperature of the Caribbee islands, though not equally in them all. In those places where the easterly wind meets with nothing to oppose its progress, it dispels the clouds as they begin to rise, and causes them to break either in the woods or upon the mountains. But whenever the storms are too violent, or the blowing of the easterly wind is interrupted by the changeable and temporary effect of the southerly and westerly ones, it then begins to rain. In the other Caribbee islands, where this wind does not generally blow, the rains are so frequent and plentiful, especially in the winter season, which lasts from the middle of July to the middle of October, that, according to the most accurate observations, as much rain falls in one week as in our climates in a year. Instead of all those mild refreshing showers which fall in the European climates, the rains of the Caribbee islands are torrents, the sound of which might be mistaken for hail, were not that almost totally unknown under so burning a sky. These showers indeed refresh the air; but they occasion a dampness, the effects of which are not less disagreeable than fatal. The dead must be interred within a few hours after they have expired. Meat will not keep sweet above 24 hours. The fruits decay, whether they are gathered ripe or before their maturity. The bread must be made into biscuits, to prevent its growing mouldy. Common wines turn sour, and iron turns rusty, in a day's time. The seeds can only be preserved by constant attendance and care, till the proper season returns for sowing them.

When the Caribbee islands were first discovered, the corn that was conveyed there for the support of the Europeans, was so soon damaged, that it became necessary to send it out in the ears. This necessary precaution so much enhanced the price of it,

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it, that few were able to purchase it. Flour was then substituted in lieu of corn; which lowered indeed the expences of transport, but had this inconvenience, that it was sooner damaged. It was imagined by a merchant, that if the flour were entirely separated from the bran, it would have the double advantage of being cheaper, and keeping longer. He caused it therefore to be sifted, and put the finest flour into strong casks, and beat it close together with iron hammers, till it became so close a body that the air could scarcely penetrate it. This method was found to answer the purpose; and it may be kept for six months, a year, or longer, according to the degree of care taken in the preparation.

However troublesome these effects of the rains may be, it is attended with some others still more formidable: namely, frequent and dreadful earthquakes. Among the various shocks to which the Caribbee islands are exposed from the fury of the boisterous ocean, there is one distinguished by the name of *raz de marée*, or whirlpool. It constantly happens, once, twice, or thrice, from July to October, and always on the western coasts, because it takes place after the time of the westerly or southerly winds, or while they blow. The waves, which at a distance seem to advance gently within 400 or 500 yards, suddenly swell against the shore, as if acted upon in an oblique direction by some superior force, and break with the greatest impetuosity. The ships which are then upon the coast, or in the roads beyond it, unable either to keep their anchors, or to put to sea, are dashed to pieces against the land, and all on board most commonly perish. The hurricane is another terrible phenomenon in these islands, by which incredible damage is occasioned; but happily it occurs not often.

The produce of the Caribbee islands is exceedingly valuable to the Europeans, consisting of sugar, rum, molasses, indigo, &c. a particular account of which is given under the names of the respective islands as they occur in the order of the alphabet; and the following are those distinguished under this title; viz. St. Cruz, Anegada, Sombrero, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Desiada, Mariagalante, Dominica, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada.

CARIBBIANA, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, in South America. It has since been called Paria, and New Andalusia.

CARIGNAN, formerly Yvoy, Ipsch, in Latin, Epesium, or Eposium, a town belonging to the prévôté of the same name, in French Barrois; a subdivision of the government of Metz, in France.

CARIGNANO, a small, but fortified town, belonging to a principality of the same name in Pie-

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mont Proper, in Upper Italy. It stands on the Po, 7 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44, 3, N. Long. 7, 25, E.

CARINOLA, a little episcopal city of the Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is unhealthy, and lies 20 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

CARINTHIA, (duchy of,) belonging to the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishopric of Salzburg and Stiria, by part of the latter on the E. by the former and bishopric of Brixen on the W. and by Carniola and Friuli on the S. The country is mountainous and cold, yet has corn enough, but is supplied with wine by its neighbours. The Drave runs a cross it, and receives several rivers abounding with fish, as do its many lakes. The highest mountains are St. Ulrich's, St. Helen's, and St. Laurence's. It is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia; the latter belonging to the house of Austria, and the former to the archbishop of Salzburg and bishop of Bamberg.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons. They are brisk, bold, and courageous, and very well disposed, considering they are savages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, Isle of Wight, S. of Newport, the seat of the governor of the island, was built by the Saxons, and had once a monastery. Charles I. was kept a prisoner here 13 months. Here is a well that supplies the castle with water, 72 yards deep; and the water is drawn up by a large wheel turned by an ass, as a spit is by a dog. There was one in 1747 that had been 40 years in that service.

CARISTO, or **CASTEL-ROSSO**, anciently Carystus, an episcopal city of Negropont, one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. It lies at the foot of Mount Oche, on the S. E. coast of the island, and is a populous place, with a commodious harbour. Not far from it were anciently marble quarries, where was found also amianthus or asbestos. It lies opposite to Andros.

About 4 or 5 miles to the N. E. is Cape d'Oro, or Figera, anciently Caphareum Pomontorium, quite surrounded with rocks.

CARLAT, a town, and the principal place of Carlates, a viscounty in Upper Auvergne, belonging to the prince of Monaco, and in the government of Auvergne, in France. It had formerly a strong castle.

CARLBERG, formerly Magnusberg, a fine and royal pleasure-house in Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, with gardens well laid out, and some pretty buildings.

It lies about a quarter of a mile to the west-ward of Nordermalm, on an arm of the Malar-lake.

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Queen Ulrica Eleanora, wife of Charles XI. erected an useful foundation here, for bringing up some orphans. Near the entrance into the castle is a marble statue of king Frederic.

In the adjacent little park is the fine house of Danienburg, upon an eminence.

CARLEBY, GAMLA, or OLD CARLEBY, a sea-town on the Bothnic gulph, in the S. division of Uleaborg-fief, and East Bothnia, in Finland Proper, a province of Sweden. It stands in a fruitful plain, and has a good harbour. Here ship-building is profitably carried on, and a considerable trade in tar. It is the 72d town in the order of the general diet, and about 70 miles from Ula to the S.

In spring and autumn, the peasants of these parts make salt from the sea-water, which by pouring a little four milk upon it in the refining-pan, turns immediately from a grey tinge to a colour as white as snow.

CARLEBY, NY, or NEW CARLEBY, another sea-town on the Bothnic gulph, in the N. division of Korsholm-fief, belonging to the same province and kingdom last mentioned. It stands on the river Lappojocki, which falls into the sea about a mile from the town. Here is also a good harbour, and a profitable trade in tar carried on. It is the 71st town in the general diet, and lies about 84 miles S. of Ula.

CARLEBY-LANGA, one of the largest villages in all Sweden, as the latter part of its name imports. It lies in Scamborg territory, in W. Gothland. Ragwald Knaphofde, king of the W. Goths, was slain in a famous battle fought here in the year 1132, and was buried near this place; whose grave-hillock, as well as many other tumuli, are still to be seen on the field.

CARLENTINI, a small city and fortrefs of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and Middle Division of Italy. It stands high, near Lentini, and is strong both by nature and art, on the road between Catana and Syracuse, about 30 miles from each.

CARLEON. See **CAERLEON**.

CARL-GUSTAVUS-STADT. See **ESCHILSTUNA**.

CARLINGFORD, a populous, though not large town, of Louth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It has a well-frequented market, having some merchants who have ships built here, which are employed in the coal-trade to Whitehaven, as also in the fishery. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament.

At the mouth of the Newry, and on the S. side, is a large bay of the same name with the town, which is one of the best harbours in Ireland, where the road is exceeding good quite to the sea, as is

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also the harbour before the town. The river, though small, and not navigable far inland, is famous for being an important pass between the southern and northern counties, by a bridge and long narrow causey, over a great and unpassable bog. It lies 26 miles N. of Drogheda. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

CARLISLE, in Cumberland, 80 miles from Berwick, and 301 miles from London, an ancient city, said to have been founded by Luil, a petty king of the county, long before the Romans came into this island. They had a station here, but after their departure it was ruined by the Caledonians, &c. In 680, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt and walled it round. It was again so shattered by the Danes and Norwegians, in the 8th and 9th centuries, that it lay in ruins for about 200 years, till William Rufus ordered the wall and castle to be repaired. Henry I. augmented its fortifications, and made it the see of a bishop. It was often besieged by the Scots, who took it in the reign of Stephen, and again in that of John; but Henry II. and III. recovered it. In 1292 it was burnt down, together with the cathedral and suburbs, to the number of 1300 houses. It has been a borough from the reign of Richard I. Edward I. held a parliament here. Edward II. granted it the royalty of Eden-water, in fee farm at 80l. a year, with liberty to build on the waste, and exemption from toll. It had charters from several succeeding kings, by some of which they are freed from that rent, and are granted the fishery in the river, with large commons of pasture, right of fairs and markets, with the manor, &c.

Its walls and castle were well repaired by Richard III. Henry VIII. built a strong citadel. It was taken by the rebels in 1745. It is situated between the conflux of 3 fine rivers, abounding with fish, viz. the Eden on the N. over which it has a bridge that is but 6 miles from Scotland, the Petteril on the E. and Caude on the W. It is a sea-port, though without ships or merchants, and is the key of England on the W. sea, which is here called the Solway-frith, as Berwick on Tweed is upon the E. sea. It is a wealthy, populous place, with well built houses and 3 gates in the walls, which are about 1 mile in compass, and broad enough for 3 men to walk on them a-breadth.

The revenues of the city are about 500l. a year, and the inhabitants of the city and suburbs are about 2000. It trades chiefly in fustians; is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, a sheriff, 2 bailiffs, &c. and the assizes and sessions are commonly held here. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on August 26, and September 19, and on the 1st and 2d Saturday after October 10. It has but 2 parish churches, one of which

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which stands in the body of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, inclosed by a wall. The west part of the cathedral suffered much during the civil wars, when the city was besieged. The Pic's wall, built by Severus, begins just below this town, and crosses this part of the island to New-castle upon Tyne. In 1771 and 1778 great damage was done here by floods.

CARLOS, (St.) isle of. See EASTER ISLE.

CARLOS, in the province of Veragua, in the audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, is a town on the South Sea coast, 45 miles S. W. from Santa Fé, in a large bay.

CARLOWITZ, a military town of the generalie of Slavonia in Hungarian Illyrium, where the Greek archbishop of Slavonia has his residence: it is famous not only for the peace concluded here in 1699, between the Turks and Imperialists, but for its red wine. It lies on the W. side of the Danube, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45, 25, N. Long. 20, 45, E.

CARLSBADT, (i. e. Charles' bath,) in Bohemia, 5 miles E. of Elnbogen, 65 W. of Prague, by Hubner called a royal city, has the river Toppel running through it, and dividing it into 2 parts. In 1604 it was almost burnt down. It had once a castle; but it is a dirty place, inhabited chiefly by armourers and other artificers in iron, who work vastly cheap and neat. It is however noted for its baths and medicinal waters, of which are two sorts, the Sproudel and the Muhlbadt, the first of which are boiling hot, the latter a little more than lukewarm. They derive their source from the middle of a river, formed by torrents from the neighbouring mountains, whose waters are extremely cold; yet the mineral waters are seen to smoke in the midst of it, and when they come into the fountains in town are excessive hot, and smell strong of minerals. They are both drank and bathed in, sometimes at the same time. They take name from emperor Charles IV. They are recommended particularly for the gravel and barrenness of women. But the method of using them is very disagreeable; for however hot the weather, one is to be shut up in a room heated with a stove, and take off to the equality of 30 chocolate cups, hotter than the waters of the King's or Queen's bath of our Bath, walking about much, and sweating great drops. People seldom stir out after this till 3 or 4 hours, and must walk all the rest of the day, to prevent sleeping, which after dinner is dangerous. These baths are frequented by numbers of foreigners, particularly the nobility and gentry of Austria, Bohemia, &c. And the Czar Peter the Great, took the waters here in September 1711 with good success. So that at the season Carlsbadt is superior to many great towns.

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CARLSCROON, or CARLSKRONA, in Latin, Caroli Corona, a fine staple town of Blekingia, in S. Gothland in Sweden, situated on the Baltic. Next to Stockholm, this is reckoned among the best towns in the kingdom. Part of it lies on the isle of Biorkholm, where is a lazaretto for sailors, and on Stubholm, where is the arsenal, &c. and on the wharf, where the fleet lies.

The small and great islands round the town, with the forests of oak, beech, and birch, render the situation very pleasant. It has 3 churches; the number of its inhabitants is computed at 5000. Here is a royal college of admiralty, also a dock which is separated from the town by a high stone-wall. The provincial governor resides here. The harbour lying between Asp-oe and Stork-oe, is so commodious, that the whole royal fleet may lie quite secure in it, and its entrance is defended by the citadel of Kongsholm and Drottningkiar. The dock is particularly remarkable; it is a large excavation made by art in a rock, about 80 feet deep, and from 300 to 450 feet long, where the royal fleet lies. It has a large opening towards the sea for the greatest ship of war to come in. It is shut up by 2 water-gates, at which time the cavity may be drained in 24 hours, and left a quite dry dock for repairing or careening any ship. When she is to come out again, the water may be let in through 2 openings in the said water-gates; before which is an engine to hinder the waves of the sea from beating against them with all their force. In 1779, a grand bason was formed here by Mr. Tunberg, reckoned one of the finest performances of the age. It contains 24 places in which ships may not only be kept dry, but may be taken out by letting in water at any time, which may be done with any one separately. This town is the 10th in the diet. Lat. 56, 20, N. Long. 15, 31, E.

CARLSBAGEN, a famous sluice finished in 1752, near Trolhatta, in the Gothic Elbe, in Sweden.

CARLSHAMN, in Latin, Caroli Portus, a staple town in the district of Brackne, and province of Blekingia, in S. Gothland, in Sweden. It was formerly called Christianshamn. On a rock, near the mouth of the river, is a fort which defends both the town and its commodious harbour.

Here are 2 churches, a woollen manufactory, and a wharf for shipping, and without the town is a copper-work. The number of its inhabitants may amount to above 1200. It is the 19th town in the general diet, and lies between Carlscroon and Ahuys, almost equally distant from each.

CARLINSEL, the name of 2 islands of Gothlandia, belonging to E. Gothland, in Sweden, where formerly was dug the marble with which all the churches of Gothland have been built. They are about a mile from the main-land.

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CARLSRUHE, a new town of the marquise of Baden, in Suabia, in Germany; where is a castle or palace, with spacious walks, gardens, &c. The whole is very beautifully disposed: though all the houses of the town as well as the Margrave's, are only of timber.

CARL TADT, in Latin, Carolo stadium, an inland town of Mellan district, and province of Wermelandia, in W. Gothland, in Sweden. It lies very commodiously, on the island Twingwalla, where the Clara-elbe empties itself into the Wener. It has upwards of 800 inhabitants, a superintendent, and a manufactory of cloth and other woollen stuffs, a good steel-yard, from which great quantities of iron are annually exported, together with a brisk trade. Not far from the town is a medicinal spring. Lat. 59, 44, N. Long. 13, 37, E.

CARLSTADT, commonly **CARSTADT**, a pretty town of the bishopric of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the river Mayne, 14 miles N. of Wurtzburg city. Lat. 50, 5, N. Long. 16, 5, E.

CARLSTAT, in Bremen, is rather a fortress than a town, on the river Geeste; which having filled its ditches, falls into the Weser, 31 miles N. W. of Bremen. It was founded by Charles king of Sweden, taken by the duke of Brunswick in 1676, and restored by the treaty of Fountainbleau 1679.

CARLSTEN, a considerable and secure fortress in the prefecture of Bahusia, and province of West Gothland, in Sweden. It stands on a high mountain, near Marstrand, and has a beautiful church. In 1719 the Danish admiral, Tordenskiold, took it, after having by a brisk fire from his ships made himself master of the neighbouring forts of Helvigsholm and Malapart, together with the town.

CARLSWERD, a fortress on Ekeholm, near Slitehamn, which is the best and largest harbour of all Gothlandia, a province of East Gothland, in Sweden.

CARLTON, in Norfolk, called also East-Carlton, or Carleton-Rode, lies N. E. of Old and New Buckenham. The town of Yarmouth being obliged to furnish the king with 100 herring pies, as soon as they came in season, sends them by the sheriffs of Norwich to the lord of this manor, who by the tenure, must carry them to the king.

CARMAGNOLE, a fortified town of the marquise of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piemont, in Upper Italy. It has also a citadel, and lies on the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44, 45, N. Long. 7, 36, E.

CARMANIA, in Persia, anciently divided into Carmania the Desert, and Carmania Proper. Carmania the Desert is bounded on the N. by Parthia,

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W. by Persis, E. by Drangiana, S. by Carmania Proper. Carmania Proper hath S. the Indian ocean, W. Persis and the gulph of Persia, E. Gedrosia, and N. Carmania the Desert. It contains the modern provinces of Chirman and Ormas.

CARMARTHEN. See **CAERMARTHEN**.

CARMEL, (Mount,) a mountain of Gallilee, in Palestine, in Asia. It lies on the Mediterranean, 12 miles W. of Nazareth. It is detached from the other mountains, is 30 miles in circuit, and surrounded with a great number of little hills and vallies, which are always green. Here is a Carmelite monastery.

Of the same name, or Rio de Carmel, is one of the two most considerable rivers of California, in New Mexico, in N. America.

CARMONA, city of, in Andalusia, in Spain. It is a small, but very old place, situated upon a hill, anciently called Carmo. The neighbouring land is uncommonly fruitful, especially in grain; it lies 19 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37, 26, N. Long. 5, 36, W.

CARNAPOLE, or **CARNOPOLY**, a town of Marta, one of the provinces of the Malabar coast, in Asia. It lies on the S. part of the country, 15 miles N. of Coulan. The Dutch have a fort and small factory here.

CARNERO, a name given to that part of the gulph of Venice, which extends from the western coast of Istria to the island of Grossa, and the coast of Morlachia.

CARNIOLA (Duchy), by the Germans called Crain, in Austria, has Carinthia and part of Styria N. Istria and Gulph of Trieste S. the Alps, part of the Venetian dominions, and part of Carinthia W. and Slavonia and Croatia E. It is about 110 miles E. and W. and 45 from S. to N. containing 21 cities, 36 market-towns, 254 castles, and 4000 villages. It is a rocky mountainous tract, but has many large pleasant valleys, abounding with wine, oil, and corn. It takes name from the Carni, a branch of ancient Scythians. The modern inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Italians, Slavonians; and the country people speak a mixt Slavonic, though in towns High-Dutch. They are all Roman Catholics. It has many good rivers, of which the chief are the Lauback, Save, and Gurck. To pass by its ancient history, the emperor Frederic, father of Maximilian, in 1452, erected it into a duchy, and gave it to the dukes of Austria-Habsburg, in whose right the present emperor now enjoys it. It is unequally divided into 4 parts, Carniola Proper, sub-divided into Higher and Lower; the Windischmarck, which is to E. of Lower Carniola and to W. of Croatia; and the little county of Goritz, or Goricia, of which Gradisca was formerly a part. To these some add Aquileia, Trieste,

and

and St. Veit, because they belong also to the house of Austria; whereas only Carniola is in Germany, but these in Italy. The most remarkable places are Laubach, Crainburg, and Aversberg, in Carniola Proper; Metling and Rudolphus-Werd in the Windischmarck; Goritz, capital of its county; Gradiſch, capital also of its county.

CARNION, a place several times mentioned in the Maccabees, was a strong city, and difficult of access, in Gilead, Judæa.

CAROLINA, (North and South), Part of that vast track of land formerly called Florida, bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the S. by Georgia, on the W. by the Mississippi and Louisiana, and on the E. by the Atlantic ocean. It lies between the lat. of 33 and 37. Long. 76 and 91; and 700 miles long, and 330 broad. It is now divided into North and South Carolina.—Division of the province of South Carolina into districts:—Charles-town district includes all places between the N. branch of Santee river and Combahee-river and the sea, including the islands by a line drawn from Nelson's Ferry directly towards Marr's Bluff, on Savannah-river, until it intersects the swamp at the head of the S. branch of Combahee-river; Beaufort district includes all places to the southward of Combahee-river and the swamp aforesaid, between the sea, including the islands, and the said line to be continued from the main swamp aforesaid to Mathews's Bluff on Savannah-river; Orangeburgh district includes all places between Savannah, Santee, Congaree, and Broad rivers, the same line from Nelson's Ferry to Mathews's Bluff, and a direct line to be run from Silver Bluff, on Savannah river, to the mouth of Rocky-creek, on Saluda-river, and thence in the same course to Broad-river; George-town district includes all places between Santee-river aforesaid, the sea, and the line which divides the parishes of St. Mark from the parish of Prince-Frederic, which is continued in the same course across Pedee to the North-Carolina boundary; Camden district is bounded by the said line which divides the parishes of St. Mark and Prince Frederic, Santee, Congaree, and Broad rivers, and by a north-west line from the northernmost corner of Williamburgh townships to Lynch's creek, and from thence by that creek, and a line drawn from the head of that creek upon a course north, 30 degrees west, until it intersects the provincial line; Cheraws district is bounded by the said last-mentioned line, the provincial boundary, and the line dividing St. Mark's and Prince Frederic's parishes, which is continued until it intersects the northern provincial line. Ninety-six district extends to all other parts of the province not already described.

In these districts are the following counties: in South Carolina.—Charles-town, Berkeley, Granville, Craven, Colleton, Orangeburgh, Cheraws,

Ninety-six, Camden, Saluda, New District. North Carolina is divided into districts as follows: Wilmington, which contains the counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Onslow, Duplin, and Cumberland. Newbern contains the counties of Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Hyde, Dobbs, and Pitt. Edenton contains the counties of Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Currituck, Bertie, Tyrrel, and Hertford. Halifax contains the counties of Northampton, Edgecombe, Bute, and Johnston. Hillsborough contains the counties of Orange, Granville, Chatham, and Wake. Salisbury contains the counties of Rowan, Mecklenburgh, Anson, Tryon, Surry, and Guildford.

Formerly the coast of North America was all called Virginia. The province properly so called, with Maryland and the Carolinas, was known by the name of South Virginia. By the Spaniards it was considered as part of Florida, which country they would have to extend from New Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean. They first discovered this large country; and, by their inhumanity to the natives, lost it. The Spaniards, no more than the French, paid any attention to this fine country, and left it to the enterprising English, who, in sir Walter Raleigh's time projected settlements there; yet, through some unaccountable caprice, it was not till the reign of Charles II. in 1633, that we entertained any formal notions of settling the country. In that year the lords Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, Berkely, Ashley afterwards Shaftsbury, sir George Carteret, sir William Berkeley, and sir George Colleton, from all which the different counties, rivers, towns, &c. were called, obtained a charter for the property and jurisdiction of that country, from the 31st degree of N. latitude, to the 36th; and being invested with full power to settle and govern the country, they had a model of a constitution framed, and by a body of fundamental laws compiled by that famous philosopher, Mr. Lock. On this plan the proprietors stood in the place of the king, gave their assent or negative to all laws, appointed all officers, and bestowed all titles of dignity. In his turn, one always acted for the rest. In the province they appointed two other branches, in a good measure analogous to the legislature in England. They made three ranks, or rather classes, of nobility. The lowest was composed of those whom they called barons, and to whom they made grants of 12,000 acres of land. The next order had 24,000 acres, or two baronies, with the title of cashires, answering to our earls. The third had two cashireships, or 48,000 acres, and were called landgraves, analogous to dukes. This body formed the Upper-house, whose lands were not alienable by parcels: the Lower-house was formed of representatives from the several towns and counties. But the whole was not called, as

in the other plantation, an assembly, but a parliament. They began their first settlement between the two navigable rivers, called Ashley and Cowpar, and laid the foundation of the capital city, called Charles-town, in honour of king Charles. They expended about 12,000*l.* in the first settlement; and observed what advantages other colonies derived from opening an harbour for refugees of all persuasions, they by doing so brought over a great number of dissenters, over whom the then government held a more severe hand than was consistent with the rules of true policy. These, however wise appointments, were in a manner frustrated by the disputes between the churchmen and dissenters, and also by violent oppressions over the Indians, which caused two destructive wars with them, in which they conquered those natives, as far as to the Apalachian mountains. The province then, by an act of parliament in England, was redemanded, and put under the protection of the crown; except the eighth part of the earl of Granville, which he reserved, the other proprietors accepting of about 24,000*l.* Carolina was divided into two distinct governments, South and North Carolina, in 1728; and in a little time firm peace was concluded between the English and the neighbouring Indians, the Cherokees and the Catambas, and since that time it has advanced with an astonishing rapidity. This is the only one of the provinces on the continent that is subject to hurricanes. The country where they have not cleared, is, in a manner, one forest of all kind of trees. But its chief produce, the beavers of Carolina, are destroyed here, as they are in Canada and elsewhere, by the encouragement the Indians received to kill them. As the land abounds with natural manure, or nitre, so it needs no cultivation in this respect; and what is strange, in its worst lands indigo grows to a great advantage. Their ground does not answer so well for wheat, which they are supplied with from New-York and Pennsylvania, in exchange for their fine rice, in which they are unrivalled.

The climate of these provinces is nearly alike, and much the same as that of Virginia; excepting that the summers are longer, and more intensely hot, and the winters shorter and milder; so that, though now and then a sudden cold comes on, the frosts are never strong enough to resist the noon-day warmth. The soil is various; near the sea it is marshy, lying low; and, indeed, the lands of Carolina are a perfect plain for 80 miles within land, scarcely a pebble being to be found; however, in proportion to the distance from the sea, their fertility increases, till they are exceeded by none, either for that or picturesque beauty. The chief productions are, indigo, olive, vine, hickory, oak, walnut, orange, citron, pine, cyprès, sassafras, cassia, and white mulberry trees for silk-worms:

farfaparilla, and pines yielding rosin, turpentine, tar, and pitch; also a tree distilling an oil very efficacious in the cure of wounds, and another yielding a balm nearly equal to that of Mecca; rice, tobacco, wheat, Indian-corn, barley, oats, pease, beans, hemp, flax, and cotton; great quantities of honey, of which are made excellent spirits, and mead as good as Malaga sack. The great staple commodities are indigo, rice, and produce of the pine. Indigo and rice S. Carolina has to herself; and, taking in N. Carolina, these two yield more pitch and tar than all the rest of the colonies. Rice formed once the staple of this province; and makes the greatest part of the food of all ranks of people in the southern parts of the new world. In the northern it is not so much in request; and this one branch is computed to be worth 150,000*l.* a year. It is paid great attention to in S. Carolina, where it is cultivated to a very considerable advantage, particularly at Charles-town. There are in the two provinces which compose Carolina, the following navigable rivers, and innumerable smaller ones; viz. Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, Neus, Cape Fear or Clarendon, in N. Carolina; Pedee, Santee, in S. Carolina; all which, though swarming with fish, abound with troublesome cataracts, which impede navigation.

Along all these countries, the Atlantic Ocean itself is so shallow near the eastern coasts, that no large ships can approach them, but at a few places. In this division are the following capes: Hatteras, Look-out, and Fear. There are but few harbours, viz. Roanoke, and Pamlico, in North Carolina; Winyaw or George-town, Charles-town, and Port-Royal, in South Carolina; all whose rivers rise in the Apalachian mountains, and run into the Atlantic Ocean. On the back parts are the Cherokees, Yafous, Mobile, Apalachicola, Pearl rivers, &c. the two first of which fall into the Mississippi-river, the others into the Gulph of Mexico. North Carolina is not so wealthy as South, but it has more white people. Edenton was the capital of North Carolina, but it is now only a village; from these colonies some samples of silk have been produced, equal to the Italian; but the sudden changes from heat to cold, which sometimes happen here, disagree with the worms. The making of wine has been of late years introduced; and, with proper management, it is thought, cannot but succeed.

The value of the exports amounted, for some years past, to near half a million sterling annually. In the year 1734, the value of the exports was computed at little more than 100,000*l.* sterling. The number of vessels cleared out at the custom-house, in Charles-town, in 1772, was 431; in 1773, 507. In 1734, the number of vessels cleared out was 209; and in 1736, 217. In the year 1770, the number of dwelling-houses in Charles-town was

1292. In the same year, the number of white inhabitants, in Charles-town, was 5030. The number of negro and other slaves was 6276; free negroes, mulattoes, &c. 24. Total, 6300. The number of men in Charles town, (December, 1773,) on the militia muster-roll, was upwards of 1400, and the number of inhabitants is computed at 14,000. The number of men on the several militia muster-rolls throughout the province, in 1773, was about 13,000; and the total number of white inhabitants calculated to amount to about 65,000. In 1770 the number of negro and other slaves, exclusive of those in Charles-town, amounted to 75,452; free negroes, &c. 135; great numbers have been since imported, and the whole number of negroes, mulattoes, &c. now in the province, is estimated to be upwards of 120,000. The number computed by the Congress, in 1775, was 225,000 inhabitants. The sums necessary for defraying the annual expences of government, were raised by a poll-tax on slaves and free negroes, a tax on land, value of town-lots and buildings, monies at interest, or arising from annuities, stock in trade, and the profits of all faculties and professions, the clergy excepted, factorage and employment, and handicraft trades; which is called the general tax. In the law passed 1768, to raise the sum of 105,773*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* the proportions were as follows, being what are generally observed, viz. slaves and free negroes, the head 12*s.* 6*d.*; lands, the 100 acres 12*s.* 6*d.*; town-lots and buildings 6*s.* 3*d.* on every 100*l.* value; monies at interest 6*s.* 3*d.* the 100*l.*; annuities 25*s.* on every 100*l.*; stock in trade, profits of faculties and professions, &c. 6*s.* 3*d.* on every 100*l.* The general tax collected, viz. in 1769, was 146,199*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and the last collected, viz. in 1771, was 102,111*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The annual expences of government in 1767, amounted to 151,317*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* and in 1768, 104,440*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The stipends of the established clergy, parochial charges, &c. amounting to about 18,000*l.* per annum, are not included in the above sums, being charged to the general duty fund. The salary of the chief justice, assant judges, and attorney-general, now make an addition of 15,400*l.* per annum to the expences of government. In 1772, the produce of the several country duties was 97,804*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but this was a larger sum than they had produced for some years preceding; the increase arose from the great number of negroes imported in that year. The amount of the poor-tax raised in Charles-town, in 1769, was 7000*l.* in the next year 8,000*l.* and in the two succeeding years 9000*l.* each year. The poor tax raised in the same manner as the general tax. In North Carolina the number of taxables in the year 1770, was upwards of 58,000; in 1774, 64,000.

The number of negroes and mulattoes is computed at about 10,000.

CAROLINE, or New Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. They lie between lat. 6 and 12 degrees N. and long. 127 and 138, E. The number of them is variously given. From an account in our Philosophical Transactions, they are said to be 32, and from another 87. The latter says, that they lie almost in the form of a crescent, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator, having the Old Philippines on the W. and the Ladroneas or Marianas islands on the E. and extending from lat. 2, S. to 17, N. and as many degrees of longitude.

CARPATHIAN Mountains, in Hungary, called Tatra in the language of the country. They wind about from the western frontiers of that kingdom towards the N. and are at the highest in the county of Zips: so that this peak may, in a clear day, be seen at Erlau in Hungary, and Warsaw in Poland. They divide both these kingdoms from each other. Their lowest parts are covered with common wood, the part above that with large trees, the next to that with scraggy stunted wood, and the peaks consist of frightful steep rocks, perpetually involved in snow; and between these are several lakes of clear water.

CARPENTER-LAND, a country of Asia, to the S. of New Guinea, and in New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worst features of any people in the world yet known: their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet seen, want two fore-teeth. They live chiefly on shell-fish, which they get on the shore; and have no houses, at least none that the sailors could see.

CARPENTRAS, the capital of the county of Venaissin, and duchy of Avignon, in Provence, in France, lies on the Rouse, in a jurisdiction of the same name, and in Latin is called *Carpentoracte Meminorum*, or *Forum Neronis*. It is subject to the pope, has a bishop and an abbey, 19 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lat. 44, 10, N. Long. 5, 12, E.

CARPHILLY Castle. See CAERPHILLY.

CARPI, a small city belonging to a principality of the same name, a subdivision of Modena, in Upper Italy. It stands on the canal of Secchia, where a bishop resides, suffragan to the metropolitan of Bologna, 12 miles N. of Modena city, and subject to that duke. Lat. 44, 46, N. Long. 11, 10, E.

CARPIS, an ancient city of Africa Propria; placed by Ptolemy one-third of a degree more N. than Carthage. Pliny calls it Carpi. Dr. Shaw supposes the spot which this town occupied to be that which the present Gurbos, or Hammam Gurbos, now

now stands on; and that the hot bath near it is the *Aquæ Calidæ* of *Livy*.

CARRACK, an island situated between the shores of Persia and Arabia Felix, about 30 leagues from the mouth of *Busforah* river. In 1750 baron *Kniphausen* being resident for the Dutch company at *Busforah*, on some trifling dispute with the Turkish government, was arrested and thrown into prison, and, as is very common with the Turks, had no way to procure his enlargement, but by submitting to pay an exorbitant fine of near 12,000*l.* sterling, which he did, and there being two Dutch ships in the river, he immediately set sail with them for *Batavia*, where staying only a few days, he returned again into the gulph with two ships of force, landed here with a few workmen, some timber, and other materials for building a fort, and sent his two ships within the mouth of *Busforah* river to make reprisals. In the mean time two of the Turks ships, bound to *Busforah*, stopt at *Carrack*, as usual, for pilots to carry them up the river. The baron not being able to detain them forcibly, he amused the captains till his two ships returned from the river, when he seized them both. When the Turks at *Busforah* heard of this, the governor sent people to offer to return the money, which the baron had been forced to pay, which was accepted, and the ships were released.

The baron soon after got a grant of the island from the Persians to the Dutch company, and he has built a tolerable good fort, garrisoned with 100 Europeans, a little town, and has also got together about 4000 inhabitants: the island is extremely well situated for trade, and as all ships bound to *Busforah* must call for pilots, it is likely to be a flourishing place. The soil is rather sandy, but it produces very good wheat. In several parts of the island are remains of Christian churches, by which it is conjectured, that the Portuguese were once settled here, though, on the Dutch coming, it was only inhabited by a few poor Persian fishermen, who were, and are still the pilots to *Busforah*. Round the island are to be found some fine pearls, but they lie in deep waters. *Carrack* is about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, in the track of those who travel from our settlements in India to *Aleppo*, by the way of the gulph. The military commanding officer at *Carrack* was, in 1758, a Scotch Hollander, and served as an interpreter to the English who visited the place.

CARRÆ, a city of Mesopotamia, (by some supposed to be that by the Hebrews called *Charan* near *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt; but built more largely afterwards by the Parthians), and memorable for the defeat of the Romans under the mighty *Crassus*, who himself was in that fatal battle slain, and had his head and right hand cut off,

in order to be sent to the Parthian king *Orodes*, then in Armenia, and his mangled body left unburies to be devoured by wild beasts; and which blow was doubtless the most terrible one the Romans ever received after the battle of *Cannæ*. According to *Niger* and *Sanfon*, it is now called *Herren*, and situated near the river *Chabora*, 40 miles from *Edeffa*, and 60 from the *Euphrates* to E. It is now to be reckoned in the *Diarbech* province, in the Turkish dominions.

CARRARA, (sovereign principality of), is commonly joined with that of *Massa*, in Upper Italy. It belongs to the duke of *Modena*, and is a fief of the empire. Both these territories lie between the dominions of *Florence*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca*, on the *Ligurian* sea. They produce great quantities of citrons, oranges, olives, &c. Of the same name is a small town, which is famous for its quarry of fine white marble, denominated also from it.

CARRICK, one of the three bailiwicks or baileries, into which the shire of *Aire*, in the South of Scotland, is subdivided. It is bounded on the S. by *Galloway*, *Kyle* on the N. part of the latter and *Galloway* on the E. and the frith of *Clyde* on the W. It is more fruitful than *Galloway*, and not so mountainous: but then this has more cattle. It is 32 miles where longest E. and W. and 25 where broadest N. and S. Its rivers *Stincher* and *Girven* abound with salmon. The people towards the coast are great fishermen, particularly in catching herrings for the *Glasgow* merchants, &c.

CARRICKDRUMRUSH, a market-town in the county of *Letrim*, and province of *Connaught*, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

CARRICKFERGUS, i. e. **CRAIG-FERGUS**, or **KNOCK-FERGUS**, meaning the rock of *Fergus I.* king of Scotland, who, according to Scottish history, brought over from Ireland the first body of men into that kingdom; and he himself is said to have been afterwards drowned in the passing the bay here. It is a market-town and distinct county in *Antrim*, and province of *Ulster*, in Ireland. It lies on a bay of the Irish channel, has a pier for small vessels, and a capacious road for larger, with a strong castle. It sends members to the Irish parliament, is 18 miles E. of *Antrim*, and 89 N. of *Dublin*.

CARRICK-MAC-GRIFFIN, or simply **CARRICK**, also *Carric on Sure*, a town in the county of *Tipperary*, and province of *Munster*, in Ireland, where was a mansion of the late duke of *Ormond*; and one of the finest parks, it is said, in the world, 18 miles N. W. of *Waterford*. Lat: 52, 26, N. Long. 7, 24, W.

CARRIO, anciently *Nubis*, a river of *Leon*, in Spain.

CARRION,

CARRION, (de los Condes,) a town of Leon, in Spain; on the river Carrion, or Carrio, and enjoys considerable privileges. Its territory produces an exuberance, not only in the necessaries, but conveniences of human life.

CARRON, a river near Stirling, in Scotland, dry sometimes in summer, but very rapid in winter.

CARS. See **KARS**.

CARSE. See **GOWRY**.

CARTAGENA. See **CARTHAGENA**.

CARTAGO, the capital of Costa Rica in New Spain, situated 10 leagues from the North, and 17 from the South Sea, having a port in each. It was formerly a much more flourishing state than at present; several rich merchants resided here, who carried on a great trade to Panama, Porto Bello, Carthagená, and the Havannah. It had also a governor, and was the see of a bishop; but at present it is only a mean place, has very few inhabitants, and hardly any trade. Lat. 9, 15. N. Long. 83, 16. W.

CARTANA, anciently Cartima, an old town of Granada, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a very high mountain, entirely barren on its N. side, but very fertile and well-cultivated on all the other sides, 12 miles N. W. of Málaga. Lat. 36, 42, N. Long. 4, 30. W.

CARTERET, one of the counties of South Carolina, in the district of Newbern.

CARTHEA, anciently a famous city of Coos, stood on a rising ground at the end of a valley, about 3 miles from the sea. The situation (as described by Strabo,) agrees with that of the present town of Zia, which gives name to the whole island. The ruins of Carthæa are still remaining, out of some of which was built the said Zia, on a height 3 miles from the port, at the farther end of a valley; being a kind of amphitheatre of 2500 houses, built in stories, and terraced, i. e. their tops are quite flat.

CARTHAGE, the metropolis of Africa Propria, for several centuries, is supposed, according to Solinus, to have been built 130 or 131 years before Rome; which, on a critical examination of the various accounts, or rather opinions, of divers writers on the subject, is looked upon as pretty near the truth. Petavius, who has been very particular on the subject, fixes the time of Dido's beginning to build Carthage 137 years before the foundation of Rome; and it is on all hands agreed, that the Phœnicians were its founders.

The Greeks always called this city Charcedon; for which no reason so proper can be assigned as that the person who first settled with a colony on this spot was so named. Something must have determined Dido to choose this particular spot for her

Tyrians; nor can any thing be conceived more likely than its having been inhabited some time by Phœnicians, her countrymen, &c. However, it cannot be well denied, that Elisa, called also Dido, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, flying with her brother Barca, in the 7th year of that prince, from Tyre, fixed her residence here, and either founded or much enlarged this noble city. Were there any beginnings of a town here before, yet it could not have been a place of any consideration till her arrival. The wealth of her husband Sichæus, and the Tyrians she brought with her, who at that time were the most polite and ingenious people in the world, enabled her to enlarge and beautify that place, if she did not lay the foundation of it; to wall it round, and to build a strong citadel in it; to lay the basis of a most extensive commerce, and to introduce a form of government, thought by Aristotle the most perfect in the world in his age. Dido's arrival in Africa is supposed to have been 889 or 890 years before the birth of Christ.

Carthage stood at the bottom of a gulph, on a peninsula about 45 miles in circumference, the isthmus joining this peninsula to the continent of Africa being 3 miles and a furlong in breadth. On the W. side projected from it a long tract of land, in shape resembling a tongue, which shooting out into the sea, separated it from a lake or morass, and was strongly fortified on all sides with rocks and a single wall. In the middle of the city stood the citadel, erected by Dido, called Byrsa, having on the top a temple sacred to Æsculapius, seated on a very high hill, upon rocks, and to which the ascent was by 60 steps. This temple was rich, beautiful, and of considerable extent; so that when Byrsa was taken by Scipio, towards the close of the last siege of Carthage, 900 Roman deserters fortified themselves there. At last Asdrubal's wife, setting fire to it, entirely consumed it, together with herself, her children, and the 900 deserters.

On the S. side the city was surrounded with a triple wall, 30 cubits high, abstracted from the parapets and towers, with which it was flanked all round at equal distances, each interval being 80 fathoms, or 180 feet. Each tower had its foundation sunk 30 feet deep, and was 4 stories high, though the walls were but 2. They were arched, and in the lower part, (corresponding in depth with the foundation,) were stalls large enough to hold 300 elephants, with their fodder, &c. Over these were stables for 4000 horses, and lofts for their food. There was also room to lodge 20,000 foot and 4000 horse. Such a number of forces, and beasts were lodged within the walls without incommoding the inhabitants.

The walls were weak and low in one part only, viz. an angle which from the first building of the city

city had been neglected, beginning at the long tract of land into the sea towards the W. continent, (before noted,) and extending as far as the harbours, which were on the same side. Of these there were 2, disposed so as to have communication with one another, and had one common entrance, 70 feet broad, and shut up with chains.

The 1st was appropriated to the merchants, and included in it a vast number of places of refreshment, and all accommodations for seamen. The 2d, or inner port, was, as well as the island Cothon in the midst of it, lined with large keys, in which were distinct receptacles for securing and sheltering from the weather 220 ships, being designed chiefly for ships of war. Over these were magazines, wherein were all necessaries for arming and equipping fleets. The entrance into each of these receptacles was adorned with 2 marble pillars, Ionic; so that both the harbour and the island represented on each side 2 magnificent galleries. On the island was the admiral's palace, from whence orders were given, and proclamations issued out; and as it stood opposite to the mouth of the harbour, he could from thence discover whatever was doing at sea, though no one could see what was transacting in the inward parts of the harbour; nay, the merchants themselves, entering their port, had no prospect of the men of war, being separated from them by a double wall, and each port having its particular gate towards the city. Hence it is apparent the city consisted of three parts, Byrsa, Megara, (or Megaria,) and Cothon. Byrsa was near 3 English miles in circumference, and inclined towards the S. or the isthmus which joined Carthage to the continent. It was looked upon as the interior part of Carthage, surrounded by Megara, (which Punic word imports the houses or town,) its exterior part, so that together they formed a kind of double town.

When Scipio blocked up the Old Port, or Cothon, the Carthaginians built a new one, the traces of which (scarce 100 yards square,) are still to be seen. This Cothon, or port, was called the Mandracium in the time of Procopius. The number of inhabitants of this city, at the beginning of the 3d Punic war, was 700,000; a prodigious number, considering the many terrible blows received from the Romans during the 1st and 2d Punic wars, as well as from their own mercenaries betwixt these wars, and their destructive broils with Masinissa. Their riches were immense, near 1,500,000l. sterl. being carried off by Scipio Aemilianus at the final destruction of the town, even after it had been thoroughly plundered, and was thought intirely exhausted and consumed. Which may give us some faint idea what Carthage was in the height of its grandeur and magnificence. One

instance of it appears by the statue of Apollo, in the temple of that deity, near the Cothon, of massive gold, whose inside was all covered with plates of the same metal, weighing 1000 talents; which temple, &c. were pillaged and destroyed by a party of Scipio's men. The extent of the city is by Livy recorded to be 23 miles round, it being much larger while in the hands of the Carthaginians than when but a Roman colony.

Thus fell Carthage, about 146 years before Christ, a city whose destruction ought to be attributed more to a faction than to the power of Rome. The character transmitted of the Carthaginians is extremely bad, but as we have it only from the Romans, it must be considered they were implacable enemies.

CARTHAGE, the capital of Costa Rica, in Mexico, in South America, 368 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 9, 55, N. Long. 86, 10, W.

CARTHAGENA, or LITTLE CARTHAGE, in the province of Murcia, in Spain. W. Long. 0, 50. Lat. 37. 40. was built by Asdrubal, the famous Carthaginian general, and by him named Carthago Nova, (New Carthage,) 225 years before Christ, but was taken from the Carthaginians by Scipio, because it was a city situate like Old Carthage on a peninsula, between a noble port and a lake, which last served as a fence to the W. and N. parts of the wall, and the harbour was so commodious and capacious as to receive any fleet.

It continued under the Romans till the coming of the Vandals, who were afterwards themselves drove out of it by the Goths, who held it till its invasion by the Moors, who mastered it in 739, and held it till 1244, when Alphonso the Wise wrested it from them, fortified it with a strong castle, &c. and in 1266 enlarged and beautified the city, which had decayed during the Moorish tyranny; and Philip II. added new fortifications both to it and its harbour in 1570. It had been one of the most considerable towns of Spain under both the Romans and the Carthaginians, who shipped off from it those vast quantities of gold and silver dug out of the mines of the Pyrenees, Sierra Morena, &c. It is still a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill on the Mediterranean coast and the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, being still a commodious and one of the most noted ports in Spain. The harbour is sheltered from storms by the small island Escambrada. It hath plenty of fresh water, and exports great quantities of wool for Italy. The air is so temperate in summer and mild in winter, that the trees are every where covered with leaves, blossoms, and fruit; and even roses blow as fresh and sweet at Christmas as with us in June. Here are dug amethysts, garnets, agates, and other precious stones. The city contains about 1200 inhabitants,

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inhabitants, and 1 parish, with 4 monasteries and a nunnery.

CARTHAGENA, (New,) the capital of a province of the same name, in the Terra Firma of South America. It is situated in a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the S. W. opens a communication with that part called Terra Bomba, as far as Bocca Chica. The neck of land which now joins them, was formerly the entrance of the bay: but it has been closed up, and Bocca Chica is now the only entrance. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved; the houses are mostly of stone, except a few of brick. It is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe, and is well peopled, though the greatest number of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes. It has been often pillaged, and consequently is none of the most opulent towns.

In 1741 it sustained a long siege from the English under admiral Vernon; who were obliged to retire, after they had made themselves masters of most of the forts and harbours: principally owing, besides the strength of the place, to the great mortality among the troops, and not a little to the inexperience of the commanders, and the differences which arose between the admiral and the general. However, our English admiral Sir Francis Drake took it in 1585, and M. de Pointis, the French admiral, in 1697. It is the see of a bishop. Besides the cathedral, there is the church of the Trinity in the suburbs, and several convents.

Its bay of the same name is the best in all the known parts of this country, extending 2 leagues and a half from N. to S. with a sufficient depth of water, good anchorage, and very smooth. It abounds with great variety of fish. Here are turtles; but it is very much infested with sharks. Here the galleons from Spain wait for the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama, upon the first advice of which they sail away for Porto Bello: but during their stay at Carthagena a fair is held. The town lies 310 miles E. of this last-mentioned place, and 320 S. of Port-Royal, in Jamaica. Lat. 10, 26, N. Long. 75, 22, W.

CARTMEL, a market-town of Lancashire, among the hills called Cartmel-fells, near a bay of the Irish sea, with a harbour for boats. Its weekly market is on Monday; and its annual fairs on Whitfun-Monday, and the first Tuesday after October 23: it lies 10 miles N. of Lancaster.

CARVEL, (of St. Thomas,) a rock between the Virgin Isles E. and Porto Rico on the W. At a small distance it appears like a sail, as it is white and has two points. Between it and St. Thomas passes Sir Francis Drake's channel.

CARVER'S RIVER, a small stream that falls into the river St. Pierre, about 40 miles from where

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that river falls into the Mississippi. Captain Carver named this river after himself.

CARWAR, a town on the Malabar coast, in Hither India, in Asia. Here is an English factory, and the best pepper in the world is said to grow in its neighbourhood, with a small fort. The river can receive vessels of 300 tons. It lies 68 miles S. of Goa. Lat. 15, 5, N. Long. 73, 6, E.

CARY, one of the western islands of Scotland, about a mile in circuit, has good pasturage, and abounds with rabbits.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a royal country-seat, in New Castile in Spain, and W. side of Madrid, on the other side of the river Manzenares, and directly opposite to the royal mansion. Near the entrance into the garden is an equestrian statue in brass of king Philip III.

CASACONI, a district in the N. W. division of Corsica, which can raise 500 men.

CASAL, the capital of a territory called Casafresco, and of the whole duchy of Montferrat, in the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies in a fruitful country, upon the Po; and was formerly a considerable fortress, which, besides its own works, had a castle and citadel, the best in Italy; it has therefore been often besieged.

In 1681, the duke of Mantua ceded it to France: but in 1691 and 1706, the Confederates under the Duke of Savoy, took it in the latter period. It is the see of a bishop, under the metropolitan of Milan. It lies 48 miles E. of Turin. Lat. 45, 0, N. Long. 8, 35, E.

CASSAL MAGGIORA, a small place of the Cremonese territory, a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies close upon the Po, 25 miles E. of Cremona, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45, 0, N. Long. 11, 5, E.

CASAN, one of the governments of Asiatic Russia. It extends itself farther than the ancient kingdom of the same name, which the Czar John Basilowitz conquered in 1552. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Permia; on the E. by Siberia; on the S. by the Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. This government consists of 17 circles; among which is one of its own name, containing

CASAN, the capital of the government last-mentioned. It lies on the river Casanka, which about a mile from thence falls into the Wolga. It consists of the fine stone fortress, the wooden town, as it is called, and several slobodes, or palisadoed villages, among which is a Tartar one. Here are about 50 churches, mostly built of stone, and 11 convents, which lie partly in, and partly out of the town. Here also reside a governor, sub-governor, and a commandant in the fort; the garrison of which consists of three regiments, and for these there is an hospital. It is excellently well situated

twated for being well supplied with all necessities by land and water, which are very plentiful and cheap. About 7 wersts below the town, in a reach where the river is broad, is a large dock for the building of ships of considerable bulk, which are afterwards sent down into the Caspian sea.

This is the see of an archbishop. In the Tartar nunnery is a famous image of the virgin. At one end of the town is a cloth manufactory, fabrics of which are sold to the government at a stated price, for clothing the soldiers. In the convent of Silaudowo, about 2 wersts from Casan, and on the Casanka, is a school, where youths of Calmuc Tartar, and other remote nations, are instructed in the Russian and Latin languages, the grounds of the Christian religion, and in philosophy, for the converting of their respective tribes to Christianity. In 1740 and 1752 the town was entirely burnt down.

CASBA, a town of Africa, in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, CASWIN, or KASPIN, a town of Persian-irak, in Persia. It lies in a delightful plain, on a little river, an arm of the Charoud: it was formerly walled, but is now open every way. It is said to be 6 miles in circuit, containing 12,000 houses and 100,000 inhabitants. Here is a fine palace, once the royal residence, with beautiful gardens. The royal mosque is the largest in all Persia; and the royal caravansera will contain 250 camels. The Persian grandees have several palaces here. The city, though in want of water, has plenty of meat, and all sorts of provisions. In the neighbourhood are grapes as big as an olive, which are dried; and from them a strong luscious wine is made. It lies 185 miles N. of Isfahan. Lat. 36, 5, N. Long. 48, 10, E.

CASCAES, a fortified town of Torre's Vedras, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tagus, on the Mediterranean; and from its situation upon cape Roca, in Latin Promontorium Lunæ, now called Cintra, is one of the most beautiful places in the whole kingdom. It contains 2000 inhabitants in two parishes. The trading vessels frequently anchor here, as a contraband trade may be carried on to great advantage; is 14 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 10, 25, W.

CASCANTE, a small place of Tudela, a jurisdiction of Navarre, in Spain. It was the Roman colony Cascantum, and is situated on the river Quellas, in a fruitful plain, not far S. from Tudela city. It contains about 800 families in one parish, has a monastery and nunnery.

CASCO-BAY, in the county of York, in the province of New Hampshire, New England. This bay, if reckoned from Cape Elizabeth to Small Point, is 25 miles wide, and about 14 deep; is a most beautiful bay full of little islands. Brunswic

stands on the N. E. cove of it, and Falmouth, a sweet pretty town, on a most delightful scite at the S. W. end of it, which is now no more, being destroyed in January, 1776, by the British forces, for refusing to supply them with naval stores. Lat. 44, 10. Long. 69, 35.

CASERTA, a small city of the Lavoro, of Naples, in Lower Italy. Here is a royal palace, it is said cost 5 millions of dollars. It lies near the Volturna, at the foot of Mount Caserta, or St. Nicholas, is the see of a bishop, and gives the title of prince; 16 miles N. of Naples city. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 15, 15, E.

CASHAN, a city of Persian-irak, or Eyracagene, in Persia. It is situated in a large plain at the foot of a mountain. It is a league in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, extending from E. to W. The town is surrounded with a double wall. The city and suburbs contain, it is said, 6500 houses, 40 mosques, 3 colleges, and about 300 sepulchres of the descendants of Ali. The houses are of earth and bricks; but the bazars and baths are well built, and well kept. Here are several caravanseras; and among these the royal inn, without the city; which is the finest in all the empire. The trade of Cashan consists of manufactures of all sorts of silks, stuffs, and tissues of gold and silver, to a very considerable amount. It lies 100 miles N. of Isfahan. Lat. 34, 10, N. Long. 50, 7, E.

CASHAW, or CASCHAW, in Latin Cassavia, a city in Upper Hungary, near the river Horat, or Tareza, E. long. 21, 20. Lat. 48, 42. subject to the house of Austria. It is the metropolis of the county of Mavilar, and inclosed with a triple wall, and a good ditch, and fortified besides with strong bastions and a good citadel. It also has two gates, which are opened alternately, and one of the most considerable arsenals in the kingdom. It received an imperial garrison in 1670, and the town is one of the best built in the kingdom. German, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonian, and Turkish are all spoke here. Most of the Germans here being Lutherans, and the Hungarians Calvinists, the great church is alternately supplied by a minister of each. A rivulet from a neighbouring mountain enters the town, and divides into two branches, that run the length of it, with 34 bridges over them. The town-house is a most beautiful structure, and the parish church an admirable piece of architecture. The governor commands all the troops in the neighbourhood; but, yet within 6 miles of the town, the nobility, &c. of the country used, in time of war, to pay homage to the Turk. In 1537, were two kings of Hungary chosen, by different parties, who between them made great havock here, &c. In 1592 it was besieged by the Turks in vain, as it was in 1604 by the Imperialists, to whom however it submitted in 1606. In 1621, it was resigned

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resigned by treaty to Bethlem Gabor, prince of Transylvania, who had taken it. In 1668 it was taken by George Ragotski; in 1682, it was possessed by count Tekeli. After which it belonged, now to the Turks, now the mal-contents, now to the emperor; till at length the latter prevailed, and still keeps it.

CASHEL, or **CASSIL**, a small town of Tipperary, a county in the province of Munster, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament; and lies 15 miles N. W. of Clonmell, and 80 S. W. of Dublin.

CASHGAR, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called Little Bocharia; bounded on the N. by the Calmucs and Mungals; on the E. by Tibet and the deserts of Gobi; on the S. by the dominions of the great mogul, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-tag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous, and fertile, but the air is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones, besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar; it stands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to say what their religion is exactly. Long. 73, 25, E. Lat. 41, 30, N.

CASKETS, a range of rocks for 3 leagues, lying W. of Crabby harbour, in the island of Alderney, on the English channel. Having several eddies, they become dreadful to mariners, who gave the whole the name of the principal rock, which advances at the head of the reef; where is a spring of excellent water: but on the largest of them stand 3 light-houses, in form of a triangle, which may be seen 5 or 6 miles off in a dark night. Those lights bear westward of Alderney about 7 miles, of Cape La Hague 6 leagues, and from Guernsey 5 leagues N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. A ship may pass between the Caskets and Ortach, keeping nearest to Ortach; this channel is good, but in case of a calm, the variety of tides makes it hazardous; for between the Caskets and Guernsey, the tides run very strong, and make the whole round of the compass in 12 hours. Lat. 49, 50. Long. 2, 26.

CASOLO, remarkable as being one of the two first castles that belonged to the republic of Marino, in the Middle Division of Italy.

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CASLONA, anciently **CASTULO**, though now an inconsiderable town of Jaen, one of the subdivisions of Andalusia, in Spain, was formerly large, rich, and celebrated. Here may still be seen the remains of a stately aqueduct.

CASOS, an island in the Cretan sea, 18 fur-
longs in compass.

CASPE, an old town of Aragon, in Spain, at the junction of the river Guadaloupe with the Ebro, with a strong castle. Alphonsus II. having taken it from the Moors in 1168, gave it to the knights of St. John. Its neighbouring soil produces wine, grain, oil, saffron and silk.

CASPIAN SEA, a large collection of water (which some reckon a lake, as it has no known efflux, nor visible communication with any other sea) lying between Tartary and Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by Astracan and Calmuc Tartary on the N. Bocharao and part of Persia on the E. another part of Persia on the S. and another part of the same and of Circassia on the W. It is situated between lat. 36, 40, N. and between long. 47, 50, E. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles; and its breadth from E. to W. 300; but in many places much narrower. Though it receives the great river Wolga, and near 100 others into its bosom, it never is increased or diminished; nor does it ebb or flow, though once in 16 years time it is observed to rise several fathoms, and to overflow the neighbouring countries; by which inundation Astracan has sometimes suffered considerably. The water in it is as salt as that of any other; nor is it of a black colour. In it are many islands; but none large or inhabited, except Enfil, near Terabad, where are only a few huts for fishermen. It has various kinds of fish; also some good harbours, but fit only for small craft. This sea was formerly very little navigated, unless by Cossack robbers; but now the Russians sail on it, since they have become masters of part of the coast.

CASSAGNABERE, a little place in Upper Comenges, and county of the latter name, in Lower Armagnac.

CASSAN, in Nigritia, Africa. The village Petit (or Little) Cassan is about 110 leagues up the river Gamboa, reckoning from the point of Barra, and on the N. side. That of that Great Cassan 3 miles beyond it, being the metropolis of the kingdom, and about three days journey down the Gamboa to Barra. This town is said to be walled, and is the usual residence of the king of Cassan.

CASSANDRIA, a city in Pallene, built by Cassander, and peopled from the Chersonese, &c. to which he added so large and fair a territory, that it quickly grew to be the greatest city of Macedonia.

CASSANO, a small town of the Milanese, in the duchy of Milan and Upper Italy. It is situated on

on the Adda, from which river, in the neighbourhood, run two canals; the one of which goes into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio. It lies 12 miles E. of Milan. Near this place an obstinate battle was fought between the Imperialists and the French in 1705, when prince Eugene, the general of the former, defeated the duke of Vendosme. Lat. 25, 20, N. Long. 10, 6, E. Of the same name is a little town and episcopal see, in the Hither Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies near the Bano, about 10 miles from the Appenine mountains, and the like from the gulph of Tarento. Lat. 40, 0, N. Long. 16, 52, E.

CASSAREEN, in the inland country of the W. circuit of Tunis, Africa, is upon an eminence with the river Zerb winding below it; and upon a precipice that hangs immediately over this river is a triumphal arch, by which it appears this place was the ancient Colonia Scillitana.

CASSEL, in Latin *Cassella*, anciently *Castellum Cattorum*, the capital of Lower Hesse, and of the whole landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies in a rich and pleasant plain on the river Fulda, near the confines of the duchy of Brunswic. It is a place of good trade for wool, and other merchandize; but the inhabitants let other nations run away with the profit of manufacturing the former article. Here the landgrave resides in a palace of free-stone, without the town, surrounded with bulwarks. To the W. the town has walls, ditches, and a citadel. Here is an academy and arsenal, with arms for 25,000 men, besides cannon. The streets are spacious and full of shops; and its several fine markets have plenty of provisions: besides the large cathedral of St. Martin, there are 4 churches, and a church in the palace. There is a stone-bridge over the river, which divides the city into two parts; of which that called the New Town is very well built, where is a fine aqueduct. It lies 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, and 85 of Frankfort. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 51, 24, N. Long. 9, 26, E. But this city and country being overrun by the French in the late war, they suffered extremely from the depredations of their troops.

CASSEL, in Latin *Castellum Morinorum*, a small city of the quarter of the same name, in French Flanders. It stands on a high mountain, surrounded with a delightful plain. It is the seat of a spacious chancellery; but it has suffered much from frequent fires, and has had several battles fought near it. By the peace of Nimeguen it was yielded up to France. It lies 10 miles N. E. of St. Omer. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 2, 36, E.

CASSEL, (county of), in Franconia in Germany. It lies between that of Schwartzburg and

the bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is about 27 miles long, and 8 where broadest, and subject to the counts of Remlingen and Rudenhausen; the former being Roman Catholic, and the latter Lutheran. The bishop of Wurtzburg has lately bought several places of this county.

CASSEL, a river in Carnarvonshire which runs into the Conway near Caerhun.

CASSIMERE, one of the 9 northern provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in Asia; bounded on the E. by Kakares and Bankisch, Mount Caucasus dividing it from Tartary on the N. It has Penjah on the S. Cabul and Attock on the W. Its dimensions are variously given, and is said to extend about 260 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. to W. where broadest. It has a healthy air, and a well cultivated soil. It is surrounded by mountains rising one above another, the lower covered with cattle and game, and the higher covered with snow, which melting furnishes several rivulets, besides small lakes: so that the country abounds with pulse, rice, corn, saffron, hemp, and all sorts of fruits and vegetables. The woods abound also with bees. Its streams joining, form the river Tchenas, which carries goods through the greatest part of the kingdom into the Indus at Attock. Their snowy mountains are clear at top above the clouds. Those of Bember are high, steep, and black. The forces which this kingdom furnishes the mogul, are computed at 4000 horse, and 8000 foot, and its revenue 438,125 l. sterling.

CASSIMERE, the principal city of the last-mentioned province of the same name, was once the capital of a kingdom, and since the residence of several moguls. It stands in a plain at the N. end of a lake formed by the river Tchenas, from which a river runs through the town; and over it are two bridges. The city is a league long, and half a league broad, without walls. The houses are of timber. The lake is full of islands, on which they have made pleasure gardens, and planted fruit-trees. These are generally surrounded with tall palms. The inhabitants are very ingenious and industrious, making palankins, and all sorts of cabinets and boxes, in a very curious manner, which are dispersed all over the Indies. They also make a vast number of shawls, which are pieces of stuff about an ell and a half long, and one broad, curiously embroidered. They are extremely fine and soft, and sell at a great price. The Indians, both men and women, wear them over their heads in the winter. The people have a clear complexion, and are well made. The women are very handsome; though only the common sort are generally seen abroad or in the shops. It has been by some suspected, that the 10 tribes of Israel were carried away captive to this country: but this does not seem probable; for there are no traces of Judaism remaining,

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remaining, all the inhabitants being either Gentōos or Mahometans. E. long. 75, 25. N. lat. 34, 30.

CASSINOGOROD, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassino, seated on a mountain near the river Occa. Long. 34, 30, E. Lat. 55, 20, N.

CASSIS, a little town of Aix, in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the Mediterranean, and has a small harbour called Mion, which is deep, but narrow.

CASSORO, anciently Cassope, was once a famous city of Oros, an island in the Ionian sea, in European Turkey, with a harbour, but is now inconsiderable; and its fortress, which stood in the neighbourhood, is ruinous. It belongs to the Venetians.

CASSIOPE, or **CASSOPE**, an ancient city in Epirus, famous on account of the temple of Jupiter Cassius. It was the metropolis of the province of Cassiopia, or Cassiope, which contained, according to Strabo and Pliny, three other small towns.

CASSIR, once a Roman city in Numidia, N. of Jibbel Affroone, on the mountain adjacent the Algerines frequently dig up large pipes of lead, supposed to have been formerly employed in conveying the excellent water of those parts to Saldæ.

CASSIR ATTYRE Plains, in the inland of the E. province of Algiers, where the Arabs are noted for the breeding up of cattle.

CASSITERIDES, famous islands, so named by the Greeks, from whence the Phœnicians fetched such vast quantities of tin, which are proved by Camden to be the islands of Scilly.

CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caspian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Cossin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthy and fruitful, and the inhabitants have several good manufactures. It is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Long. 87, 10, E. Lat. 24, 0, N.

CASTAGNANO, one of the rivers surrounding Il Polesino di Rovigo, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions in Upper Italy.

CASTALIA. See **PARNASSUS**.

CASTANOWITZ, or **KOSTANITZ**, a town and fortified castle of Croatia, on the farther side of the Save, in Hungarian Illyria; it is surrounded by the river Unna. This place divides Christendom from Turkey, and has been taken and retaken; but, 1688, it fell into the hands of the Turks. Lat. 45, 46, N. Long. 17, 26, E.

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CASTEL, a rich and famous monastery of the Upper Palatinate, in Germany. It is situated on the Lauterbach. It formerly belonged to the Benedictines, lately to the Jesuits. In its chapel is the monument of one Schwepperman, a great champion in the days of the emperor Lewis IV. whose epitaph ends thus: "Let every man have his egg, but stout Schwepperman two." For, after a victory obtained chiefly by this general's conduct, and nothing being left but eggs, the emperor ordered each soldier one, and the champion a double portion.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a strong town of Italy, in the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 20 miles N. E. of Sassari. Long. 8, 57, E. Lat. 40, 56, N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese, and seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Long. 11, 25, E. Lat. 45, 7, N.

CASTEL (à mare), a town of Val di Muzara, in Sicily, and Lower Division of Italy. It stands on a bay on the N. coast, with a small port near the efflux of the Iato. In its neighbourhood stood anciently the city of Ægesta, Acesta, or Segeast, which was famous for its warm baths, whose waters were also drunk. Lat. 38, 12, N. Long. 13, 20, E.

CASTEL (à mare di Stabbia), a small episcopal city of Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, situated on the sea.

CASTEL BOLOGNESE, or **CASTEL DE S. PIETRO**, in Romana Proper, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, and on the road between Imola and Faenza, in going from Bologna to Rimini.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on an inaccessible eminence, between Gironne and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Fulvia.

CASTEL FRANCO, a quite small, but fortified frontier, of the Papal dominions in the Bolognese, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy. Of the same name is a castle in the Trevigiana, a province of Venice; also another in the western part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Italy.

CASTEL JALOUX, a small town in the duchy of Albret, a subdivision of Gascony in France, on the little river Avenne, and has a chapter and bailiwick. The number of its inhabitants are about 1200, and drive a trade in wine, cattle and honey.

CASTEL DEL OVO, a small island in the Tuscan sea, in the gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone-bridge. The fortress is called Castel del Ovo, in which there is always a good garrison.

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CASTEL St. JOANNE, a handsome town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia; seated in a country abounding in rice.

CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Asterac, seated on the river Ral.

CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a river that falls into the Ajoux.

CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

CASTELNAU DESTEFOND, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

CASTEL NUOVO DE CARFAGNANA, the capital of Val de Carfagnana, a subdivision of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy, on the river Serchio.

CASTEL NUOVO, the capital of the duchy of Saba in Venetian Dalmatia, and Hungarian Illyrium. It is the most considerable fortress in the country, and lies on the rocky bottom of a high hill upon the sea. It is fortified more by nature than by art; and towards the sea it is surrounded with inaccessible rocks and crags. Near the upper town is the castle of Sulimanega, and the fortified tower of Hastavich. But the best fortification of all is the citadel or upper fort of Cornigrad. Here they carry on a good trade. The place was taken by the Venetians in 1687.

CASTEL DE SARAZIN. See **SARAZIN**.

CASTELANE, the seat of the viguery of the same name, also a provincial bailiwick and collection, in Upper Provence, in France. It formerly stood on a hill; but has since been removed below it, upon the river Verdon. Here are two convents, and it is the usual residence of the bishop of Senez.

CASTELLA, a town in the duchy of Mantua, and Upper Division of Italy, 7 miles N. E. of Mantua city. Lat. 48, 58, N. Long. 11, 16, E.

CASTELLANETA, a small city of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy. It is the see of a bishop.

CASTELLO. See **FLORENCE**.

CASTELLO, a district of the N. W. part of the island of Corsica, and Upper Division of Italy. It can raise 300 men.

CASTELLO BRANCO, a town and castle belonging to a district of the same name, and province of Beira, in Portugal, between the two little rivers Pouzul and Verenza, which discharge themselves into the Tagus. It belongs to the order of the knights of Christ, and contains 3700 inhabitants, two parish-churches, a house of mercy, two hospitals, two convents, and a handsome palace, the winter-residence of the bishop of Guarda. It is the capital of a comarca, and the seat of a corre-

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gidor, provedor, and juiz de fora. To the jurisdiction of the town belong 9 parishes. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39, 35, N. Long. 8, 5, W.

CASTELLO de Monte Gibbio, and **Monte Baranzone**. See **MODENA**.

CASTELLO GIBELLINO, and **GUELFO**. See **GIBELLINO** and **GUELFO**.

CASTELLO MENDO, a place belonging to the district of Pinhel, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 640 inhabitants, 2 parish-churches, and under its jurisdiction are 6 parishes.

CASTELLO DELLA PLANA, a very considerable town of Valencia, in Spain, situated on the Mediterranean.

CASTELLO RODRIGO, a town belonging to the district of Pinhel and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains but 220 inhabitants; though its jurisdiction extends to 10 parishes. Lat. 41, 5, N. Long. 7, 6, W.

CASTELLO DE VIDE, a town of Portalegre, a district of Alentejo, in Portugal, on a mountain, and contains 5700 inhabitants, in 3 parishes. Lat. 39, 7, N. Long. 7, 40, W.

CASTELNAU DE MAGNOAC, a town in the valley of the latter name, and Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Gers, is the seat of a provincial bailiwick of 4 valleys, and has a collegiate church.

CASTELNAUDARI, the capital of Lauragais, in the diocese of St. Papoul and Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of a provincial bailiwick and court, also of a royal jurisdiction and forest-court. In the neighbourhood of this place the duke of Montmorency was taken prisoner in 1652; and hereabouts also is a reservoir for supplying the famous canal of Languedoc with water.

CASTELROSO. See **CARISTO**.

CASTESIA, a village in Portugal, situated on the road between Lisbon and Oporto, about two days journey from the former city.

CASTIGLIONE, a sovereign principality of Upper Italy. It lies between the duchy of Mantua and Brescia, a part of the Venetian dominions, and is a fief of the empire; which a younger branch of the Gonzaga family, of the house of Mantua, possessed till 1692, when they were brought into such difficulties as to be obliged to quit it; and the Imperialists seized it in 1701.

CASTIGLIONE DELLA STIVERE, in Latin *Castellio Stiverorum*, the capital of the last mentioned principality of the same name. It lies high, has a citadel, with a palace for the prince. In it is a collegiate-church, besides 6 other churches and convents, 2 oratories; and without the city 2 churches more. It lies 20 miles from Mantua to the N. W. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 11, 0, E. Of

this name are several other places in Italy; also a lake of Sienna, in Tuscany.

CASTILE, in general, is the principal and most considerable kingdom of all Spain. It is commonly divided into Old and New Castile, the former having been taken by the Moors more early than the latter. New Castile is also called by some the kingdom of Toledo; it is the center of the monarchy, and seat of the king. It is separated from Old Castile on the N. by a ridge of mountains, and by a like ridge from Aragon and Valencia on the E. It also confines upon Murcia; and to the S. a chain of mountains divide it from Andalusia; it is bounded by Estremadura on the W. Its greatest length from W. to E. is 184 English miles, and greatest breadth from N. to S. 200. This province has a good air, and its soil is very fruitful. The river Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, have their source in this province. The other most considerable rivers are the Xucar, which runs through Valencia into the Mediterranean sea; the Xamara, which rises in the mountains of Atienza; and after receiving the Henares and Tajuna, it unites with the Tagus. The Guadarama has its spring-head in the mountains of Toledo; it runs from N. to S. through the country, and falls into the Tagus a little below Toledo.

New Castile had formerly its own counts, till a lasting union was made of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, by the marriage of Ferdinand of the latter, to Isabel, heiress of the former country. It consists of three provinces; namely, La Mancha, La Sierra, and Algarria; of which Madrid is the capital, and of all Spain.

CASTILE, (Old,) a province of Spain. It is bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the W. by Leon, on the N. by Asturias and Biscay, and on the E. by Navarre and Aragon. Its figure is irregular; and consequently of an unequal breadth. Its greatest length, namely from Valladolid to Tarragona, is about 112 English miles, and greatest breadth 180. Its principal rivers are the Douro and Ebro, into the first of which run the Atayada, Andaja, Arebalillo, and Pisuerga; with which also the rivers Arlança and Arlançon mingle their waters. All these rise in this province, which is mountainous, and not so fruitful as New Castile. The most fertile part is that district which is called La Tierra de Campos, and lies towards the N. in the neighbourhood of Medina de Rio Seco, and Palencia.

The wine produced here is excellent, and the plains are covered with vast numbers of great and small cattle, especially sheep, which yield fine wool, so that the best of this commodity in all Spain is to be got in this province. It was called Old, as having been taken from the Moors sooner than New Castile; and was formerly only a county un-

der the dominion of the king of Leon, till, in the year 1016, it was erected into a kingdom, and is now no more than a province of Spain.

CASTILE DEL ORO, so called by the Spaniards, who first planted it, from the gold mines found there, a southern province of Terra Firma, in South America.

CASTILLARA, a town of the Mantuan in Italy; 6 miles N. E. of Mantua city, and subject to Austria. Lat. 45, 20, N. Long. 11, 25, E.

CASTILLON, a small town of Lower Perigord, in Guyenne Proper, and government of the former name and of Gascony, in France. It is memorable, as near it the French so entirely routed the English in 1453 that they were obliged to quit the duchy of Guyenne, which they have never been able to recover since. It lies 18 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44, 56, N. Long. 16, E.

CASTINEIRA, a town in the kingdom of Portugal situated near Lisbon on the road from that city to Oporto.

CASTLE-ACRE, 4 miles N. W. of Swaffham, Norfolk, had anciently a castle. Fairs on April 18, and July 25.

CASTLEBAR, a town in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 38 miles N. of Galway.

CASTLE CAREY, a market-town of Somersetshire. It carries on woollen manufactures. It is famous for its mineral waters, much like those of Epsom. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and has annual fairs on Midlent-Tuesday, May 1, and Whitfun-Tuesday; all for bullocks and sheep.

CASTLECARREG, i. e. a castle on a rock, in Caermarthenshire, in S. Wales. It is now in ruins. Under this steep and inaccessible rock, are many spacious caverns, supposed to have been mines of copper, also a fountain which ebbs and flows as the tides do.

CASTLECOMB, in Wiltshire, between Chippenham and Badminton in Gloucestershire. Fair on May 4. It was once called Comb only, but its ancient lord having made this his mansion-house a castle, it was called Castlecomb to distinguish it from Comb-Basset. The Roman fosse-way goes through this place, from Ebdowen to Slaughtford.

CASTLECONNOR, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught in Ireland; about a mile from which is a remarkable round hill, in which quadrangular chambers have been found, made of large stones, and arched, the passages to which are circular.

CASTLE-DERMOT, formerly a large fortified town in the county of Kildare, and the residence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot, and is still a borough-

borough-town, though much reduced in size. In 1316 it was sacked and plundered by Bruce. Here are the ruins of a fine Franciscan abbey, also a Quakers meeting-house, and a work-house. The Protestant church stands at the verge of the town, and here is the first English Protestant school that was founded in Ireland. Here was a mint to coin money, and in 1377 a parliament was held here; part of which parliament house is now an inn.

CASTLE-DUDLEY, a famous ancient building of great extent, upon a high mountain at the S. extremity of Staffordshire, and just on the confines of Worcestershire. Great part of it is in ruins; but the rest has been converted into a seat for lord Ward. It has an extensive prospect. In the hall was a table of one plank of oak 25 yards long, and 1 yard in breadth.

CASTLE-FORTH or **FORD**, York, West Riding, near the conflux of the Aire and Calder, by Pontefract, of which it was the mother. There are many remarkable remains of its antiquity, particularly Roman coins, whereof great numbers have been dug up here, called by the people Saracen's heads. It stands upon the Roman way that comes from Doncaster, and leads to Aberforth, and is filled by Hovedon a city. The Calder was made navigable from hence to Wakefield, in 1608.

CASTLE-HEDDINGHAM, 4 miles from Sudbury, in Essex; has a fair May 3.

CASTLE-HILL, that on which the famous castle of Edinburgh stands.

CASTLE-ISLAND, in the West Indies, in the Windward passage, is 4 or 5 miles from E. to W. and more than a mile broad. The W. Point is pretty bold, and the E. side is remarkable for a rising out, resembling something like a castle. It is distant from Acklin's a little more than a league; between them, though rather nearer the latter, is a white rock by itself, with several keys to the southward of it, and breakers which appear to shut up the passage between the two islands. This rock is called the Farellon, or Forillon of Acklin. Acklin's-Island, or Quay, is but little known, except in the W. part, the 2 points of which are distant 4 or 5 miles: between these you may anchor, very near the shore, in clear ground, 7 or 8 fathoms water.

CASTLE-RISING, an old borough of Norfolk, near the sea-side; it sends two members to parliament; and in and about it are several vestiges of Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities. Here is an hospital for 12 men, and an alms-house for 20 widows.

CASTLETON, a place in Derbyshire, so called from a castle near it, on a high and steep rock; which is very ancient, and accessible only one way; and so full of windings, that it is 2 miles from the bottom to the top.

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CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man. It lies on its S. W. part, and was anciently the see of a bishop. Lat. 53. 50, N. Long. 4. 40.

CASTLE-WILLIAM, a fort in Lochaber, in Inverness-shire; but its proper denomination is Fort-William.

CASTON, or **CAWSTON**, Norfolk, 10 miles from Norwich 112 miles from London, has a bridge over the Bure. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on January 1, April 14, and August 28.

CASTOR, Lincolnshire, 157 miles from London, was built by Hengist on a track of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern; was therefore by the Saxons called Thuang-Castor, i. e. Thong-Castle. The market is on Monday, and fair June 1, and October 23. It stands between Binbrook and Glanford-bridge.

CASTOR, Northamptonshire, 3 miles from Peterborough, and 1 from the river Nene, is supposed, from the chequered pavements found here, together with Roman copper coins and urns, to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans Durobrivæ, and the Saxons Dornmancheffer. The Roman highway, called Erming-street, goes from hence to Lincolnshire. Its church, which appears to have been consecrated in 1174, stands on a hill where the castle stood, which was the seat of the Roman governor.

CASTOR, Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Norwich, was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, who had a garrison here; and several of their urns have been found in it. It was the most flourishing city in these parts; but it is fell to decay, and Norwich rose on its ruins. Camden calls this place Castor St. Edmund, and says, that Edmund the Danish King kept his court here, and that it was the seat of the famous sir John Falstaff, in the reign of Henry V.

CASTRES, a diocese of Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the second town of Albigeois; and is divided by the river Agout into two parts. It is the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Alby, has a diocese of 79 parishes, and a yearly income of 30,000 livres. He pays the court of Rome a tax of 2500 florins. Upon the death of Henry II. the religious troubles beginning, the inhabitants of Castres embraced the reformation, and in 1567 demolished all the Roman Catholic churches, and also fortified the town: but in 1629 they were obliged to submit to Lewis XIII. when the place was dismantled. Lat. 43. 38, N. Long. 2. 20, E.

CASTRI, the present name of the ancient Delphi, or Delphos, in Livadia, or Greece proper, a province of European Turkey. It lies about 2 miles N. of the gulph of Lepanto, upon a rugged mountain: but it is now an inconsiderable place, though

formerly famous and much frequented, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo here; as also the dark cave from which the Pythian priestess pronounced her sentences.

CASTRO, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the river Marta, which divides it from St. Peter's Patrimony, and on the W. by Tuscany. The country is naturally fertile, but ill peopled.

CASTRO, the capital of the last mentioned duchy of the same name, was formerly a pretty place, and the see of a bishop: but the inhabitants murdering the prelate sent them by pope Innocent X. the pope removed the bishopric to Acqua in 1646, and ordered the place to be razed; and confiscated the country to the apostolic chamber. It formerly belonged to the Farnese family. Lat. 42, 30, N. Long. 12, 35, E. Of the same name is also an episcopal city in the province of Otranto, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was anciently called *Castrum Minervæ*. It is fortified, has a harbour, and good trade. Lat. 40, 8, N. Long. 19, 25, E.

CASTRO, the capital of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, 180 miles S. of Baldivia, and subject to Spain. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643. Lat. 43, 5, S. Long. 82, 8, W.

CASTRO AROGENESE, a small fortified town on the N. W. coast of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy, with a harbour on the mouth of the river Coquinas, and a bishop's see. Lat. 41, 0, N. Long. 8, 45, E.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia in Spain; in the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho.

CASTRO VERDE, a town in the audience of Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies on the river Corbos, and contains 2700 inhabitants.

CASTRO DE URDIALIS, a good castle, with an arsenal, in Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of the former name in Spain.

CASTRO EXERES, the principal place of a county in Old Castile in Spain. It stands high, and has a citadel.

CASTRODAIRE, a town in the district of Lamego, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains between 17 and 1800 inhabitants.

CASTROMARIN, a small but fortified place in the district of Tavira, and province of Algarve, in Portugal, on the confines of Andalusia, in Spain. It stands at the mouth of the river Guadiana, directly opposite to Ayamonte; contains 1000 inhabitants, and has a district of 2 parishes. Its castle

is one of those borne in the royal arms of Portugal. Lat. 37, 5, N. Long. 8, 16, W.

CASTROMENA, ancient Bithynium, as also Claudianopolis, in Paphlagonia, is supposed built on the ruins of the latter, once an episcopal see. It is now dwindled into a poor town, though still a bishop's see. E. long. 31, 39. Lat. 40, 38.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, a jurisdiction in South America, and kingdom of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, remarkable for a valuable wool from the sheep called vicunna. These were wild, and are almost exterminated by hunting, on account of their wool. All kinds of corn, grain, and fruits are here in plenty.

CASTRUM ALTUM, anciently a fortress of great strength, in Hispania Tarraconensis, and famous for the death of the great Hamilcar; situated in the mid-way between Saguntum to S. and Carthage to N.

CATACOMBS, large subterraneous vaults, with several repositories, in Egypt, Barbary, and Italy, where the ancients are supposed to have buried their dead.

CATALONIA, (principality of), is a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Aragon and Valencia; on the S. and E. by the Mediterranean sea; and on the N. it is divided from France by the Pyrenean mountains. Its greatest length from W. to E. extends to 112 English miles, and greatest breadth from S. to N. 148. Anciently it was larger: for the county of Roussillon and Conflans, a good part of Cerdagne, and a long time before that Foix, likewise came into the possession of France. This fine province of Catalonia is watered by several rivers, which partly mingle with one another, and partly run immediately into the sea. Of the first sort is the Segre, in Latin Sicoris, which is the largest among all the Catalonian rivers. It rises in Cerdagne; near Camarasa it receives the Noguera Pallarela; and not far from Lerida, the Noguera, Ribagorzana (Nocharia Ripacurtiana) and the Cervera: it afterwards unites with the Cinca: and lastly, near the Mequinencia, it empties itself into the Ebro. The little river Corp runs into the Cervera just mentioned, and the Noya into the Llobregat near Martorel. Of the second sort of rivers, besides the large one, namely the Ebro, which runs only a little way through Catalonia, is the Francolí, which falls into the sea, now Tarragona; the Llobregat, anciently Rubricatus, that rises in Mount Pendis, and discharges itself into the sea, below Barcelona; the Besos (Betulus) which falls also into the sea, not far from Barcelona; the Ter (Thicis, Thiceris) which has its source between Canigo and Col. de Nuria, and mingles its waters with the sea below Torroello; the river Fluvia (Fluvianus, Chavianus) which falls

falls into the sea near Empurias; and another Llobregat, the mouth of which is near Roses.

Catalonia is a very good and fertile country, though it produces no sugar-canes, as the other provinces in Spain do. It enjoys a clear and healthy air, and in the northern part confining on the Pyrenean mountains, some frost and snow in winter; on the contrary, in its southern parts, and especially on the coast, the weather is moderate at that season. It is almost entirely mountainous, some few parts excepted, which consist of fine plains; yet the mountains are not unfruitful, but covered with forests and plantations of fruit-trees. The country yields wine, grain, pulse, all sorts of fruit and oil, in great plenty. Here grow great quantities of flax and hemp. The flesh of this country, and in general all provisions are excellent; here also is marble, crystal, alabaster, jasper, amethyst, &c. likewise gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, allum, vitriol, salt, and but very little copper. On the eastern coast they fish good coral. This province is one of the best inhabited in all Spain. It contains one archbishopric, two duchies, five marquisesates, 17 counties, fourteen vice-counties, and a great number of baronies. Catalonia having, in 1705, strenuously espoused the party of Charles, archduke of Austria, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. but in 1714, Barcelona being obliged to surrender at discretion, the whole country came under the dominion of king Philip V. and thereby lost all their noble privileges, which they had before resolved to maintain, or die in the defence of them.

Some geographers divide the country into Old and New Castile; to the former they reckon the strip of land lying from the Pyrenean mountains along the river Llobregat, as far as the Mediterranean on the E. and in the latter they comprehend that tract to the W. extending from Llobregat to the confines of Valencia and Aragon. The Spanish geographers usually divide it into 15 vigueries or jurisdictions, of which 6 lie along the coast; and these are Tortosa, Moulane, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, and Gerona; in which last that of Ampurdan is included: two along the Pyrenean mountains, namely, Campredon and Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne; two on the W. along the frontiers of Aragon; and these are Belaguer and Lerida, in the middle of the province: the other 5; namely, Agramont, Tarraga, Cervera, Manieza, and Vique.

CATANEA, anciently Catana, a city in Val di Demona, in the island of Sicily, and Lower Division of Italy; situated near the foot of mount Etna on the sea; by the fiery irruptions of which mountain, and by earthquakes, it has been frequently damaged; and the worst disaster of this kind

which befel it was in the year 1693, when the cathedral, with great part of the city, was swallowed up, and 18,000 people are said to have perished in the ruins; but it was not so utterly destroyed as not to recover itself again; it is the see of a bishop, and has a port-town. In ancient times it was one of the richest and most powerful cities in all Sicily. Lat. 42, 40, N. Long. 20, 30, E.

CATANZARA, the capital of the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples and Lower Division of Italy, is a small place, but the see of a bishop, and seat of a jurisdiction. Lat. 39, 2, N. Long. 18, 20, E.

CATARACTONIUM, an ancient city of the Romans in Yorkshire. It most probably stood at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, at a place called Merton, where indeed ruins are still visible, and also about Greta-bridge just by.

CATARO, capital of the territory of Cataro, in the Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the E. side of the gulph of its own name, over against the farthest point of Italy; E. long. 19, 12. Lat. 42, 40. This port, with about 17 villages and castles dependent on it, has been subject to the Venetians since 1400, and is the see of a bishop. It stands near the frontiers of Albania, on the declivity of a hill, both strong by situation and works, being defended by a strong castle on the top of the hill.

CATECK, a walled city of Orissa, one of the southern provinces of Indostan and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands on an island, in a river of the same name; a league in length, and a mile broad, with a garrison of 500 horse, and the same number of foot. The English East India Company had once a fine factory here: their fabrics are cotton-cloths. The place is not a quarter inhabited, and lies about 25 leagues from the sea,

CATEGAT, the passage from the German ocean into the Sund or entrance into the Baltic. It lies between the N. part of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Seeland, and the coasts of Sweden and Norway.

CATELET, a town of Vermandois, in the Upper Stadtholdership, and government of Picardy and Artois, in France; and lies in a small territory which contains the bourg of Beaufort, near which rises the river Scheld. It has belonged to the archbishopric of Cambrai above these 300 years. In 1674 it was dismantled.

CATHARINENBURG, (Circle of), in the province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia. It is so called from the Empress Catharine, wife of Peter the Great, and is rich in mines, which are worked.

Of the same name is a regular town, built after the German fashion, on the river Iset, which runs through the middle of it. By reason of the vicinity

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nity of the Bashkirs it is provided with fortifications, and two companies of soldiers, together with a company of artillery, as a garrison. In the town are upwards of 450 dwelling-houses built at the emperor's charges. The public structures are a wooden church, a stone chancery-house, a warehouse with shops, an arsenal and custom-house, where the goods of merchants which go through this place to the annual fair at Irbitz are allowed to be deposited, but at no other time. This place may be looked upon as the center of all the Siberian mine-works. And on the Iset is made a dam 98 fathoms long, 3 high, and 20 broad, so strong against undulations as to supply the many hammer or flattening mills with a sufficient quantity of water. These works are in a flourishing condition.

CATHARINENTHAL, a fine Imperial palace with gardens, in the general government of Reval, and province of Livonia, now belonging to Russia.

CATHARINENHOF, an Imperial country-seat of Ingermanland, in European Russia. It lies on the Neva-stream, and in one of the most delightful places in the wood about Petersburg; but exposed to frequent inundations.

St. CATHERINE'S ISLAND, on the coast of Brasil, lies in W. long. from London 49, 45, and extends from S. lat. 27, 35, to that of 28. It is esteemed by the natives to be no where above 2 leagues broad, though about 9 long. Although it be of considerable height, yet it is scarce discernable at the distance of 10 leagues, being then obscured under the continent of Brasil, whose mountains are exceeding high; but on nearer approach it is easily distinguished, and may be readily known by a number of small islands at each end, and scattered along the E. side of it. The best entrance to the harbour is between a point of land and the Island of Alvaredo, where ships may pass, under guidance of their lead, without the least apprehensions of danger. There are 4 forts for the defence of the harbour.

The soil of the island is truly luxuriant, producing fruits of many kinds spontaneously; and the ground is covered with one continual forest of trees of a perpetual verdure, which from the exuberance of the soil are so entangled with briars, thorns, and underwood, as to form a thicket absolutely impenetrable, except by some narrow pathways, which the inhabitants have made for their own convenience. These, with a few spots cleared for plantations along the shore facing the continent, are the only uncovered parts of the island. The woods are extremely fragrant, from the many aromatic trees and shrubs with which they abound; and the fruits and vegetables of all climates thrive here, almost without culture, and are to be procured in great plenty; so that there is no want of pine-apples, peaches, grapes, oranges, lemons, ci-

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trons, melons, apricots, nor plantains. There are besides great abundance of onions and potatoes. The flesh provisions are however much inferior to the vegetables. There are indeed small wild cattle to be purchased, somewhat like buffaloes; but these are very indifferent food. There are likewise great plenty of pheasants, but they are not to be compared in taste to those we have in England. The other provisions of the place are monkeys, parrots, and, above all, fish of various sorts.

CATHERLOUGH, the capital of the county bearing the same name, and province of Leinster in Ireland. It sends 2 members to the Irish parliament. Lat. 52, 45, N. Long. 7, 5, W.

CATHNESS. See **CAITHNESS**.

CAT-ISLAND, or **GUANAHANA**, one of the Bahama Islands. It was first discovered by Columbus, on October 11, 1492, to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore. It lies on a particular bank to the E. of the Great Bank of the Bahamas, from which it is parted by a narrow channel, called Exuma Sound. Long. 74, 30. Lat. 24, 30.

CATTOCH, (Cape), the N. E. promontory of Yucatan, in Mexico, a province of North America. Lat. 21, 30, N. Long. 89, 5, W.

CATOLICA, a village of Romagna, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy: whither the orthodox bishops retired, when out-voted by the Arian bishops, in the council of Rimini, held in the year 359; in memory of which event it got its name.

CATSAND. See **CADSANT**.

CATS-STREET, Suffex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells. Fairs on April 14, and June 27.

CATSGROVE-HILL, a little rising ground, not a furlong from Reading in Berkshire, to the S. W. and within 100 yards of the Kennet, where is a stratum of oyster-shells 5 or 6 inches through the hill.

CATTARICK, York, West Riding, near Richmond, has a bridge over the river Swale, and there is a sort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its ancient name Caturraeton, in Ptolemy, from whom it appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crosses the river here. On the banks of it are foundations of great walls, like those of a castle, and a mount, with the appearance of 4 bulwarks, cast up, with great labour, to a vast height. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATTERTHUN, a strong camp in the county of Angus, near Brechin; and supposed by Mr. Pennant to be occupied by the Caledonians before their engagement with Agricola at the foot of the Grampian Mountains.

CATTHANITZ, a fort in the sangiacate of Widin and Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, which covers the pass over the mountains.

CATTI,

CATTI, a people of Germany, very widely spread; on the E. reaching to the river Sala, on the N. to Westphalia; occupying, besides, Hesse, the Wetterau, and part of the track on the Rhine, and on the banks of the river Lohne. The Hercynian forest began and ended in their country.

CATTON, a market-town of Norfolk, noted for a brazen head being carried before the steward of the demesne, instead of a mace, and for a bridge over the river Duze. Also well known for its woollen manufactures.

CATWYCK, a very large and fine village in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, about 4 miles W. of that city. It stands on the Rhine. About 2 miles beyond it stands Catwyck on the Sea, the church of which is now washed by the waves; whereas, not many years ago, it stood in the middle of the town.

CATZENELLEBOGEN is a county (in which Darmstadt is situated) in Upper Hesse, divided into Upper and Lower Catzenellebogen, of which latter a part belongs to Hesse-Cassel, and the rest is divided between the branches of Darmstadt and Rhin-feld. This county (which was the seat of the ancient Catti) extends 20 miles E. and W. and 10 N. and S. between Nassau and the Rhine. The property of it was much disputed by the houses of Nassau and Hesse; but at the treaty of Passau it was given to the landgrave Philip; he paying William count of Nassau 600,000 crowns for the surrender of it. However, the house of Nassau still retains the title.

CATZENELLOBOGEN, the capital of the foregoing county, has a strong castle. E. long. 7, 40. Lat. 50, 20.

CAVA, a small, yet fruitful and pleasant island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland, not far from Flotta.

CAVA, an episcopal city of the Hither Principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is immediately subject to the pope, and lies 16 miles S. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40, 45, N. Long. 15, 5, E.

CAVUNA, one of the considerable streams in Asiatic Russia, that fall into the Ob.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers of Portugal. Its source is in the province of Traz-los-montes, and below Barcelos it falls into the sea.

CAVAILLON, or **CAVILLON**, a small town in the jurisdiction of Isle, and county of Venaissin, a subdivision of Avignon, in the government of Provence, in France. It stands high in an island formed by the river Durance, an arm of which falls into the Calavon; is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a provincial judge, also of another particular judge: here is an abbey. Lat. 43, 50, N. Long. 5, 4, E.

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CAVALLA, a town of Macedonia, a province of European Turkey, on the gulph of Contessa, likewise called the gulph of Cavalla. The ruins of walls are still to be seen, that reached to the very top of the mountains. Its castle is still entire; and here are also the remains of an aqueduct, with a double row of arches over one another. This town has some trade.

CAVALLO, a sea-port town in the province of Venezula on the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. It was attacked by commodore Knowles, but without any success. Lat. 10, 15. Long. 68, 1.

CAVAN, the principal place of a county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, 6 miles N. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament. Lat. 54, 2, N. Long. 7, 35, W.

CAUCA, a river in the Isthmus of Darien, whose source is in common with that of La Madalena in the lake Papas, near the 8th degree of S. latitude, and which, about 30 leagues from Carthage, falls into this last river, after a course of 160 leagues, nearly in the same direction.

CAUCASUS, the name of a very high mountain in Asia, being one of that great ridge which runs between the Black and Caspian seas. Sir John Chardin describes this as the highest mountain, and the most difficult to pass, of any he had seen. It has frightful precipices, and in many places the roads are cut out of the solid rock. At the time he passed it, the mountain was entirely covered with snow; so that, in many places, his guides were obliged to clear the way with shovels. The mountain is 36 leagues over, and the summit of it 8 leagues in breadth. The top is perpetually covered with snow; and our traveller relates, that the two last days he seemed to be in the clouds, and was not able to see 20 paces before him. Excepting the very top, however, all the parts of Mount Caucasus are extremely fruitful; abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle. The vines twine about the trees, and rise so high, that the inhabitants cannot gather the fruit from the uppermost branches. There are many streams of excellent water, and a vast number of villages. The inhabitants are for the most part Christians of the Georgian church. They have fine complexions, and the women are very beautiful. In the winter they wear snow-shoes in the form of rackets, which prevent their sinking in the snow, and enables them to run upon it with great swiftness.

CAUCHAN, close by the Niefter, is the principal seat of the Akerman Tartars, in European Turkey.

CAUDE, one of the rivers near Carlisle.

CAUDEBEC, in Latin Calidum Beccum, i. e. a warm brook or rivulet: a small, but populous town of Ceaux and Upper Normandy, in the go-

vernment

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vernment of the latter name, in France. It lies on the N. side of the Seine, into which a brook falls here, which runs through the town, and gives it its name. Its manufacture of hats was formerly more considerable and beneficial than it is at present. They drive a good trade by sea. The English took this place in 1419, and the Reformed in 1562; but the king's troops retook it from the latter in 1592. Lat. 49. 32. N. Long. 0. 45. E.

CAUDEN, or **CODAN**, a town in the Circle of Prague, on the river Eger, noted for excellent beer.

CAUDIES, a town in the diocese of Alet, in Languedoc, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains.

CAUDIUM, a little town in ancient Samnium, about a league from Calatia in Campania, Italy. It is said to be now called Arpaia, a village in the Farther Principate, Naples.

CAVE'S-ISLAND, as called in the Dutch draughts, lies in lat. 3. 25. S. and meridian distance from Cape Mabø 1316 miles in the Southern Country. It is a high island, about 4 or 5 leagues round, very woody, and full of plantations on the sides of the hills; and in the bays by the water-side are abundance of cocoa-nut-trees.

CAVERAC, though a small place in the diocese of Nîmes, has a beautiful castle or palace.

CAVILHANO, a large and populous town of Portuguese Estremadura, near the river Zézere, containing 12,000 inhabitants.

CAVITE, a port in Manila, 3 leagues from Manila, and upon the same bay.

CAUQUENES, a river in Chili, which runs into the river Maule.

CAWLEYWOOD, a fine covert on the top of a hill in Bucks, belonging to the duke of Bridgewater. It is one of the greatest land-marks in the S. of England, overlooking 11 counties.

CAWOOD, a market-town of Yorkshire, about 9 miles S. of York city. It has a castle, and an annual fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware.

CAXAMARCA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo, in Peru, South America. It lies E. of Truxillo city, extending along a vast interval between the Cordilleras of the Andes; here are all sorts of corn, fruits, and esculent vegetables; with cattle, sheep, especially hogs, the farmers driving a considerable trade in these last-mentioned creatures at Lima, Truxillo, &c. The Indians weave cottons for sails, bed-curtains, quilts, &c. Of the same name is its capital, where Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atabalipa, the inca of Peru, prisoner; and, in 1533, murdered him in cold blood.

CAXAMARQUILA, a small jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo.

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CAXATAMBO, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, in the empire of Peru: it begins 35 leagues N. E. from Lima. There are here very fine silver mines, and it abounds with herds and flocks, wheat, barley, maize, and great numbers of Indians are employed in making baize, and other coarse stuffs.

CAXTON, a post-town of Cambridgeshire, between Royston and Huntingdon, and on the great N. road; it is remarkable for being the birth-place of Caxton, who was the first printer in England. It lies 50 miles N. of London. Here two annual fairs are held, May 5, and October 12, for pedlary.

CAYA, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal. It rises near Portalegre, in the latter kingdom, and running S. E. divides both: about a mile from Badajoz, in Spanish Estremadura, it falls into the Guadiana.

CAYAMBURO, one of the largest mountains of the Cordilleras in the province of Quito, South America, 18,000 feet high: its summits are covered with snow and ice. Its vicinity renders the whole plain of Cayambe cold; which is increased by the violence and continuance of the winds.

CAYCOS BANK, in the Windward Passage, West Indies, extends 22 leagues from E. to W. and 19 leagues from N. to S. being surrounded on the N. by the Caycos. On this bank are many little islands or quays. The S. side is encompassed by reefs and rocks, in which are passages to get upon the reef. The white banks form several points and windings, the southernmost of which is in lat. 21. 2, and bears N. from the Grange (Monte Christo) about 21 leagues. The length of the Little Cayco has been measured in a boat, in a fresh breeze, and smooth water; the log hove frequently, and there was not any difference in the going and coming back, therefore it is probably very exact.

This island is low land, whose border is of sharp stones, which resound like a bell: it is the worst ground which can be seen; there are neither salt ponds, savannas, nor fresh water. On the N. side, about 200 paces from the shore, there grow in the sand a few lataniers, which denote always a bad ground; the inland parts are covered with trees or bushes; the trees are smaller than those of the N. Cayco, and on the W. side, are all grubby; the bushes grow on sandy stones. On the middle of the island you find some gum trees, which perfume the air. Brailetto wood, and black candle trees. There are some ponds with brackish water; but as rain is not uncommon here, people who should have the misfortune to be cast away on the Little Cayco, would obtain fresh water; there is also plenty of wood-pigeons, doves, parrots, and teals which are fatter and of a better taste than any where else; some turtle, with shell-fish, crabs, &c. and a great many lizards.

Great Cayco is composed of 2 narrow islands, extending circularly above 30 leagues, and separated only by small creeks, on which there is not more than 2 feet water. The S. W. point of the western island, or northern Cayco, which is very small, is called Cape Mongon, it lies in lat. 21, 45, N. E. by N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the N. point of the Little Cayco.

The ground of the Great Cayco is not of the same nature as that of the islands already described, it is higher, more covered with woods, and though a little dry and stony, appears more proper for cultivation. The whole coast is covered with trees, but none of them seem to be fit for timber; among them grows the Brailetto wood. Round Canoe's cove the land is tolerably good, though it produces nothing but small trees, and grafs in the covered places; potatoes and other roots have succeeded well near this cove, where you meet with several lagoons, the water of which is drinkable in a case of necessity. There are some hogs in the island, and some wild dogs, which probably have come from some vessel which has been wrecked there; you find also parrots, wood-pigeons, and teals. The turtle is common, but chiefly of the logger-head kind. There is also plenty of fish, which you catch with the line; the kinds are the same as in the other islands, but they are larger and in greater plenty.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S. America, and capital of the French settlements there; bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam, and situated in W. long. 53, 10. N. lat. 50.

This settlement was began in 1635. A report had prevailed for some time before, that, in the interior parts of Guiana, there was a country known by the name of Del Dorado, which contained immense riches in gold and precious stones; more than ever Cortez and Pizarro had found in Mexico and Peru; and this fable had fired the imagination of every nation in Europe. It is supposed that this was the country in quest of which Sir Walter Raleigh went on his last voyage; and, as the French were not much behind their neighbours in their endeavours to find out so desirable a country, some attempts, for this purpose were likewise made by that nation much about the same time; which at last coming to nothing, the adventurers took up their residence on the island of Cayenne. In 1643, some merchants of Rouen, united their stock with a design to support the new colony; but committing their affairs to one Poncet de Bretigny, a man of a ferocious disposition, he declared war both against the colonists and savages, in consequence of which he was soon massacred. This catastrophe entirely extinguished the ardour of these associates; and in

1651, a new company was established. This promised to be much more considerable than the former; and they set out with such a capital as enabled them to collect 700 or 800 colonists in the city of Paris, itself. These embarked on the Seine, in order to sail down to Havre de Grace; but unfortunately, the Abbe de Marivault, a man of great virtue, and the principal promoter of the undertaking, was drowned as he was stepping into his boat. Another gentleman, who was to have acted as general, was assassinated on his passage; and 12 of the principal adventurers, who had promised to put the colony into a flourishing situation, not only were the principal perpetrators of this fact, but uniformly behaved in the same atrocious manner. At last they hanged one of their own number, two died, three were banished to a desert island, and the rest abandoned themselves to every kind of excess. The commandant of the citadel deserted to the Dutch with part of his garrison. The savages, roused by numberless provocations, fell upon the remainder, so that the few who were left, thought themselves happy in escaping to the Leeward islands in a boat and two canoes, abandoning the fort, ammunition, arms, and merchandise, 15 months after they had landed on the island.

In 1663, a new company was formed, whose capital amounted only to 8750l. By the assistance of the ministry, they expelled the Dutch, who had taken possession of the island, and settled themselves much more comfortably than their predecessors. In 1667, the island was taken by the English, and in 1676 by the Dutch, but afterwards restored to the French; and since that time it has never been attacked.

Soon after some pirates, laden with the spoils they had gathered in the South Seas, came and fixed their residence at Cayenne; resolving to employ the treasures they had acquired in the cultivation of the lands. In 1688, Ducasse, an able seaman, arrived with some ships from France, and proposed to them the plundering of Surinam. This proposal exciting their natural turn for plunder, the pirates betook themselves to their old trade, and almost all the rest followed their example. The expedition, however, proved unfortunate. Many of the assailants were killed; and all the rest taken prisoners and sent to the Caribbee islands. This loss the colony has never yet recovered.

The island of Cayenne is about 16 leagues in circumference, and is only parted from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation, uncommon in islands, the land is highest near the water side, and low in the middle. Hence the land is so very full of morasses, that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. There are some small

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tracts of an excellent soil to be found here and there; but the generalty is dry, sandy, and soon exhausted.

The only town in the colony is defended by a covert way, a large ditch, a very good mud rampart, and 5 bastions. In the middle of the town is a pretty considerable eminence, of which a redoubt has been made that is called the fort. The entrance into the harbour is through a narrow channel, and ships can only get in at high water through the rocks and reefs that are scattered about this pass.

The first produce of Cayenne was the arnotto; from the produce of which, the colonists proceeded to that of cotton, indigo, and lastly sugar. It was the first of all the French colonies that attempted to cultivate coffee. The coffee-tree was brought from Surinam in 1721, by some deserters from Cayenne, who purchased their pardon by so doing. Ten or twelve years after they planted cocoa. In the year 1752, there were exported from Cayenne, 260,541 pounds of arnotto, 86,363 pounds of sugar, 17,919 pounds of cotton, 26,881 pounds of coffee, 91,916 pounds of cocoa, 618 trees for timber, and 104 planks.

CAYLOMA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Arequipa, in South America. It begins about 30 leagues E. of Arequipa city, and is famous for a mountain of the same name, and the silver-mines it contains, which yield considerably: but the cold here is so intense, that the inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to the neighbouring provinces for the fruits of the earth. In some parts of this province are wild asses.

CAYMANS, 3 small islands, 40 leag. N. N. W. of Jamaica; the most S. W. of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited; its situation is very low, but is covered with high trees, and habitable part is about half a mile long. The first account we have of them is, that Columbus fell in with these islands on his return from Porto-Bello to Hispaniola. Its coasts were covered with turtle, which swarmed in such multitudes as to look like rocks.

These islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; but, after other European adventurers found the way into America, they became much frequented by rovers of different nations, chiefly the French, for the sake of turtle.

The instinct which directs the turtle to find these islands, and to make their annual visitation with so much regularity, is truly wonderful. The greater part of them emigrate from the gulph of Honduras, at the distance of 150 leagues, and perform this tedious navigation with an accuracy superior to the best efforts of human skill. The females are said to lay no less than 900 eggs, which

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circumstance, if true, may account for the constant amazing multiplication of their species in those seas. When the season for hatching is over, they withdraw to the shores of Cuba, and other large islands in the neighbourhood. The shores of the Caymans being very low and sandy, is perfectly well adapted to receive and hatch their eggs, and the rich submarine pastures around the larger islands, afford a sufficient plenty of nourishing herbage to repair the waste they have undergone.

Cayman Braque and Little Cayman lie within 4 or 5 miles of each other, and about 14 leagues distant N. from the Great Cayman. They are generally seen by navigators, who make their voyage homeward from Jamaica, through the gulph of Florida. It has no harbours for ships of burthen, only a tolerable anchoring-place on the S. W. The number of inhabitants is about 160, who are descendants of the old buccaniers. They have no clergyman amongst them, but go to Jamaica to be married. This little colony is undoubtedly the happiest in the West-Indies; the climate and soil, which are singularly salubrious, render these people healthy and vigorous, and enable them to live to a great age. The Little Cayman produces plenty of corn and vegetables, hogs and poultry, much beyond what is wanted for their own consumption. They have also sugar-canes, and plenty of good water. Their principal employment is fishing for turtle, and piloting vessels to the adjoining islands. The turtles, of which they have great plenty, enable them to supply Port-Royal and other places with great quantities. The Great Caymans lies in Lat 19, 20. Long. 80, 50.

CAYO, a village of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has 2 fairs, viz. on August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlary wares.

CAYOR, or CAJOR, a kingdom Guinea, and Negroland, in Africa. It begins about 2 leagues above the island of St. Lewis, S. of the river Senegal, and extends about 30 leagues S. along the coast a little beyond Cape Verde.

CAYOR, a village near the lake of that name, in the kingdom of the Pholeys, in Negroland, in Africa. Here is a trade not only with the Negroes, but also with the Moors, for millet, elephants teeth, hides, ostrich feathers, and ambergris.

CAYSTER, a river celebrated by the poets for the swans that frequented its banks, has its source in Phrygia Major, and empties itself into the Aegean sea, near Ephesus. It is by the Turks now called Minder scare, or Little Mæander.

CAYTONE, or CAYTONGUE, one of the most considerable inland towns in the island of Bornea, in Asia. It lies 100 miles up the river Banjar. Here the

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the sultan, who is the most potent prince of the island, has a palace. Lat. 3, 0. S. Long. 114, 0, E.

CAZALLA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, belonging to the duke of Offuna. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced.

CAZENA, a country in Negroland, in Africa. borders E. on the kingdom of Cano, and is full of mountains and dry fields, which yet produce great plenty of millet. The negroes are exceeding black, with great noses and broad lips. None of their villages contain more than 300 families, in forlorn poor cottages, wherein they are greatly oppressed by famine.

CEA, a town of Guarda, and province of Beira, in Portugal; it contains 1000 inhabitants in one parish. To its district belong 10 parishes more.

CEAUX, or CAUX, a country of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France; so called from its ancient inhabitants the Caletes: the inhabitants are now called Cauchois. That part of it which forms the government of Havre de Grace is not included here. It lies between the Seine, the ocean, Picardy, the country of Bray, and the Vexin Normand. A point of it advances into the sea, and is called the Cape of Ceaux. It is a high and level country, but little good water; yet is fertile in all sorts of grain. The whole country abounds in apple and pear trees, of which cider and perry are made, the country being too cold for vineyards.

CEBBE, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea at Caltregh.

CEBRET, (Mount,) in the neighbourhood of the county of Lemos, and province of Galicia, in Spain.* Here is a surprising well, called Lonzana, the water of which is sometimes very cold, and sometimes very warm; and it is said to be regulated according to the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

CEBU, one of the Philippine islands in the Indian ocean, and is situated between those of Layte and Negro.

CECIL, a county in Maryland, runs along parallel with Newcastle and Kent counties in Pennsylvania. The W. part of it is so near the Delaware, that the cut would not be above 8 or 10 miles to join that bay and river to Chesapeake.

CEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principate, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Long. 15, 33, E. Lat. 41, 5, N.

CEDRON, (brook,) runs along the bottom of the valley of Jehosaphat, which lies E. of Jerusalem, between it and Mount Olivet. In summer it is dry, but during winter rains it is level with its

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banks; and therefore over it is an arched stone-bridge, said to have been built by Helena.

CELALU, anciently Cephalædis, a small city of Sicily, in Lower Italy, with a harbour, and is the see of a bishop. Lat. 38, 5, N. Long. 15, 4, E.

CELANO, a town in the Farther Abruzzo, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of count to the Savelli family, and lies not a great way from the Lago di Celano, that takes its name from it, but anciently called Lacus Fucinus.

CELANOVA, a town of Galicia in Spain, on the river Lima; and in its neighbourhood are produced great quantities of chefnuts.

CELEBES, an island in the Indian sea, seated under the equator, and called by some Macassar. The length and breadth has not been accurately computed; but the circumference, at a medium, is about 800 miles. It had formerly 6 kingdoms, which are reduced to one. The air is hot and moist, and subject to great rains during the N. W. winds, which blow from November to March, at which time the country is overflowed, and for this reason they build their houses on piles of wood 10 feet high. The most healthful time is during the northern monsoons, which seldom fail blowing regularly in one part of the year. The chief vegetables are rice and cocoas; but they have ebony, sanders, &c. Their fruits and flowers are much the same as in the neighbouring parts of the Indies. They have pepper, sugar, betel, areca, the finest cotton, and opium. The natives have bright olive complexions, and the women have shining black hair. They are thought to be very handsome by the Dutch and Chinese, who often purchase them for bedfellows. The men are industrious, robust, and make excellent soldiers. Their arms are sabres, and trunks, from whence they blow poisoned darts, which are pointed with the tooth of a sea fish. Some likewise use poisoned daggers. They were the last of the Indian nations that were enslaved by the Dutch, which could not be effected till after a long war.

They teach their children to read and write, and their characters have some resemblance of the Arabic. Their religion being Mahometan, which they embraced about 2 centuries ago, the men indulge themselves in many wives and concubines. The employment of the women is spinning, cookery, and making their own and their husbands clothes. The men wear jewels in their ears, and the women gold chains about their necks. The inhabitants in general go half naked, without any thing on their head, legs, or feet, and some have nothing but a cloth about their middle. The streets of the town of Macassar are spacious, and planted with trees on every side. It stands by the side of the only large river.

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river they have in the island. The Dutch have a fort here, mounted with 40 guns, and garrisoned with 700 men. There is only one other town of note, called Jampandam, where they have also a fort. The island is not near so populous as when the Dutch conquered it; the men being hired for soldiers in most of the neighbouring countries.

The religion of these islands was formerly idolatry. They worshipped the sun and moon. They sacrificed to them in the public squares, having no materials which they thought valuable enough to be employed in raising temples.

CELL, some call it ZELL, a town of Triers, in the Circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the E. shore of the Moselle. It is a populous and open place, situated among vineyards, and subject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 6, 45, E.

CELLERFIELD, a mine-town in the principality of Grubenhagen, and is the seat of the mine-bailiwick office of the common Upper Harz, as also of a common mint, in which between 250,000 and 300,000 rix-dollars are annually coined in silver specie. Here is a good library at the parochial church, and a Latin-school. In 1737 and 1753, this town suffered by fire.

CELLES EN BERRIE, a town of the Lower Division of the latter name, in France, on the river Cher, over which is a bridge. It has a considerable abbey, a convent and hospital.

CELORICO, a town in the district of Guarda, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 1100 inhabitants in 3 parishes, and in its jurisdictions are 19 more.

CELTES, or CELTÆ, a people who inhabited the greatest part of Gaul, hence called also Galli, who sent several considerable colonies into Italy, and other neighbouring parts. They possessed a country, comprising not only all the present France, but part of Italy likewise, as far as the river Rubicon, which falls into the Adriatic sea, between Ravenna and Rimini; and all that part of Germany and Belgium, which lies within the river Rhine.

CELTIBERIA, a country of the Hither Spain, along the right or S. W. side of the river Iberus; though sometimes the greatest part of Spain was called by the name of Celtiberia. The people were denominated Celtiberi, or the Celtæ, seated on the Iberus. They were very brave and warlike, their cavalry in particular was excellent. They wore a black and rough cloak, the shag of which was like goats hair. Some of them had light bucklers like the Gauls; others hollow and round ones like those of other nations. They all wore boots made of hair, and iron helmets adorned with crests of a purple colour. They used swords which cut on both sides, and poinards of a foot long. Their

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arms were of an admirable temper, and are said to have been prepared in the following manner; they buried plates of iron under ground, where they let them remain till the rust had eaten the weakest part of the metal, and the rest was consequently hard and firm. Of this excellent iron they made their swords, which were so strong and well tempered, that there was neither buckler nor helmet that could resist their edge. The Celtiberians were very cruel towards their enemies and malefactors, but shewed the greatest humanity to their guests. They not only cheerfully granted their hospitality to strangers who travelled in their country, but were desirous that they should seek protection under their roof.

CENCHREA, mentioned Acts xviii. 18. was the port, or road for ships, belonging to Corinth, on the E. bay.

CENEDA, a small episcopal city of the marquisate of Trevigiano, one of the Venetian provinces, in Upper Italy. Lat. 46, 5, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

CENIS, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from Morianne.

CENTAPOUR, a town of Cuncan, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It has the best bay for shipping on the coast, 4 leagues N. of Rajapour, and 20 from Goa.

CENTO, a town of the Ferrarese, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, formerly well fortified: it is remarkable for nothing now but a fine collection of paintings, by Francisco Barbieri, a native of this place. It stands about 18 miles from the city of Ferrara, and has a communication with it by a canal.

CENTURI, in the Di quo li Monte, in Corsica, is the Centurinum of Ptolemy, and stands on the utmost N. verge or cape of the island, over against the little island Centuria, to which it gives name.

CENTURIFE, formerly one of the richest cities in Sicily, is now but a small village, called by the natives Centorbe. It stood, according to Strabo, at the foot of Mount Ætna, not far from the river Symæthus, now La Jaresta.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles S. of Carthagenæ. Lat. 9, N. Long. 76, 10, W.

CEPHALONIA, or CEPHALLENIA, an island in the Ionian Sea, was known in Homer's time by the names of Sames or Samos, and Black Epirus or Epirus Melæna, and reckoned about 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 130 in compass. It had anciently 4 cities; but Ptolemy speaks but of 1, which bore the name of the island; Strabo but of 2 in his time; whilst Pliny speaks of 3, and that the ruins of Samæ

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Samæ, which had been destroyed by the Romans, were still to be seen. Samæ was the capital, and is supposed to have stood in the place which the Italians call Porto Guiscardo. The other 3 cities were Prone, Cranii, and Palæ. This island was subdued by the Thebans under the conduct of Amphitryo, who is said to have killed Pterelas, who then reigned here. At this time, one Cephelus, a man of great distinction at Athens, having accidentally killed his wife Procris in shooting at a deer, fled hither to Amphitryo, who pitying him, not only received him kindly, but made him governor of the island, which henceforth was called Cephalonia. It fell in time under the power of the Macedonians, then of the Ætolians, and was at length reduced by M. Ful. Nobilior, who, mastering the metropolis after 4 months siege, sold all the citizens for slaves, and added the island to the demesnes of the Roman republic.

To speak of this island as it is now, we must call it Cephalonia, or Cefalonia; (Cefalogne by the French) and is one of the largest the Venetians have in this sea, and disputes advantage in that respect with Corfu, and Spon says it exceeds it by 20 miles. This island is agreed on all hands to be very fertile, especially in red wines, excellent muscadine raisins and currants, and fine oil; in all which the people here drive a very advantageous commerce. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who pay tribute to Venice. Its bishopric is subject to the metropolitan of Corfu, and united to that of Zante. The island is divided into 17 (according to some, 20 according to others) districts. It is altogether mountainous, there being scarce a plain of any extent. It is situated between the island of Leucades, or St. Maura, N. and Zante S. about 12 miles from the former, and 20 from the latter, and not above 24 from the W. coast of the Morea, under 38 degrees lat. and 20 E. long. The chief town, viz. Cephalonia, a small city and fortrefs in the island from which it has its name, and is situated on a hill about 6 miles from Argostoli, the principal port of the island and residence of the governor; which said port is large and well sheltered on all sides; but anchors stick not fast enough at bottom. At its entrance is a large village, where the raisin-merchants mostly reside. There are 2 other ports, 1 at Pescarda, another at Luxuri, Luckefuri, the former for small, the latter for large vessels. Another fortrefs is called Aſſo, which with Cephalonia are the only places of strength.

CEPHISSUS, a considerable river of Livadia, one of the provinces of European Turkey; it empties itself into the Copay-lake, which it properly forms.

CERAM, one of the Indian islands in the ocean, of the former name, in Asia. On the N. it has Molucca and Gilolo: on the S. Amboyna and the Banda Isles, being about 150 miles in length, and

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60 in breadth. It lies between lat. 3, S. and long. 126 and 129, E. Here the Dutch have a fort for curbing the natives, which, at the same time contributes to their defending the possession of the Spice Islands.

CERASUS, a city of Pontus Cappadocius, built by the inhabitants of Sinope, in Paphlagonia, to whom it paid, as Xenophon observes, a yearly tribute. From this town Lucullus brought the first cherries into Italy, therefore by the Latins called Cerasa. The country is very hilly, and the hills covered with woods, wherein cherries grow naturally. Cerasus, according to Arrian, was afterwards named Pharnacia; but Strabo and Ptolemy speak of Cerasus and Pharnacia as 2 distinct towns. It is still a pretty large town, by name Cerasonte, and seated on the sea-coast, at the foot of a little hill between two very steep rocks, with a ruinous castle built by the emperors of Trebizond on top of the rock, which is to the right as you enter the harbour. It doth not appear to have been a considerable place either for traffic or opulence, and seems to have been chiefly valued for its timber and numerous flocks. It was anciently an episcopal see. Tournefort, who failed by it, says it appeared a large well built city. The plain about it produces a great variety of plants as well as cherries. The Turks call it Kirifun. It stands about 44 miles W. of Trebezond, and 9 N. of Zafra. E. long. 38, 7. Lat. 40, 54.

CERAUNIAN or ACROCERAUNIAN mountains, in Chaonia, Epirus, now called Monti della Chimera, parting the Ionian and Adriatic seas, were so called from their being frequently struck with lightning. The sea between these mountains and Italy is so narrow that Virgil reports Æneas's having failed over it in half a night's time.

CERBERA RIVER, or RIO SHERBRO, on the coast of S. Guinea, is a large river coming from very far up the inland to the sea, through the country of Boulm-Manou, a land full of morasses, and swampy grounds, and loseth itself in the Ocean near Cerbera Island. Some call it Madre-Bombe, others Rio Selbobe, others Rio das Palmas, from the Portuguese. It is navigable for ships of burthen for 20 leagues.

CERDAGNE, (La), a small territory, of which one part belongs to Spain, giving title of count, and the other to France. The latter is in the government of Rouffillon, and was ceded to the kingdom of France by treaty in 1660. It is about a league and a half in breadth.

CERE, (St.), a town of Upper Quercy and Guienne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It belongs to viscount Turenne. Lat. 44, 45, N. Long. 1, 33, E.

CEREINA, an island which lies near the Little Syrtis, on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean,

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nean, and is now known by the name of Cereara. Here Marius took refuge, till recalled by Cinna.

CEREMISSI, a territory of Little Novogorod, in Russia, lying on the Wolga.

CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 10 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Long. 17, 15, E. Lat. 39, 23, N.

CERET, a town of Perpignan, a county of Roussillon, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, near the river Tec; the suburb of which is larger than the place itself. It has two convents, and a magnificent bridge of one arch.

CERIGO, anciently Cythera, an island in the Candian sea, and European Turkey, between Candia and the Morea, about 50 miles N. of the former, and near the E. part of the latter. It is a mountainous rocky country, which yields but very little corn, wine, or oil, and has not a great number of inhabitants. The principal town lies on the S. side of the island, and on a dreadful precipice stands a castle, but the harbour under it is exposed to S. winds. This island was anciently dedicated to Venus, whose native country it was; as also of Helen, the occasion of the siege and destruction of Troy. Lat. 36, 5, N. Long. 23, 40, E.

CERINES, a town of the Island of Cyprus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Long. 33, 35, E. Lat. 35, 22, N.

CERINTHUS, a city which Pliny counts among the ancient ones of Eubœa.

CERNACHE, a town in the district of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal, it has but one parish, containing 1000 souls.

CERNE-ABBEY, Dorsetshire, 5 miles N. of Dorchester, and 123 from London, was built by St. Austin; has a market on Wednesday, fairs on Midlent-Monday, and Holy-Thurday, and on October 2. A rivulet runs from hence to the river Frome.

CEROLICO DE BASTO, a town and district of Guimarens, and province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It includes 38 parishes.

CERRIOY DRUIDON, Denbighshire, North-Wales, 8 miles from Ruthin, and 8 miles from Denbigh. Fairs on April 27, August 27, October 20, and December 7.

CERRITO, a well inhabited place of Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; here they manufacture good cloth.

CERVERA, a small but strong town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands high, on a river of the same name, and has a palace or castle belonging to it.

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CERVETERI, anciently CÆRE, one of the 12 old Hetruscan cities, but now a small place in St. Peter's Patrimony, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy.

CERVIA, a small and newly-erected city of Romagna, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, close upon the sea, with fine broad streets, the houses in which are mostly built under one roof. It was formerly about a quarter of a mile farther from the sea, till in 1703 it was removed by reason of its unhealthy air to its present site. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of Ravenna. Towards the land, near the city, is a low piece of ground upwards of half an hour's journey long, and in some parts the same in breadth; into which, in the middle of the summer, the sea-water is conveyed, by means of a fine broad canal; and from it the heat of the sun, by evaporation, prepares salt; which the Papal chamber gathers, and therewith supplies the provinces of Urbino, Ferrara, Ancona, Bologna, and Romagna. Lat. 44, 30, N. Long. 13, 5, E.

CESAREA, or MASA KAISAREA, now CAESAR, once the capital of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It anciently stood on Mount Argæus, and near the N. banks of the Milas. It was once a considerable and very large city, and the see of the great St. Basil. It now stands in a delightful plain, about half an hour's journey from the above-mentioned river, and is walled; with a castle in the middle of the place. Its bazars are well stocked, and the inhabitants drive a considerable trade in cotton. It is well supplied with water; and in its neighbourhood are several towers of various forms, supposed to have been Persian tombs, with Persian inscriptions upon them. The above-mentioned Mount Argæus is so high, as to have its top always covered with snow, and at the foot are the ruins of the old city, and several catacombs. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Greek historian Pausanias. Lat. 38, 36, N. Long. 35, 39, E.

CESENA, a city of Romagna and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, near the river of Savio, at the foot of a mountain, where are the ruins of a citadel. It is the see of a bishop, has good churches, convents, and well-built houses. Near it, on a mountain, stands a Benedictine convent, with a church of Santa Maria del Monte di Cesena. Lat. 44, 20, N. Long. 12, 20, E.

CESENATICO, a place of Romagna, and the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, on the sea, and is mostly inhabited by fishermen: it has a fine harbour and commodious canal. On its bridge are 2 beautiful marble pillars, of the Corinthian order.

CESTRICA,

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CESTRICA CHERSONESUS. See **CHES-TER** or **CHERSONESUS**.

CETTE, SETTE, or **St. Louis**, a harbour in the diocese of Agde, and Lower Languedoc, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. It lies near the promontory of St. Louis, and built at the charge of Lewis XIV. yet accessible only by galleys and small vessels, which lie safe here. As the sea, when tempestuously agitated, throws a deal of sand into it, the province is at the expence of cleaning it; so that it hath a depth of between 17 and 18 feet water. Here begins the famous royal canal of Languedoc. Lat. 43, 25. Long. 3, 46, E.

CEVA, a fortified town of the marquise of the same name, in the county of Asti, a subdivision of Piemont, in Upper Italy, with a castle on the river Tanaro, near the Genoese confines. Lat. 44, 25, N. Long. 8, 6, E.

CEVENNES, or **SEVENNES**, in Latin *Cebennæ*, the highest and steepest mountains of all Languedoc, in France; but very populous, as being the principal seat of the Reformed in that kingdom: whither they have frequently retired and defended themselves from the tyrannical oppressions of the French kings, and where, in the reign of queen Anne, the English fleet attempted to support them from the Mediterranean; but all to no purpose; for the French troops had occupied all the passes leading to them.

CEUTA, anciently *Septa*, (and supposed the *Esihiia* of Ptolemy,) in the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, is situate on a promontory, on the S. side of the straits of Gibraltar, almost opposite to it, 150 miles of Fez city; about 6 W. long. from London, lat. about 35, 58. It is situate at the foot of the mount of Apes, but on a rising ground jutting into the straits, and is the nearest point to the Spanish coasts. It is a considerable, well-built, fortified town, with a good harbour, having a very stout castle. It is a bishop's see, suffragan to that of Lisbon, and hath a good cathedral, with several other churches, and monasteries. The Goths took it from the Romans, the Mahometans from them, who lost it to the Portuguese, in 1409, with whom it remained till yielded to the Spaniards in 1668, by the treaty of Lisbon. In 1697, it sustained a vigorous siege against the Moors, who have in a manner carried it on ever since.

CEYLON, a large island in the East-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The air is very good; the country full of mountains, but interspersed with fertile vallies; and is remarkable for producing excellent cinnamon. In some places are rich mines of sapphires, rubies, topazes, and cats-eyes, besides other stones of less value. There is also plenty of wood for dying,

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and all other uses. The animals are cows, buffaloes, goats, hogs, tigers, monkies, &c. They have large elephants, and monstrous serpents, which are very dangerous. The island is also infested with ants, which do a great deal of mischief. It lies from E. long. 78, to 82, and from N. lat. 6, to 10.

The conquest of this island was the first attempt of Albuquerque the celebrated Portuguese admiral. He found it well peopled, and inhabited by two different nations, the Bedas inhabiting the northern, and the Cinglases dwelling in the southern parts. The former were very barbarous, but the latter a good deal more polished. Besides the advantages already mentioned, which these nations derived from their mines of precious stones, they carried on the greatest pearl-fishery in the east. These nations the Portuguese conquered, and tyrannized over in such a manner, that they assisted the Dutch in expelling them from the island; and by their united efforts this was accomplished in 1658, after a bloody and obstinate war. All the Portuguese settlements fell into the hands of the Dutch East-India company, who still keep possession of them, except a small district on the eastern coast without any port, from whence the sovereign of the country had his salt. These settlements formed a regular tract, extending from 2 to 12 leagues into the inland parts of the island. The company have appropriated all the productions of the island. The several articles of trade are, 1. amethysts, sapphires, topazes, and rubies; the last are very small and very indifferent. The Moors who come from the coast of Coromandel to buy them, paying a moderate tax; and when they are cut, sell them at a low price in the different countries of India. 2. Pepper, which the company buys for about 4d. per pound; coffee for which they only pay 2d. and and cardamum which has no fixed price. These articles are all of an inferior quality, and through the indolence of the inhabitants will never turn to any account. 3. An hundred bales of handkerchief, pagnes, and gingham, of a fine red colour, which are fabricated by the Malabars at Jafranapatan. 4. A small quantity of ivory, and about 50 elephants, which are carried to the coast of Coromandel. 5. Areca, which the company buys at about 8s. 9d. the ammonan, and sells on the spot at 1l. 13s. to the merchants of Bengal, Coromandel, and the Maldives; who give in return rice, coarse linen, and cowries. 6. The pearl-fishery, which was formerly of great consequence, but is now so much exhausted as not to bring in more than 8750l. per annum. 7. After all, the great object of the company is cinnamon. They purchase the greatest part of their cinnamon of the Indians who are subject to them, and all expences deducted, it does not cost them above 6d. per pound.

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The annual expences of the colony may amount to about 96,250*l.* their revenues and small branches of commerce produce only about 87,500*l.* This deficiency must be supplied out of the profits arising from the cinnamon trade; and they are obliged to provide for the expences of the wars in which they are frequently engaged with the king of Candy, who is at present the sole sovereign of the island. These are very detrimental to the interests of the Hollanders; for which reason they endeavour to engage the good-will of this monarch by shewing him all imaginable civilities. The harmony, however, has been often interrupted. In a bloody war, which terminated on the 14th of February 1766, the natives destroyed all the cinnamon plantations, but the Ceylonese monarch being driven from his capital, the Dutch made a very advantageous treaty. Their sovereignty was acknowledged over all that part of the country they possessed before the troubles broke out; and that part of the coasts held by the natives was ceded to them. They were allowed to gather cinnamon in all the plains; and the court was to sell them the best sort which is produced in the mountains, at the rate of 1*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* for 18 pounds. The government engaged to have no connection with any foreign power; and even to deliver up any Europeans who may happen to stray into the island. In return for so many concessions, the king was to receive annually the value of the produce of the ceded coasts, and from thence his subjects were to be furnished gratis with as much salt as they had occasion for. The Ceylonese are in the most miserable situation; they are in a state of total inactivity; live in huts without any furniture; and subsist upon fruits; those who are the most affluent have no other covering than a piece of coarse linen wrapt about their waist.

CEZANE, or SEZANE, both a valley and bourg, which formerly were reckoned part of Dauphiny, in France; and is accordingly found so in particular maps; but since the peace of Utrecht, being one of the places ceded to the king of Sardinia, it is now reckoned to be in Piemont, in Upper Italy, on the confines of which principality it lies.

CHACHAPOYAS, a jurisdiction of Truxillo, which is one of the dioceses in the audience of Lima, in S. America. It lies E. of Truxillo. It is hot, being without the cordillera, and to the eastward it lies low. It is a province of great extent, but very thinly inhabited. The productions here are such as are natural to the like climates.

The Indians make cottons, particularly tapestry, which for the liveliness of its colours, and delicacy of the work, is very elegant. These, with the sail-cloth which they make here also, are very profitable, and highly valued in the other provinces.

CHABLAIS, (duchy of,) one of the provinces of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies along the lake

of Geneva, and produces great quantities of wine, for which there was formerly a considerable demand in Swisserland; but as it rose to an exorbitant price, the Swiss bethought them to plant vines on their own side of the country; since that time the considerable revenues which Savoy drew from its wine have failed for the most part. Chablais is well cultivated, and in it is a beautiful intermixture of fields, vineyards, meadows, groves, and woods.

CHABAL, or CHABLIS, a town of Senonois, a subdivision of Champagne, in the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It lies on the Armançon, near the Rurgundian confines; and is famous for its excellent wine; and also for a bloody battle fought in its neighbourhood, between the sons of Lewis the Debonair, emperor and king of France. It is commonly called the battle of Fontenay, a village about a league north of Chablais.

CHACO, a large country of S. America situated between 19, 37, and S. lat. It belongs to the Spaniards, by whom it was conquered in 1536. It is not naturally fruitful, but abounds in gold-mines, which are so much the more valuable, as they are easily worked. The works are carried on by about 8000 blacks, who deliver every day to their masters a certain quantity of gold; and what they can collect above this, belongs to themselves; as well as what they find on those days that are consecrated to religion and rest, upon condition that during the festival they maintain themselves. This enables many of them to purchase their liberty; after which they intermarry with the Spaniards.

CHADACA, anciently the metropolis of Albania.

CHAGFORD, or CHEGFORD, Devon. near Moreton-Hampstead and Dartmore. It is a flannery town, yet a poor inconsiderable place. It contains about 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 15 miles from Exeter, and 187 from London. Fairs on March 25, May 4, Sept. 29, and Oct. 29.

CHAGRE, a rapid river of the isthmus of Darien, and Terra Firma, in S. America; it was formerly called Lagartos, from the number of alligators in it. The source of it is in the mountains near Cruces. Its mouth is in the N. sea, Lat. 9, 48, N. Long. 82, 0.

Its entrance is defended by a fort of the same name, situated on a rock, and on the E. side near the shore.

About 8 miles from the fort is a town also of the same appellation, built chiefly of reeds, and inhabited by Negroes, Mulattoes, and Mestizos, a brave active people. The town and castle of Chagre have been often taken; particularly about 1670, by the pirate Morgan, and that by the following odd accident, as Ulloa tells us; an arrow having been shot from the fort into the eye of one of his companions,

companions, he gallantly pulled it out, and, after wrapping one end of it with cotton or tow, shot it out of his loaded piece, which happening to alight on the straw roof of the fort, set it on fire. Also in 1740, by admiral Vernon, where he found a large quantity of rich merchandise, most of the goods received by the galleons, except the plate, being sent down hither from Panama, in order to be shipped at Porto Bello for Europe. It lies a little S. W. of the last-mentioned place. Lat. 9, 50, N. Long. 82, 20, W. from London.

CHAIN, the name usually given to the great road across that part of Scotland leading from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, and so on to Fort-William or Innerlochy, in Lochaber. This is some part of Wade's roads; in it was a rock, which, before the mending the highways in that kingdom, at the public expence, was almost impracticable; and called Corryarrack, but now made quite easy to travellers.

CHAIN-ISLAND, one of the many new-discovered islands in the South Sea, by captain Cooke, in 1768, situated in lat. 17, 23. Long. 145, 54, W. It consists of low-lands, has a lagoon in the middle, is about 4 miles long, and of an oval figure, with a few clumps of trees, and a few inhabitants.

CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Long. 3, 4, E. Lat. 45, 15, N.

CHAK, a city of Thebaida, or Upper Egypt, inhabited now by Arabs, in which is said to be the remains of a wonderful Theatre, encompassed by a wall of vast stones curiously carved, 14 spans thick, and of proportionable height. In the midst of it is the Place for Shews, almost 1 mile about, hemmed in by 6 rounds, in all 200, of large pillars, adorned with hieroglyphics, each 150 feet high, with a capital on which 5 persons may sit at their ease. In this theatre some Christians and Arabs live; and because of its strength, the robbers, when pursued by the bassa, retire to it. In the same city is a lake of green salt water, not so coloured by corruption, nor is it known whence it springs, or whither it flows; but it swells as the Nile grows small, and sinks as that river rises. What is more, dirty linen put into it immediately turns white. They say it had formerly a hard stone bottom in all parts, being a quarter of a mile about.

CHALAMONT, one of the 12 castlewards of the sovereign principality of Lombes, lying within the circuit of Burgundy, though not belonging to its government. In it is a small town of the same name, on a mountain, between two lakes, which had anciently a strong castle.

CHALAOOR, or JELOUR, in the kingdom of Bando, Mogul territory, India, lies in the road from Surat, between Amadabad and Agra, about 60 miles W. of Asmer. It is an ancient walled

town with a strong castle, on a mount of difficult access, which has a reservoir of water at top and another at bottom.

CHALBIN, a river in Chili, South America, the next to that of Valdivia; is deep, and capable of great vessels, and from it to a place called the Punta de Gallera it is about 2 leagues, and from that to Rio Bueno 7.

CHALCE, or CHALCA, a city of Mauritania Tingitana, mentioned by Scylax and Hecataeus; but in what part of that region we are to look for it cannot be now determined.

CHALCEDON, reproachfully *URBS CECORUM*, so called by the Delphic oracle, as the Megareans who built it here neglected the more commodious site on the other side the Bosphorus. It lies on the isthmus of a peninsula, opposite to Constantinople. It was once a famous and flourishing city of Bythinia, and had a convenient harbour on the E. and W. side of it: but it has since dwindled into a village. The river of the same name is narrow, but very deep; and runs on the E. side, carrying the salt water a mile above the town.

CHALCIDICA, a region of ancient Macedonia, S. E. of Stagira, in which were the towns of Angæa, Singus, and Acanthus, now called Eristo.

CHALCIDINE, in ancient Syria, was wholly an inland province, bordering neither on the Mediterranean Sea, nor the Euphrates, and was surrounded by Antiochene or Selucis W. Cyrestica N. Chalybonitis E. and Apamene and Cæse Syria S.

CHALCIS, the capital of the fore-mentioned province.

CHALCIS, the ancient name of the Island of Eubœa.

CHALCIS, capital of the said island of Chalcis or Eubœa, stood on the narrowest part of the Euripus, being joined to Bœœtia by a bridge; which situation agrees with that of the present city of Negropont. It was built by Æclus and Clothus, according to some before, according to others after the Trojan war, and is celebrated by all the ancients as a most magnificent, populous, and wealthy city. It is one of the three cities which Philip son of Demetrius used to call The Fetters of Greece. The Chalcidians applied early to navigation, and sent numerous colonies into Thrace, Macedon, Sicily, Corcyra, Italy, Lemnos, &c. In all which were cities, as Aristotle, quoted by Strabo, informs, built and peopled by the inhabitants of Chalcis. The Chalcidians are more commended by the ancients, on account of their courage and bravery than for their morals, having been at all times infamous even among the Greeks for unnatural lust, and avarice.

CHALCO, or CHACO, the capital of a little government belonging to Mexico Proper, in New Spain, in North America. It lies near a lake, from

from which issues a river that runs towards that of Mexico. It is the seat of an alcaid, and enjoys considerable privileges, on account of the inhabitants joining with the Spaniards against Montezuma; about 20 miles N. E. from the city of Mexico.

CHALDEA. See **BABYLONIA.**

CHALEURS, (Des), a bay on the coast of Canada, in North America, mostly frequented by fishermen.

CHALLOCK, a village in Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

CHALON, in Latin Cahillonum, the capital of Le Chalonois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is a city mentioned by Cæsar, as belonging to the Ædui, which stands on the Saone, with a citadel; is the seat of a bailiwick, erected into a provincial court; of a collection, chancery, castleward, forest-court, salt-granary, particular governor and episcopal bailiwick. Its bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Lyons, whose first prelate, Donathian, lived in the year 364, with a diocese of 186 (others say 207) parishes, a yearly revenue of 14,000 livres; and he pays a tax of 700 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are several parish-churches, some abbeys, among which is the famous Cistercian abbey of Cîteaux, or Cîteau, 7 priories, 6 convents, a good college, and 2 hospitals. Upon an island in the Saone, is the small town of St. Laurent, which serves as a suburb to it. Lat. 46, 46, N. Long. 4, 56, E.

CHALONE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loir, near the place where the Layon falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALONNOIS, (Le), a territory and subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It had anciently its own counts: it is a fine plain, and is divided by the Saone into two almost equal parts; of which that to the right hand is called Montagne, on account of Mount Beaune extending itself to Maçon, and even farther; the other to the left is called La Bresse.

CHALONNOIS, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It is a little territory, which some reckon in Champagne Proper.

CHALONS, or **CHAALONS** sur Marne, which first name is formed out of the ancient Catalaunum. It is a considerable city in the last-mentioned Chalanois, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France; and is situated on the river Marne, over which are several bridges. It is the capital of a generality or intendency, and election, the seat of an intendant and prevot-general, the marshalsea of this province; as also of a provincial court and bailiwick. Its bishop, who is a count and peer, is

under the metropolitan of Rheims, has a diocese of 304 parishes, 93 chapels of ease, and 19 abbeys. His revenue amounts annually to 24,000 livres; and his tax to the court of Rome is 3000 florins. In this city, besides the cathedral of St. Stephen, with a very high and large tower, there are two chapters, 11 parish-churches, a seminary, a college, 3 abbeys, 9 convents, and 2 hospitals. Here they manufacture some shalloons, and other thin woollen stuffs, and have a very good trade for oats to Paris. In the year 1592, the parliament of Paris was removed hither; and, on account of the unshaken fidelity of this city to king Henry IV. he caused a medal to be struck with this inscription, "Catalaunenſis fidei monumentum." Lat. 48, 57, N. Long. 4, 27, E. The plains about Chalons are very justly judged to be the Campi Catalaunici, and not any of two or three other places in France, as is pretended, where the famous battle was fought by Merovée king of the Franks, Theodoric king of the Goths, and Ætius the Roman general, and Attila king of the Huns, whom they defeated with the slaughter of 200,000 of his own men, as the French say: however, it was a bloody battle. Near the place are remains of intrenchments, and other works, which still bear the name of Attila's camp, and have done so time out of mind.

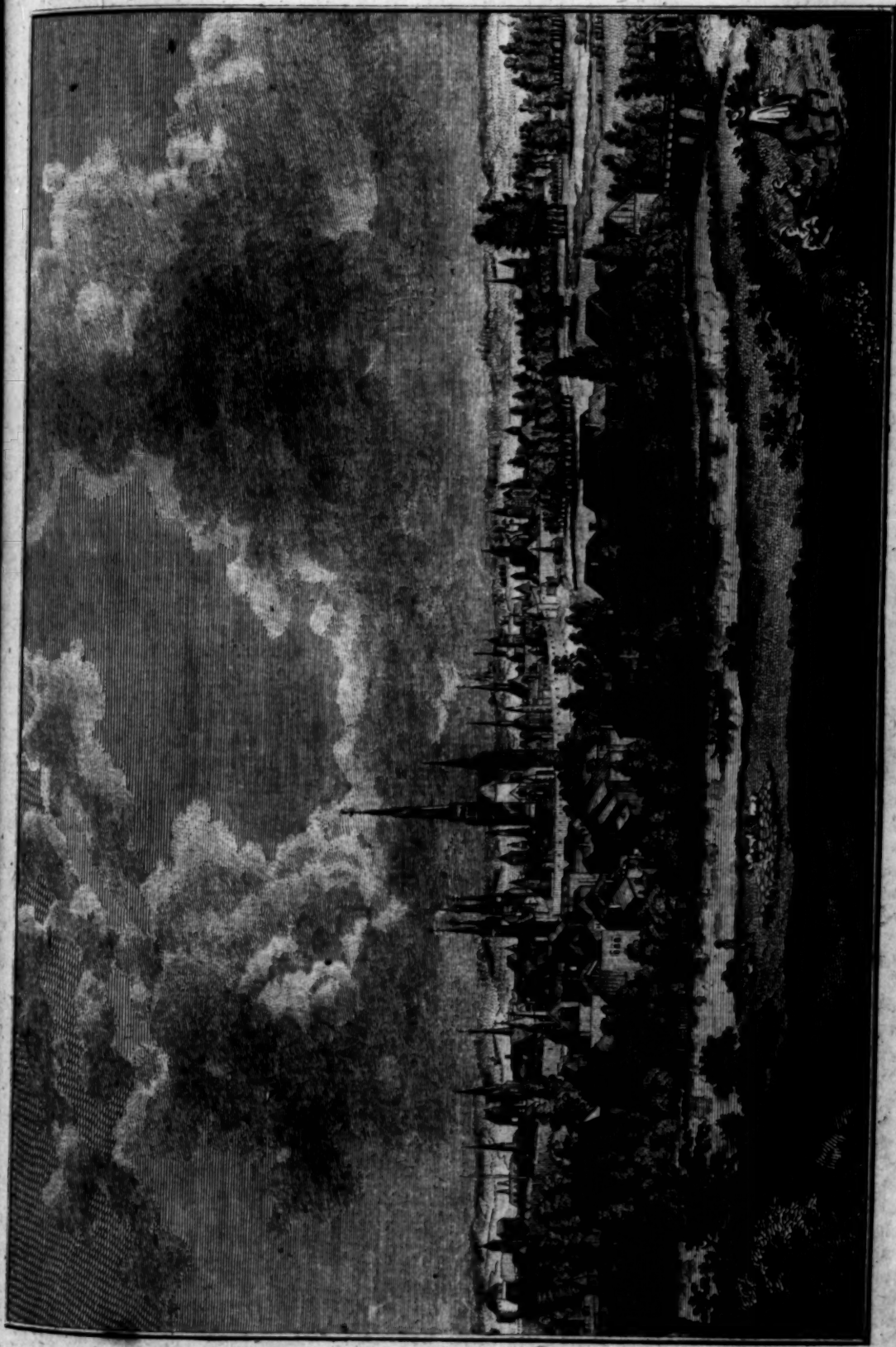
CHALOSSE, a territory of Gascony, in France. It is situated about the river Adour.

CHALYBONITIS, a province of ancient Syria, on the E. of Chalcidino, on the Euphrates; its chief city Chalybon.

CHALUS, or **CHASLUS**, a small town of Upper Limosin, in the government of the latter name, in France; in Latin Castra Lucii, or Caſtucium, with a castle, giving title of count. It lies at the source of the Tardoure, one of the rivers that fall into the Charente. A gentleman of Limosin, having found on his estate the statues of an emperor, and his consort, sitting round a table with their children, all in solid gold, Richard I. king of England claimed the whole, as sovereign of Limosin; part of which the gentleman was willing to give him: but Richard, in pursuance of his pretensions, besieging the castle of Chalus, where the other had taken shelter, was wounded with an arrow, of which he died, in 1199. Here is kept a famous annual fair for horses, on St. George's day.

CHAM, in the Canton of Zug, Switzerland, a pretty town on the lake of Zug, most of whose inhabitants live by fishing.

CHAM, or **CHAMB**, a town in the Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, on the rivers Cham and Regen, which joining here run into the Danube at Ratibon, from which town it lies 25 miles N. The queen of Hungary's troops took it in 1742. Its principal trade is with travellers to Bohemia. Lat. 49, 15, N. Long. 5, 45, E.



CHALONS, in CHAMPAGNE and BRIE, FRANCE.

Published March 22, 1845, by J. F. Fiddling, Paper no. 100.



Of the same name is a very pretty town in Zug, one of the Swiss cantons upon the lake of Zug. Its inhabitants live mostly by fishing.

CHAMA, in the county of Adom, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, is a town moderately large, and well peopled, but its inhabitants miserably poor. Here is a small Dutch fort, with 4 small batteries, which was by the Portuguese, from whom the Dutch took it, called St. Sebastian.

CHAMASCIAN, or RIO DE JUAN, a river on the Coast of Guinea, is advantageous to the Dutch of the fort just above-named, &c. for besides the fresh water with which the ships water, it furnishes fuel for kitchen, oven, and shipping.

CHAMBARONIGO, a river in Chili, South America.

CHAMBERS, a town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of the Potomack river, in a trading path from Maryland to Carlisle, from whence it is distant S. W. about 35 miles.

CHAMBERY, in ancient records Camberiacum, or Chamarium, the capital of the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the river Leisse, and situated in a delightful valley. It is of a middling largeness, without any other fortifications than bare walls. Here is the seat of the highest court or parliament of Savoy, and many of the nobility of the country reside here. It may be said to be very well built, and to have many stately edifices, though not in the modern stile, and several squares. It belongs to the diocese of the bishop of Grenoble. The college-church of La St. Chapelle was founded by duke Amadeus: the head of its chapter is intitled dean of Savoy. It has been often taken and retaken. In the year 1731, it was almost entirely burnt down, and on July 25, 1773, a great number of the inhabitants, several houses, and walls, were destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder. The streets are mostly straight and clean, the town being washed by several branches of the Alban, and many springs which come down from St. Martin's-hill. Lat. 45, 40, N. Long. 5, 45, E.

CHAMBLEE-FORT, on Lake Champlain, was seized by the provincials, October 20, 1775, retaken by the English troops June 18, 1776.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Le Blaisois, in Lower Orleans, in France. It lies in a large park, abounding with deer, and on the river Cosson. It was built by Francis I. in a very stately, though Gothic manner, of free-stone, a pierced tower in the middle of the building, which consists of four pavilions, has a beautiful appearance. It has a curious winding staircase, which two persons may go up or down at different places, and still keep parallel to one another all the way, as may be seen through certain openings. King Stanislaus resided here 9 years, the first time of his reception in France; and the famous count Maurice of Sax-

ony lived also in it till he died in 1750. It lies 4 leagues N. E. from Blois.

CHAMONT. See CHAUMONT.

CHAMPAGNE, a province and government of France, bounded on the W. by the Isle of France; on the S. by Burgundy, on the E. by Lorraine; and on the N. by Flanders; one of the most considerable in the kingdom; for its extent from W. to S. E. or from Laguy to Bourbonne, is 46 French leagues; and from S. to N. or from Raviere to Rocrois, about 54. It has its name from the large plains and fields in the middle of it: but its extreme parts are full of woods, mountains, and hills. The soil produces large quantities of grain, and an excellent light wine, the most delicate in all France; the exportation of which is very considerable, and well known in England under the name of Champagne, though the inhabitants have not the advantage therefrom which might otherwise be expected: for it is rare to have any choice of good wine, and the culture of the vineyards is expensive. The home commodities which they trade in, are corn, wine, iron, wood, cattle, hay, woollen-stuffs, half-silks, linen, &c. Its principal rivers are the Meuse, or Maas, Seine, Marne, the Aube, and the Aisne or Aine.

This country had formerly its own dukes and counts, who were very potent; and, in the year 1361, it was solemnly annexed to the crown of France by king John.

In it are two archiepiscopal dioceses, namely, Rheims and Sens, and four bishoprics, Langres, Chalons, Troyes, and Meaux. It is subject to the parliament, chamber of aids and finances of Paris, the bailiwick and seat of the provincial court of judicature at Sedan excepted. Here are 10 bailiwicks and seats of country courts, one supreme forest-master or judge, several forest-bailiffs, two courts of coinage, and a generalité, which are holden at Chalons; and it is divided into 12 elections. With regard to its military government; under the governor are four lieutenant-generals; the first of which has the direction of the bailiwick of Rheims; the second over those of Vitry and Chaumont; the third over the bailiwicks of Troyes, Langres, and Sens; and the fourth presides over Brie Champenoise. Under these again are four hereditary sub-stadtholders; of which there is one appointed for each department, besides other officers. This province is otherwise divided into I. Champagne Proper; and this again subdivided into the following small territories; 1. Lower Champagne; and, 2. Upper Champagne. II. Chalonnois. III. Reims. IV. Retelos. V. Argonne. VI. Pertheois. VII. Vallage. VIII. Bassigny. IX. Senonois. And, X. Brie Champenoise. It is to be observed, that Sedan, though a distinct government, is yet subject to the generalité of Champagne. Troyes is

the capital of the whole country, and lies in Champagne Proper.

CHAMPIGNY, a town and barony in the government of Touraine, in France. It stands on the river Veude or Vetle, and contains one parish-church, two convents, and a small college.

CHAMPION, a fine island in the river Seine, just before the town of Mante, in the fourth sub-government of the Isle of France.

CHAMPLAIN, a large lake with several islands, extending along the northern borders of New-York, on which a naval engagement was fought in 1776, between the British and Americans, in which the latter were totally defeated.

CHAMPSAUR, a territory and subdivision of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies towards the S. of Graisivaudan, near Ambrunois and Gapençois. It is full of mountains. The dauphins, who were counts of Albon and Graisivaudan, possessed it for some centuries. Humbert, the last dauphin of the house of Tour du Pin, was the first who, in 1336, styled himself duke of Champsaur: it now belongs to the house of Villeroy; and only contains in it the bourg or large village of St. Bonnet.

CHAMPTOSEAUX, a town of France in Angou, and in the election of Angiers, with a castle, and the title of a barony.

CHAMUSCA, a town in the audience of Alenquer, and Portuguese Estremadura. It is said to be small, yet contains 1850 inhabitants.

CHANCEAUX, a large village on a mountain, in that part of Burgundy, in France, called La Montagne. Near it is the source of the river Seine.

CHANCHA, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDERNAGORE, an European settlement in the kingdom of Bengal in the East Indies. It lies on the river Ganges, 2 leagues and a half above Calcutta. The district is hardly a league in circumference, and has the disadvantage of being somewhat exposed on the western side; but its harbour is excellent, and the air is as pure as it can be on the banks of the Ganges. Whenever any building is undertaken that requires strength, it must here, as well as in all other parts of Bengal, be built upon piles: it being impossible to dig 3 or 4 feet without coming at water.

CHANNEL, BRITISH. See **BRITISH CHANNEL**.

CHANNEL, IRISH. See **IRISH CHANNEL**.

CHANNERY, commonly so called, and a corruption of Canonry, from the canons of Ross formerly residing here, this being the ecclesiastical name of the royal burgh of Fortrose, in that part of Ross-shire, and N. of Scotland, called Ardmea-

nach. It is most delightfully situated, in a fruitful valley of southern exposure, and guarded on the N. by fertile and gently rising hills, abounding with most excellent springs of sweet water; and in summer their tops are covered with a beautiful verdure enamelled with flowers. It lies on the Murray frith, and is divided from the new fort on the point of Ardesear, only by a narrow ferry of the latter name; by its vicinity to which it may flourish once more. In Romish and Episcopal times it had a fine cathedral, which was the parish-church, now removed to Rosemarky, a mile to the E. of it; though the body of the church is still standing, and arched with stone: also a castle, where the bishop of Ross resided. Here are two annual fairs, at which are sold vast quantities of green cloth or unbleached linen, both fine and coarse, mostly manufactured in this neighbourhood, and supplying the consumption of the country round; the soil yielding great quantities of excellent flax, and the inhabitants are remarkably dextrous in dressing, spinning, and weaving it. It lies about 8 miles E. of Inverness.

CHANSI, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coal-mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyry, marble, jasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron-mines.

CHANTEBON, in Upper Siam, East Indies, (in common maps called Liam), stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the gulph of Siam, and in the extreme S. E. part of that country, at the foot of one of the chains of mountains that run from N. to S. and separate Siam from Cambodia. Fontenay says the river is broad but not deep, but Gervaise, that it is navigable for large ships.

CHANTILLY, a considerable bourg of La Valois, in the second stadtholdership of the Isle of France, belonging to the house of Condé. In it is a beautiful castle or seat, and opposite to its entrance is a fine equestrian statue in bronze of the last duke and constable of Montmorency.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, in Champagne. It is seated at the source of the river Amande. Long. 4, 5, E. Lat. 48, 6, N.

CHAPEL in the Frith, a market-town in the Peak of Derbyshire, 26 miles N. W. of Derby. It has the following annual fairs; Thursday before Old Candlemas, February 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, three weeks after Holy Thursday, for cattle; July 7, for wool; Thursday before Bartholomew-day, August 24, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11 for cattle.

CHAPELLE (de St. André). See **ANDRE**.

CHAPELLE

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CHAPELLE DAM-GILON, (La), in Latin *Capella Domini Gilonis*, a borough and barony of Upper Berry, in France, on the Little Soudre, and is a castleward.

CHAPELLE D'AUGUILLON, (La), a town of Sologne, and government of Orleannois, in France. It is a castleward and barony, lying on the Little Soudre.

CHAPUS, (Fort), in Brouageais, a government of Aunis, in France. It lies on a rock, at the mouth of the Saubre, which forms a pretty good harbour.

CHARABON, a sea-port town, situated on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6, 5, S. Long. 108, 5, E.

CHARACENE anciently was the most S. part of Susiana, a province of Persia, lying on the Persian Gulph, between the Tigris and the Eulæus; and was so named from Chorax city, at first called Alexandria from its founder Alexander the Great; afterwards Antiochia from Antiochus V. king of Syria, who repaired and embellished it; and lastly Chorax Spafines, i. e. the Mole of Spafines, an Arabian king of that name, he having secured it against the overflowing of the Tigris by a high mole extending 3 miles, which served as a fence to all that country. Dionysius Periegetes and Iliodorus author of the *Parthicae Mansiones* were both natives of this city.

CHARBONNIERS, a town of Savoy Proper, in the duchy of the latter name in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Arc, and was formerly a strong place.

CHARCAS, (Audience of), the S. part of Peru, in South America. In it are vast deserts, impenetrable forests, and extensive plains intercepted by the Cordilleras. This jurisdiction begins on the N. side at Vilcanota, in the diocese of Cusco, and reaches southward to Buenos Ayres; eastwards it extends to Brasil, and terminates in the meridian of Demarcation; the westward part of it reaches to the South Sea, and the remainder confines on the kingdom of Chili. It contains the archbishopric of Plata, and the four following dioceses: La Pas, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Paraguay, whose prelates are suffragans to Plata, the city of which last name is the capital of Charcas. In this province, among other curiosities, is the famous silver mine of Potosi.

CHARD, a post-town of Somersetshire, through which run several small streams that keep it clean. It consists of four streets terminating in the market-place, which has a good trade for corn and butcher's meat. Some woollen manufactures are carried on here, and it has two alms-houses. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present; and

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has three annual fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary.

CHARENTE, one of the most considerable rivers in the government of Saintonge and Angoumois. It abounds with fish: its spring-head is at Charennac, and, after receiving the Touvre and Boutonne, it runs by Rochford, and falls into the bay of Biscay opposite to the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a large bourg in the sub-fief-holdership of the Isle of France Proper. It lies on the river Marne, with a stone-bridge near the Seine. Here the Reformed had their principal church, which was a fine building; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantz was demolished, and instead of it two convents were erected. It lies 3 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48, 45, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

CHARIA, *AGROS ADRIANOS*, or *St. ADRIAN*, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Mycenæ, in the Peloponnesus and European Turkey. It was once very considerable, and the seat of a kingdom; but now reduced to an ordinary village.

CHARING, near Maidstone, in Kent, the ancient *Durolenum*, situated upon one of the springs of the river Len. Here are large ruins of a castellated palace, which belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury. Here are two annual fairs, May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

CHARISTUS, a river of Colchis.

CHARITE, a small town of Les Vaux de Nevers, in the government of Nivernois. It stands on the Loire, over which is a good stone bridge. Here is a rich priory, whose prior is lord of the place. Besides, it is the seat of an election, bailiwick, and salt-granary. They make good enamelled work at this place.

CHARKOW, (district of), in the government of Bielgorod, in European Russia. In it is a town of the same name.

CHARLBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market, and four fairs, on January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodstock. Long. 1, 35, W. Lat. 51, 54, N.

CHARLEMONT, so called from the emperor Charles V. a small fortified place of Namur, in French Flanders. It stands on a steep rock, on the Maes, at the foot of which is Giett, which see. By the peace of Nimeguen it was ceded to France, and lies 18 miles W. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 4, 40, E.

CHARLEMONT, the capital of the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland, situated on the Blackwater, has a good fort, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It gives title of viscount to the Caulfield family. Lat. 54, 16, N. Long. 6, 50, W.

CHARLERoy,

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CHARLEROY, so called from Charles II. of Spain, formerly Charnoy; a small, but strong city of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, on a hill, near the confluence of the Sambre and little river Pieton, with a fort on the S. of the former river. The marquis de Castillio held it out in 1693, against a numerous French army under Villeroy, for 27 days with open trenches, and at last capitulated upon honourable terms. It is a place of importance, being situated on the confines of Hainault, and 19 miles W. of Namur. Lat. 50, 30, N. Long. 4, 20, E.

CHARLES-CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, in North America, which forms the extreme part of the N. side of the strait which enters Chesapeake-bay. Of the same name is a cape of North America, on the S. W. part of the strait which enters into Hudson's-bay.

CHARLES-COUNTY, in Maryland's bounds, begins on the upper side of Indian Creek and Bud's Creek, where St. Mary's county ends, and extends to Mattawoman Creek, including all the land lying on the upper part of Bud's Creek and Indian Creek branches. Its chief places or parishes are Bristol and Piscataway.

CHARLES-COUNTY, in Virginia, is in the British empire in America, reckoned together with Prince George County; in which two are 161,239 acres, and three parishes, Martin-Brandon, Wyanoke, and Westover.

CHARLES-FORT. See PORTSMOUTH.

CHARLES-FORT, a garrison at the entrance of Kinsale harbour, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. Lat. 51, 21, N. Long. 8, 20, W.

CHARLES-RIVER, New-England, rises in 5 or 6 sources on the S. E. side of Hopkington and Holliston-Ridge, all running S. The chief stream runs N. E. then N. round this ridge, and N. E. into Natick township, from thence N. E. till it meets Mother Brook on Deadham, and falls into Boston harbour.

CHARLES-TOWN, the metropolis of South Carolina, in Lat. 32, 30, N. Long. 79, 10, W. is happily situated on a neck of land, or peninsula, formed by two navigable rivers, where they mix their streams, and present us with a large commodious harbour. Ashley river washes the town on the W. and S. and Cooper-river on the E. these rivers run parallel to one another, at about a mile's distance, for a considerable way into the country, gradually separating to their sources. The streets are broad, straight, and uniform, intersecting one another at right-angles; those that run E. and W. extend from one river to the other; the Bay-street which fronts Cooper-river and the ocean, is really handsome, and must delight the stranger who approaches it from the sea. There are about 1100

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dwelling-houses in the town, built with wood or brick; many of them have a genteel appearance, though generally incumbered with balconies or piazzas.

The white inhabitants are about 4000, and the negro servants near the same number. By a register of the births and burials for 15 years, they are, excepting when the small pox prevailed, nearly equal; the advantage, though small, is in favour of the births; though to the burials are added all transient people who die here, as sailors, soldiers, or the inhabitants of the country, whose business or pleasure bring them frequently to this metropolis. The S. E. part of the town fronts the sea, from which it is about 3 leagues distant, and from whence, in the hot season, they have refreshing breezes, which the flood-tide always brings or increases.

The town is divided into two parishes, St. Philip's and St. Michael's; St. Philip's church is one of the handsomest buildings in America; it is of brick plastered, and well enlightened on the inside. St. Michael's church is built of brick, and consists of a body of a regular shape, and a lofty and well-proportioned steeple, formed of a tower and spire. Besides the churches, there are meeting-houses for the members of the church of Scotland, for those called Independents, two for Baptists, one for French and one for German Protestants: though all of them are neat, large, and convenient, they are too plain to merit particular descriptions. Near the center of the town is the state house, a large, commodious brick building; whose capitals are highly finished, supporting a large angular pediment and cornice; it consists of two stories besides the roof; on the lower are the court-room, the secretary's-office, and apartments for the house-keeper; on the upper story are two large, handsome rooms; one for the governor and council, the other for the representatives of the people, with lobbies and rooms for their clerks: the room called the council-chamber, appears rather crowded and disgusting, than ornamental and pleasing, by the great profusion of carved work in it; in the upper part of the house or roof is a large room for the provincial armoury: near the state-house is a very neat market-place, well-regulated and plentifully supplied with provisions.

Above 300 top-sail vessels enter and clear at this port annually, bringing necessities and luxuries from every quarter of the globe, and carrying the produce to Europe, the northern colonies, and West-Indies. About 30 years ago, a plan was approved of for fortifying Charles-town in a very respectable manner, and soon after began to be put in execution, on the S. and S. E. of the town, but was discontinued, though much money had been laid out for that purpose. The town is at present defended,

defended, towards the water, by 7 batteries or bastions, connected by courtine lines, having platforms with about 100 heavy cannon mounted. The old fortification on the land side, is in ruins; a new work was begun in 1757, a little without the other; but a stop was put to this likewise, after a considerable progress was made, either for want of money, or from an opinion that it was unnecessary; besides these works, the harbour is defended by Fort-Johnson, about 2 miles distant from Charles-town, on a sea-island, which forms one side of the harbour; it is placed within point-blank shot of the channel, through which the ships must pass in their way to the town; towards the land is a gate with a ravelin, 2 ditches, 2 bridges, and a glacis, with the beginning of a new work built with tappy, on the N. W. left unfinished. There are barracks in it for 50 men; but on the approach of an enemy the militia of the island march into it for its defence.

There are several charitable societies in the town; the principal of them is called the Carolina-society, which, by an easy subscription, maintains many decayed families; and educates many orphans; I must not forget to mention the St. Andrew's club, which is chiefly composed of Scotchmen, but whose charitable donations are confined to no country. There is a society calculated for the promotion of literature, named the library society, through whose means many useful and valuable books have been already introduced into the province, which probably would not otherwise have soon found their way here, private fortunes not being equal to the expence.

In 1740 the town was burnt; and in 1780 taken by the British troops, having in vain attempted it in 1776.

CHARLES-TOWN, (district,) in S. Carolina, includes all places between the N. branch of Santee river and Combahee river and the sea, including the islands by a line drawn from Nelson's Ferry directly towards Marr's Bluff on Savannah river, till it intersects the swamp at the head of the S. Branch of Combahee river.

CHARLES-TOWN, in the county of Middlesex, in the province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England; situated at the angular point, formed by the 2 entrances of Charles and Mystic rivers, a neat, populous, well-built, trading town; but was destroyed by the English troops, June 17, 1775, at the battle of Bunker's-hill, which was close to it, to prevent the Provincials annoying them from the houses. It took up all the space between Mystic-river, and Charles-river, which last separated it from Boston, as the Thames does London from Southwark, and is as dependant upon, and in some sense a part of it, as the latter is of the metropolis

of Great-Britain. It had a ferry over the river; so that there was hardly any need of a bridge, except in winter, when the ice would neither bear nor admit of a boat. The proprietors out of the profits were obliged by law to pay 150l. sterling to Harvard college, in the neighbouring town of Cambridge. Though the river is much broader above the town, it is not wider at the ferry than the Thames between London and Southwark. It was nearly half as large as Boston, and capable of being made as strong, standing as that did upon a peninsula. It was both a market and county-town, had a good large church, a market-place in a handsome square by the river side, supplied with all necessary provisions both of flesh and fish, and had 2 long streets leading to it. Lat. 42, 26. Long. 71, 5.

CHARLES-TOWN, the only town on the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, in the W. Indies. In it are large houses and well-furnished shops, and is defended by Charles-fort. Here their market is kept every Sunday from sunrise till nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the negroes bring to it Indian corn, yams, garden-stuffs of all sorts, &c. iron-wood and *ignum vitæ* are purchased by the planters of this island, as well as those of St. Christopher, from the islands of Descada, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, in order to serve as posts for their sugar-houses, mills, &c. In the parish of St. John, on the S. side of Charles-town, is a large spot of sulphurous ground, at the upper end of a deep chasm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur-gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of the shoes.

At the foot of the declivity, on the same side of this town, is a small hot river, called the Bath, supposed to proceed from the same cause, which is not above three quarters of a mile higher up in the country. Its course is at least for half a mile, and afterwards loses itself in the sands of the sea. At a particular part of it, towards the sea-side, a person may set one foot in a spring that is extremely cold, and the other at the same time in another that is hot. The water of Black-rock pond, about a quarter of a mile N. from Charles-town, is milk-warm, owing to the mixture of those hot and cold springs; yet it yields excellent fish; particularly fine eels, silver-fish, which has a bright deep body 8 inches long, and tastes like a whiting; also slim-guts, as having a head too large for the size of its body, which is from 10 to 22 inches long, and in taste and colour like a gudgeon.

A prodigious piece of Nevis-mountain falling down in a late earthquake left a large vacancy, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charles-town bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular

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and from the said bay to the top 4 miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half-way, but afterwards easy enough. The hill, here called Saddle-hill, as appearing at the top like a saddle, is higher than Skiddaw-hill in Cumberland, in the north of England. See NEVIS. Lat. 16, 5. Long. 61, 55.

CHARLES-TOWN, in St. Mary's-county, Maryland, is situated on the N. bank of the Potomack river, 42 miles S. W. from Annapolis, and 22 from Belhaven.

CHARLES, a town in the E. division of Maryland, on the bottom of Chesapeake-bay, near the entrance of Susquehannah river.

CHARLETON, an island of North America, situated at the entrance into Hudson's-Bay. Its soil consists of a white dry sand, covered with a white moss, and abounds with juniper and spruce trees, but not large. Lat. 52, 3, N. Long. 80, 50, W.

CHARLETON, a village of Suffex, remarkable as being the seat of fox-hunters, where are several hunting-houses, among which the most beautiful is that of the duke of Richmond. Here is likewise a large room, designed by the earl of Burlington for the fox-hunters to dine in during the season. By the side of this village is a forest, through several parts of which the said duke has cut fine ridings, and made many new plantations therein.

CHARLETON, a well-built pleasant village of Kent, on the N. side of Blackheath; its church is the finest in the county. Here is an old Gothic pile, with four turrets, a long row of cypress trees, with large gardens and a small park, formerly belonging to sir Edward Newton, prince Henry's tutor; but now earl Egmont. This village is noted for an annual fair, or rather bafe rout, held in its neighbourhood on St. Luke's day, October 18, called Horn-fair, for horns and horn toys of all sorts, &c. At this time, the mob greatly increased by accessions from London, take all kinds of liberties; and, to the indelible reproach of any civilized country, the women are eminently impudent that day. This fair owes its origin, they say, to one of king John's intrigues; and it would have been well had it died with him. It is a nuisance in the neighbourhood of the city of London, which the public have not yet removed, among those many of the same nature which they have already extirpated with becoming zeal.

CHARLEVILLE, a small, but well-built town of Retelois, one of the subdivisions in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Meuse, and was formerly only a village called Arches, till made a town by Charles Gonzagues, duke of Nevers, and afterwards duke of Mantua. Lat. 49, 45, N. Long. 4, 35, E.

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CHARLEVILLE, a small town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies 50 miles N. of Cork, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. Lat. 52, 13, N. Long. 8, 38, W.

CHARLEY, Lancashire, on the river Cher, near the Yarrow, 6 miles from Preston, N. E. of Eccleston, 201 miles from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs on May 2, August 20, and September 5.

CHARLIEU, a town of France in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Long. 4, 5, E. Lat. 46, 15, N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, on the S. W. side of the Island of Dominica.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, on St. John's-Island, in the Gulph of St. Laurence.

CHARLOTTE-BURG, a town in the county of Brunswick, in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTENLUND, a royal palace, with a fine park, in Seeland, in Denmark; so called from the royal princess Charlotta Amelia, who, in 1733, built this place quite new. It was before that called Guldenlund. It lies about a quarter of a mile from Jagersberg-park, and in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen.

CHARLOTTENTHAL, a well-built castle and pleasure-garden, in the Circle of Brandenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It lies in a delightful situation.

CHARLOTTE-SOUND, the strait that divides New Zealand, discovered by captain Cooke, in his voyage to the South Sea in 1770.

CHARLOTTE'S-ISLE, one of the new discoveries in the South Sea. Captain Wallis first visited it in 1767, where he found the natives first opposed his landing, but afterwards supplied him with coconuts, scurvy-grass, and excellent water. They had canoes, with two masts each, and each about 30 feet long, 4 in breadth, and 3 deep. The people had long black hair hanging over their shoulders, were of a dark complexion, and of a middling size. They were dressed in a kind of matting, made fast round the middle; the women were beautiful, and the men justly proportioned. Lat. 19, 18, S. Long. 138, 4, W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of South-Sea islands, discovered in 1767, by captain Cartaret. He counted 7, and there were supposed to be many more. The inhabitants of these islands are described as extremely nimble and vigorous, and almost as well qualified to live in the water, as upon land: they are very warlike; and on a quarrel with some of captain Carteret's people, they attacked them with great resolution; mortally wounded the master and three of the sailors;

lors; were not at all intimidated by the fire-arms; and at last, notwithstanding the aversion of captain Cartaret to shed blood, he was obliged to secure the watering places by firing grape-shot into the woods, which destroyed many of the inhabitants. These islands lie in S. lat. 11. E. long. 164. They are supposed to be the Santa Cruz of Mandana, who died there in 1595.

CHARMES, a town in the bailiwick of Vauge, and duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name, and of Bar, now belonging to France. It is situated on the Moselle, is the seat of a prévôté, and has 2 convents.

CHARWOOD, or CHARLEY-FOREST, near Loughborough in Leicestershire. It is about 20 miles in circuit.

CHAROLLES, the capital of Charollois, one of the territories of Burgundy, in France. It is a small town, on 2 little rivers, and the seat of a bailiwick, collection, and prévôté; here is a salt-granary, a collegiate church, a priory, three convents, and an hospital: and here is also an old castle. Lat. 46, 25. N. Long. 4, 6, E.

CHAROLLOIS, one of the bailiwicks and subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France. In Latin, it is called Pagus Quadrigellensis, or Quadrellensis; and is a Burgundian fief, which, after several changes, was restored by France to Spain, in the treaty of the Pyrenees, anno 1659. But Philip IV. gave it to Lewis of Bourbon, prince of Condé. It has its own states.

CHARON, a bourg of Aunis Proper, and government of the former name, in France. It lies on the sea, and has an abbey belonging to it.

CHAROST, in Latin, Carophium, a small town of Lower Berry, in the government of the latter name, in France, on the river Arnon; is walled round, and has two suburbs; in one of which is the parish-church of St. Michael, has a castle on its S. side, also a priory. It gives title of duke and peer to one of the Bethune family. Its neighbouring pastures are full of cattle, with vineyards producing pretty good wine.

CHARRAN, mentioned by St. Stephen, and in Gen. xi. 31, 32, named Haran (in memory, it is thought, of Haran the son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, and father of Lot) was situated in the W. or N. W. part of Mesopotamia, on a river which runs into the Euphrates. It was with little alteration called Carræ by the Romans.

CHARROUX, or CHAIROUX, a town of Upper Poitou, in the government of the latter name, in France, on the river Charente, and in the small territory of Briou: to it belongs an abbey.

CHARTRAIN, in Latin, Belfia Propria, a territory and subdivision of Orleanois, in France; also called Beauce Proper. In it is an exuberance of grain; and to it belongs

CHARTRES, in Latin, Carnutum, anciently Autricum, the capital of the last-mentioned territory, and one of the oldest places in the country. It is divided by the river Eure into 2 parts, the largest of which stands on a hill. It is the see of a bishop, election, bailiwick, provincial court, salt-granary, &c. Its streets are very narrow. The prelate of Chartres is a suffragan to the archbishop of Paris; has a diocese of 810 parishes, a yearly income of 25,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a beautiful structure; particularly its choir, the church underground, and its 2 steeples, are much admired; a well is also shewn here, into which Quirinus, the Roman proconsul, threw many Christians. In the city are 6 parish-churches, besides some in the suburbs; it has 3 abbeys, 1 priory, 9 convents, 1 seminary, and 2 hospitals. It gives title of duke, and belongs to the house of Orleans, Lewis XIV. having given it to his brother Philip, the founder of that family. The principal trade here is in corn: they carry on also some manufactures, for which the water of the Eure is reckoned very proper. The grove of the Druids, mentioned by Cæsar, stood upon a hill near this city. It lies 42 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48, 27. N. Long. 1, 34, E.

CHARTREUSE, (La Grande,) a famous Carthusian convent, in Graisivaudan, a territory of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiné, in France. It stands upon the Alps, about 3 French leagues from Grenoble: to it lead 2 roads, called Sapey and St. Laurent du Pont, being a dreadful ascent, by reason of rocks. The convent itself standing high, and inclosed with still higher rocks, and woody mountains, is an oblong spacious building, and walled round. In the large hall or saloon, where are fine paintings, a general chapter of the Carthusian order is annually holden, by deputies from all their convents, which amount to above 200. Their church is neat, though not large. This being the head of the order chooses their general, who is obliged to reside here all his life.

CHARWELL, a river that runs through Northamptonshire, and Oxfordshire, into the Thames at Oxford.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool in the straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily, much taken notice of by the ancient historians and poets, and described by them in terms of the greatest horror. It is still dangerous, but not so formidable as in former ages; Mr. Brydone only says, that "it often occasions such intestine and irregular motion in the water, that the helm loses most of its power, and ships have the greatest difficulty to get into the harbour of Messina, even with the fairest

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fairest wind that can blow." He conjectures that it is formed by the falciform promontory of the island of Sicily, which makes part of the harbour above-mentioned, along with some other causes unknown.

CHASTEL, or **CHATTE**, a lordship which has always been distinct from Lorraine, and a fief of the duchy of Bar.

The town of the same name lies on the Moselle, and was formerly a fortified place.

CHATANSKOI POGOST, a parish in the province of Jenefci and Siberia, in Asiatic Russia. To it is a great resort of the gentlemen from the seats hereabouts, that are very numerous, for the sake of its fine game: but is not to be confounded with Chatanskoi on the river Chatanga, in the very same circle. The latter place lies in lat. 70, 30, N. and the former in lat. 68, 30, N.

CHATEAUBRIAND, a small fenced town, with an old castle, in the bishopric of Nantes, in Upper Bretagne, and government of the latter name, in France. It has one parish-church, and two convents, and belongs to the house of Bourbon Condé. It lies towards the confines of Anjou, between Nantes on the N. E. and Rennes on the S. W. about 8 or 9 leagues from each.

CHATEAU, or **CATEAU-CAMBRESIS**, the capital of the county of Cambresis, a subdivision of French Flanders. It stands on the Salle, and is subject to the archbishop of Cambrai, who has here a handsome castle, and fine gardens. This was once a strong place; but is open at present: to it belongs an abbey. In the year 1559, the famous treaty of the same name was concluded here between Henry II. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain, by which the French gave up 198 cities or towns for St. Quintin, Ham, and Le Catelet. Lat. 50, 6, N. Long. 3, 25, E.

CHATEAU-CEAUS, in Latin, *Castrum Celsum*, a town in the government of Anjou, in France, on the river Loir, and belongs to the duke of Bourbon.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle near the Alps, on the side of Piemont, in Upper Italy, ceded by France to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. On the other hand, Savoy made over to France the valley of Barcelonette, and its dependencies; in such a manner, that the peaks of the Alps should, for the future, serve as the boundary on that side, between France, Piemont, and the county of Nice; and that the plains to be met with on these peaks and heights be divided; and that lying on the side of Dauphiny and Provence shall belong to France; and that towards Piemont and Nice, to Savoy. Chateau-Dauphin, was taken by the Spaniards in 1744. Lat. 44, 30, N. Long. 6, 40, E.

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CHATEAU-DUN, an old town and viscounty, in the territory of Dunois, and government of Orleannois, in France; on the river Loir. It is the capital of the territory, is the seat of an election and bailiwick: here are two collegiate and six parish-churches, one abbey, three convents, two hospitals, and an old castle. The district round produces wine, corn, and fruit; they also make cider here; and in some parts are manufactories of woollen-stuffs. Lat. 48, 5, N. Long. 1, 25, E.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a pretty large and populous town, in the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Maienne, and gives title of marquis. In it is a collegiate church, three parish-churches, and some convents.

CHATEAU-LANDO, anciently *Vellaunodum*, a town of Le Gatinois François, and fourth under-government of the Isle of France, on the river Loing, has a prevoté under the bailiwick of Nemurs, two churches, one abbey, one convent, and one hospital.

CHATEAULIN, a bourg in the bishopric of Quimper, and Lower Brittany, in the government of the latter name, in France, on the river Auzon. It has a brisk trade in slate and salmon; and in its neighbourhood are copper and iron mines.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a small town of Lower Maine, in the government of the latter name, and of Perche, in France. In it are a royal jurisdiction, election, marshalsea, forest-court, salt-house, and two parish-churches. It is the capital of the little territory of Vaux du Loir, and well known in the county for holding out a seven-years siege against Herbert, count of Maus.

CHATEAU-MELLANT, a town of Lower Berry, and government of the latter name, in France. It has a chapter, parish-church, priory, hospital, and an old castle.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of Angoumois, in the government of this name, and of Saintonge, in France. It gives title of count: and to it belongs a royal prevoté, with a castellany.

Of the same name is a large village of Upper Orleannois, and government of the latter name, in France; where is a beautiful castle or seat.

Also of this name is a town in Upper Berry, which is situated on the river Cher, gives the title of baron, and has a collegiate church belonging to it. The town is divided into two parts: besides some few more in this kingdom of less note.

CHATEAU NEUF EN THIMERAIS, the capital of Thimerais, a subdivision of the fourth sub-stadtholdership, in the government of the Isle of France, is the seat of a governor and bailiwick, under the provincial states of Chartres.

CHATEAU PORCIEN, a small town of Remois, a subdivision of the government of Champagne.

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pagne and Brie, in France, on the river Aine, which separates the castle that stands on a rock from the town. Here is a salt-magazine; it was raised to a principality in 1561, which title is in the house of Mazarin. At this place they make great quantities of ferges.

CHATEAU REGNAUD, a town and district in the little government of Sedan, in France. It has the title of a sovereign principality, to which 27 villages belong. Lewis XIII. exchanged it with the princess dowager of Conti for Pont sur Seine: and Lewis XIV. demolished its strong castle.

CHATEAU-ROUX, in Latin *Castrum Radulphi*, a town of Lower Berry, in France, on the river Indre, and is the capital of an election, giving the title of duke. In it is one chapter, three convents, four parish-churches, and a considerable manufacture of cloth.

CHATEAU-SALINES, the capital of a prevoté, belonging to the German bailiwick of Lorraine, now subject to France, on the river Seille: and in it are good salt-springs.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town situated on the river Marne, in Brie Champenoise, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It is the capital of Brie Pouilleuse, the seat of an election, bailiwick, provincial court, royal prevoté, and sub-forest court. In it are three parish-churches, a royal abbey, three hospitals, four convents, the same number of chapels, and a small college. About half a mile out of the town is an abbey at Valfers. The town belongs to the duke of Bouillon, as a duchy-peerdom.

CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of Vallage, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Aujon. To it belongs a collegiate church, with a fine castle.

CHATEL, or **CHATEAU CHINON**, in Latin *Castrum Caninum*, a town belonging to the district of Morvaux, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on a mountain on the Yonne; it is the seat of an election, marshalsea, and salt-granary. It is also the capital of a lordship, which gives title of count; to whose jurisdiction belong 10 parishes and 5 bailiwicks, of which there is one here.

CHATELAR, one of the castellanies and subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France.

Of the same name is a village, the seat of the castleward, which was formerly a town, but reduced to its present condition by the wars of Savoy.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town belonging to the bailiwick of Aval, one of the subdivisions of the Franche Compté, a government of France. Lat. 46, 50, N. Long. 5, 35, E.

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CHATELET, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, on the river Sambre, 4 miles E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50, 25, N. Long. 4, 30, E.

CHATELLERAUD, in Latin *Castellum Eraldi*, a town of Upper Poitou, on the river Vienne, over which is a fine stone-bridge leading to the suburb, in the territory and duchy of Châtelleraudois, belonging to the duke of Tremouille. It is the seat of an election, royal provincial district, marshalsea, and forest-court. Here is also a collegiate church, and four convents. Lat. 46, 45, N. Long. 0, 35, E. The duke of Hamilton in Scotland claims this duchy, as king Henry II. of France had in 1552 conferred it upon one of his predecessors, James Hamilton earl of Arran; and in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, is an article stipulated that justice shall be done the duke on this head.

CHATHAM, a sea-port town of Kent, on the E. side of the river Medway. It is one of the stations, and the principal arsenal, for the royal navy of Great Britain, being in the last respect the most considerable repository in the world. The private buildings, as the houses of the sea-officers, doctors, inspector's, and workmen, are well-built; and many of them stately: but the public edifices are surprisngly large. The warehouses, or rather streets of warehouses, for laying up the naval stores, are the largest in dimensions, and most in number, to be seen any where. The rope-walks and forges bear a proportion to the rest; as also the wet dock, canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards in the water, to preserve them, &c. all not easy to be described. The stores themselves, and the warehouses, from which the largest fleet may be built or fitted out, are indeed amazing! And the expedition with which such matters are carried on is scarce credible! Though the mouth of the Medway be well defended by Sheerness, and other forts and castles, yet, in the Dutch war in 1667, admiral Brakel, through some neglect of ours, came up the river, broke through the iron chain laid over it, and burnt some of our first rates and other ships of war then lying in the river. Works have been raised here within these 2 years, for the defence of the yard, in case of an attack. That called the Chest at Chatham was instituted in 1558, when the seamen in the service of queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish armada, which custom has continued ever since. Here is an hospital for the relief of 10 or more aged and maimed mariners or shipwrights. It has fairs on May 15, and September 19. Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham lie so close together, as to form but one continued street, about 3 English miles long. It

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It lies about 30 miles E. of London. Lat. 51, 40. N. Long. 30. E.

CHATHAM, a town in Barnstable county, in Plymouth colony, New-England.

CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the first the Portuguese settled at in these parts, and who still keep a sort of possession. It has but a few cotton manufactures; but affords the best timber for building of any place about it. The inhabitants are so suspicious of each other, that they always go armed with a sword, pistol, and blunderbuss, not excepting the priests. It is subject to the Great Mogul. E. Long. 91, 10. N. Lat. 23, 0.

CHATILLON, (sur l'Indre,) as lying on the river of the latter name, a town in the government of Touraine, in France. It has a collegiate church, a convent of Augustine friars, and one of the Ursuline nuns. The parochial church is without the town.

This is the principal place of the little territory of Brenne, and lies on the confines of Berry, four leagues above Loches, to the N. E.

CHATILLON, (les Dombes,) a small town of La Bresse, a district and subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the river Chalaronne, has 1 parish-church, near which is a little chapter, a college, hospital, 2 convents, and a salt-house. Lat. 46, 16. N. Long. 5, 40. E.

CHATILLON, (sur Loing,) as situated on the river of the latter name; is a small town of Gatinos Orleanois, a subdivision of the government of Orleanois, in France. This is a duchy and peerdom, and has a collegiate church belonging to it.

CHATILLON, (sur Marne,) on the river of the latter name, a town of Upper Champagne, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France, is also a duchy and peerdom.

CHATILLON, (sur Seine,) the capital of La Montagne, a territory in the government of Burgundy, in France. Here is a collection, the seat of a bailiwick, provincial court, mayor, royal prevoté, &c. besides that of a particular governor. It has a collegiate church, a parish-church a small college, 2 abbeys, 2 hospitals, 5 convents, and a commendary of Malta. The river Seine divides the town into 2 parts. In the neighbourhood are several iron-works or flatting-mills.

Of the name of Chatillon are many other places in France, and one in Piemont, but all of very small note.

CHATMOSS, a bog or waste between Winick and Manchester, in Lancashire. It extends on the left side of the road in going to that town from

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the southern parts, about 5 or 6 miles E. and W. and in some places 7 or 8 from N. to S. It is hardly passable for man or horse, but in exceeding dry weather, and then not very safely. From hence the country people cut their peat or turf for fuel. Under the body of the moss are found old fir-trees, a thing usual in such grounds.

CHATRE, (La,) a town and barony of Lower Berry, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the Indre, is the seat of an election and salt-house. Here are 2 churches, one of which is collegiate, 3 convents, an hospital, and an old castle, which serves for a prison. It belongs to the house of Condé.

CHATSWORTH-HOUSE, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire, in a valley amidst precipices. On its E. side, and not far off, rises a prodigious high mountain, thick planted with beautiful trees. On the top of this mountain mill-stones are dug; and here begins a moor, for 15 or 16 miles due N. On the plain, which extends from the top of this mountain, is a large body of water, which takes up near 30 acres, receiving from the ascents round it all the water that falls, which, through pipes, supplies the cascades, water-works, ponds, and canals, in the curious gardens below. Before the W. front runs the river Derwent, which though not many miles from its source, is a rapid river, especially upon hasty rains, or the melting of snow, over it is a stately stone bridge. Here Mary Queen of Scots was for 17 years in custody.

CHAUDÉS AIGUES, in Latin, *Aquæ Calidæ*, a town in Upper Auvergne, in the government of the latter name, in France. It gives the title of baron, and is famous for its warm baths, from which it takes its name.

CHAVES, a town belonging to the audience of Braganza, in the province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal. It is of middling magnitude, and fortified; stands on the river Tamega, having 2 suburbs, and as many forts; one of which resembles a citadel, and has a convent in it. Between the town and suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge over the river, 92 geometrical paces in length, and 3 in breadth. It contains 2000 inhabitants, a collegiate church, which is also the parish church, one house of mercy, two hospitals, and the like number of convents. In ecclesiastical matters, it is under the archbishop of Braga. It was built by the emperor Flavius Vespasian, and hence called *Aquæ Flaviæ*. Several remains are still to be seen of its ancient grandeur. 41, 46. N. long. 7, 10. W. lat. To its district belong 53 parishes.

CHAUL, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It was taken

taken in 1507 by the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour; it was formerly a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Long. 72, 45, E. Lat. 18, 30, N.

CHAUMONT, in Latin *Calus Mons*, so called from a bald mountain, upon which was formerly a fort. It lies in Le Mantois, a subdivision of the four substatdholderships of the Isle of France. It is the seat of an election, bailiwick, and forest district. In it is one parish-church, with two convents.

CHAUMONT, a town of Bassigny, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It stands on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Marne; is the seat of an election, provincial court, royal prevoté, a spacious bailiwick, and forest-court. The collegiate church here is the only parish-church. In this place is also an abbey, a college, and a convent. Lat. 48, 12, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

CHAUNES, in Latin *Celviacum*, though but a small city of Middle Picardy, in the government of the latter name and of Artois, in France, gives title of duke and peer, belonging to the house of Albret.

CHAUNY, in Latin *Calniacum*, a town of Noyonnois, in the government of the Isle of France, on the river Oise, which here begins to be navigable. To it belongs a particular governor, a forest jurisdiction, a royal castellany, peculiar laws, two parish-churches, and three convents. It is within the marquise of Guiscard.

CHAYANTA, a province of Charcas, and jurisdiction belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, in South America. It lies about 50 leagues N. W. from the city De la Plata, extending in some parts about 40 leagues. The country is very famous for its gold and silver mines: the former of which are discontinued at present. This province is watered by the river Grande, in whose sand considerable quantities of gold-dust, and grains of that metal, are found. The silver mines are still worked to great advantage: but this province feeds no more cattle than serve its inhabitants.

CHEBECTO, or **CHIBUCTO HARBOUR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lat. 44, 30, N.

CHEDDER, a parish of Somersetshire, famous for the finest cheese in the world, except the Parmesan. It is 23 miles in circuit, abounding with pastures. By the junction of the milk of several dairies, cheeses are made of 100 and 150 pounds weight. They have also great plantations of apples,

from which they make great quantities of cider: it besides produces wool. About this town there is a chasm about a mile in length, between rocks, about 2 or 300 feet high, and which is in the road to Bristol. Out of these hills rises a stream which drives 12 mills, within a quarter of a mile of the head of it, and then runs into the Axe. Fairs, May 4, and October 29.

CHEBRECHIN, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Long. 8, 41, E. Lat. 50, 35, N.

CHEDLE, a market-town of Staffordshire, 12 miles N. E. of Stafford town.

CHEGFORD, a market-town of Devonshire. It lies 25 miles W. of Exeter. It has four annual fairs, March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29; all for cattle.

CHE-KYANG, or **TSEKIAN**, a province of the empire of China, formerly the residence of the Chinese monarchs, and one of the most considerable in the whole empire, is bounded on the N. and W. by Kyang-nan and Kyangsi, on the S. by Tokyo, and on the E. by the sea. It extends from the 27th to the 31st degree of N. latitude, and from 116 to almost 120 of E. longitude. The climate of it is serene and healthy, and the people very numerous, amounting, according to their registers, to 4,525,700 men. The country is intersected by a multitude of rivers and canals, the last cut wide and deep, and lined with hewn stone. Over these are a great number of bridges, so that travelling here is very commodious, both by land and water. A vast quantity of silk is manufactured in this province, which is here finer, more rich, and curiously wrought with gold and silver, than in any other; and yet is so cheap, that a good silk suit will cost less than one of the most ordinary cloth in Europe. The tribute of silk paid to the emperor is said to amount to 370,466 pounds raw, and, 2574 wrought, besides some other quantities of the finest, sent as a present to the court by the Imperial barges. The province hath 11 capital cities, or cities of the first rank, and 77 of the second and third rank; besides 18 fortresses, most of them upon the sea-coasts, and large and populous enough to pass in other countries for considerable cities. The inhabitants are ingenious, polite, and courteous to strangers, but very superstitious.

CHELMER, one of the palatinates included in Red Russia, in Little Poland. To it belong one castellany and two starosts. Of the same name is a town, with a bishopric; but the prelate resides at Krasnostaw, and is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Lemberg. Here is also a Russian or Greek bishop, who has his cathedral, and is under the archbishop of Kiow. In the town is a castellany, starosts,

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starosts, provincial diet, and court. It lies 120 miles S. E. of Warfaw. Lat. 51, 25, N. Long. 23, 30, E.

CHELMER, a river in Essex that runs into the sea at Malden.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, where the assizes are held. An elegant and convenient new county gaol was erected here in 1777. It stands in a pleasant valley, at the junction of two rivers; namely, the Chelmer, whence it has its name, and the Cann. It has a good free-school, and a large prison on the river, with commodious apartments and a good garden. The carriers and passengers to and from London are its main support. Its weekly market holds on Friday, and it has two annual fairs, on May 12 and November 12, which are remarkable for cattle. Near the town is a pretty seat of the earl Fitzwalter. Chelmsford lies 28 miles N. of London, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 51, 52, N. Long. 20, E.

CHELSEA, one of the pleasant villages in the neighbourhood of London, on the Thames, about a mile from Westminster. Here is the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of its kind in the world, for maimed and old soldiers. It is extremely convenient, and large, though less magnificent than that of Greenwich, for seamen. In Chelsea hospital a certain number of invalids are comfortably maintained, lodged, and clothed: and to it belong several out-pensioners, as there is not room in the house for them, who have about 7 pounds 10 shillings annually. It was originally founded, besides a school at Chelsea, by the famous Nell Gwyn, one of king Charles II.'s mistresses; confirmed and endowed by that prince, and finished by king William III. To it belong spacious and delightful gardens. In the area is a good bronze statue of king Charles II. Farther up the village is the curious physic garden belonging to the apothecaries of London, given them by Sir Hans Sloane. Here also is Ranelagh, and in the gardens is the rotunda, one of the largest rooms in the world, being 130 feet in diameter; where musical entertainments, both vocal and instrumental, are performed in the spring. Just by are famous water-works, set a-going by the steam of hot water.

CHELSEA, a small town on the N. side of Boston-Harbour, North-America.

CHELTENHAM, a market-town of Gloucestershire. It has a pretty good trade for malt. Here is a handsome church, with aisles, a spire, and a good ring of bells; whose minister must be of Jesus-college, Oxford, though but 40 pounds a year, but cannot hold the vicarage more than 6 years. Here is also a free-school and an hospital, with other charities. Its mineral waters of the Scarborough kind, render it still more famous and frequented. It has three annual fairs; namely,

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on the second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday for all sorts of cattle, and August 5 for lambs. It lies 8 miles N. E. of Gloucester. This manor paid Edward the Confessor 9l. 5s. a year, and 3000 loaves for his dogs, and 20l. year to William the Conqueror, and 15l. yearly for bread for his dogs.

CHEMILLE, a town in the government of Anjou, in France. It lies on the river Irome, gives title of baron, and in it is a collegiate church.

CHEMNITZ, the capital of the circle of the mountains, in the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It lies on a small river of the same name, and is famous for mines of lead and tin in its neighbourhood. It is defended by a good castle, called Augustbourg, which is one of the elector's country seats. Here are many linen and stuff-weavers, and some fine bleaching grounds. It was an imperial city till 1312.

CHEMPTERCIER, anciently Oyse, a place in the district of Digne, in Upper Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It is a barony which has been annexed to the marquise of Villars, in order to constitute the principality of Villars-Brancas.

CHENCIN, or **CHECINY**, a small town belonging to the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland. Here are lead and silver mines; also marble quarries. It has a castle, which stands on a high rock, with a starosty and provincial court. The ore of the mines belongs to the king.

CHENONCEAU, a place belonging to the government of Touraine, in France, where is a fine palace, with curious marbles and statues, among which that of Scipio Africanus, made of touchstone, and is much admired. It stands on the river Cher.

CHENSI, a province of Asia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to strangers than others in the northern parts. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, though but very little rice. They have also rhubarb, honey, wax, musk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tiger, whose skin is very curious. There are also musk-goats, and bats as large as hens, besides two or three other sorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELIO, an island of Darien, in the bay of Panama, in South America. It lies opposite to the mouth of Chepo-river, and about a league from the city of Panama, which place it furnishes with fruit and provisions. Lat. 9, 0, N. Long. 81, 5, W.

CHEPHIRAH, one of the cities of the Gibeonites, Joshua ix. 17.

CHEPPING

CHEPING-BARNET, a place in Hartfordshire, and in the St. Alban's road N. where a decisive battle was fought in 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the great earl of Warwick, styled Make-king, was killed, with several of the nobility, and 10,000 men. The field is thought to be that near Kickfend, between the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads, a little before they meet. In 1740 a stone column was erected here, on which there is inscribed a particular account of this battle.

CHEPO, or **CHEPOOR**, a river of Darien, in South America, the mouth of which lies opposite to the island of Chepelio. It rises out of the mountains near the N. side of the isthmus of Panama; and, being pent up on the S. side by other mountains, bends its course westward between both; till finding a passage on the S. W. it makes a kind of semicircle; and by this time, being swoln to a considerable volume, runs rapidly into the sea, 7 leagues eastward of Panama. It is very deep, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth; but its mouth is choked up with sand, so as to be practicable only by barks.

Of the same name is a small town within 6 leagues of the sea, and on the left hand in coming from the sea. The land about it is champaign, with several small hills clothed with woods. On the S. side of the river are spacious woodlands; but the greatest part of the country is savannahs.

CHEPSTOW, a market-town of Monmouthshire, upon the river Wey, which not far from hence falls into the Severn. It is the sea-port for all the towns lying on this river and the Lug. Hither ships of good burthen can come up, and the tide runs up impetuously as at Bristol, rising commonly to six and six and a half fathoms, at the wooden bridge of Chepstow, which is 70 feet from the surface of the water when the tide is out. In January 1738, the water rose here upwards of 70 feet. Its weekly market, which is kept on Saturday, is well-frequented for corn, &c. but especially swine. Its annual fairs are on Friday in Whitfun-week, for horned cattle, Saturday before June 20, for wool; August 1, and Friday se'ennight after St. Luke, October 18, both these for horned cattle. It lies 12 miles S. of Monmouth. A beautiful Roman pavement was found here in 1689. Two miles from Chepstow is the famous passage over the Severn, on this side called Beachley, and on the other Aust. Here begins Offa's dyke, which passes through Radnorshire, Flintshire, and so on to the river Dee, which parts Wales from Cheshire.

CHEQUETAN HARBOUR, on the coast of Mexico, to the Pacific Ocean, lies in lat. 17, 36, N. and is about 30 leagues to W. of Acapulco. Here admiral Anson, on his expedition to the South Seas, anchored April 7, 1742.

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CHER, a river in the government of Orleans, in France. It rises in Combraille, which belongs to Auvergne, is navigable beyond Vierzon, in Berry, and runs into the Loire. Mention is also made of it in the government of Marche.

Of the same name is one of the principal rivers of Lower Alsace; its Latin name is Scara. It lies in the valley called Weilerthale, and empties itself into the Andlau.

CHERA, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito, in the kingdom of Peru, in America, running to Amotage; from whence Paita has its fresh water.

CHERASCO, or **CHIARASCO**, a town of Piemont, in Upper Italy; on the river Stura (Tanaro.) It is famous for a treaty of peace concluded in it in the year 1631. To it belongs a certain strip of land, with several small places, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat 44, 40, N. Long. 7, 45, E.

CHERBOURG, in Latin, *Cæsar's Burgum*, a town of Coutantin, which is a territory belonging to the government of Normandy, in France. It has a harbour upon the English channel, is the seat of a viscounty, admiralty, bailiwick, mayory, &c. with an abbey, and general hospital. It was formerly a strong place, and besieged by the English in 1418, and by the French in 1450. Off this place the confederate fleet under admiral Russel, obtained a signal victory over that of the French commanded by M. Tourville.

The British troops, in an expedition on this coast, in the year 1758, destroyed its famous piers, and all the ships in the harbour, which the court of France many years ago, had projected to be a second Dunkirk; consisting of 2 piers of near two thirds of a mile long, and carried into 3 fathom at low-water; the harbour to consist of an outer and an inner bason, in which they were to build, dock, and clean, from 50 gun ships downwards. It was far gone on; the inner-bason gates hung, being 42 feet wide; the outer-bason tolerably well cleared, and the inner, when cleared, capable of holding 1000 sail. The eastern pier ran out near 1000 yards, and the foundation laid near as much farther. The western one run about 500 feet; a work of upwards of 30 years labour, at the expence of 1,200,000l. sterling in this country, and which would have cost in England thrice the sum, being all built of coarse marble, and excellently finished, was in 5 days reduced to a chaos. However, the bason has since been cleared, and admitted a vessel for the first time on Dec. 13. 1776. It lies opposite to Hampshire, 50 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49, 38, N. Long. 1, 33, W. Here they manufacture cloth and serge.

CHERESOUL, the capital of Curdistan, or the ancient

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ancient Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of the beglerberg, or Ottoman viceroy, 156 miles N. of Bagdat. Lat. 36, 5, N. Long. 45, 10, E.

CHERIBO, or CHAREBAN, a fort and factory belonging to the Dutch in the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies 80 miles E. of Batavia.

CHERISH, (brook is,) 1 Kings, xvii, 3, said to be before Jordan; from which nothing else can be well inferred but that this brook ran into Jordan.

CHEROKEES, a mighty Indian nation of Florida, in N. America, seated in the country through which the great road to the Mississippi, &c. leads. They border on Carolina.

CHEROKEES, (river of,) a river of Florida, in America, taking its name from a powerful nation, among whom it has its principal sources. It comes from the S. E. and its heads are in the mountains which separate this country from Carolina, and is the great road of the traders from thence to the Mississippi and intermediate places. Forty leagues above the Chicazas, this river forms the 4 following islands, which are very beautiful; namely, Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Taly, with a different nation inhabiting each.

CHERRY-ISLAND, in the North or Frozen ocean, lies in lat. 74, 5, directly S. of Spitzbergen, between it and the continent of Europe, or in other words between Greenland and Norway; E. long. 20. lat. 75. It was so called in 1603, in honour of Sir Francis Cherry, by the ship's crew, which he had fitted. But this seems by its situation to be the same island which the Dutch discovered in 1596, and which they called Beeren Eilandt, (or Isle of Bears,) because of one of prodigious size they killed there. This they say lies in N. lat. 74, 30. and is about 20 miles long. They landing found plenty of mew-eggs. They went to the top of a mountain so steep, that it seemed perpendicular, and it was with the utmost danger they got down, there being nothing but sharp rocks about them, that they were obliged to slide down gently on their knees or breech. If writers had set down the longitude as well as the latitude, it might be better determined whether it is the same or not. However, we are assured the English made, for several years, many profitable voyages to Cherry-island, where in one season they made 22 tons of oil out of morfes flesh, and got three hogheads of their teeth. In 1610 the Russian company took possession of it, and that year killed 1000 morfes, and made near 50 tons of oil. They likewise discovered 3 lead and coal mines on this and the small islands near it, and found the country so hot towards the end of June, that the pitch ran down their ship's sides. The island abounds with several forts

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of wild fowl and seals, and a vast number of bears. Yet it does not appear that for the last 100 years any ships have visited this coast.

CHERSO, and island of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria, joined with that of Osero, by means of a bridge, and gives the title of count. It lies between Istria and Morlachia: has a deal of woodlands, and abundance of cattle.

The town of the same name is pretty well inhabited, has a healthy air, and a secure harbour. Lat. 45, 25, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

CHERSON, (as modern Greeks call it,) was, according to Strabo, built by the Greeks, on the gulph of Carcinites, now the gulph of Negropoli, on the W. coast of Taurica Chersonesus, where its ruins are still to be seen.

CHERSONESUS THRACIA, or HELLES-PONTIACA, a peninsula in the sangiacate of Gallipoli, and province of Romania, in European Turkey: It has the Archipelago on the S. the bay into which the small river Melas falls on the W. and the strait, anciently called the Hellespont, on the E. towards the N. it is joined to the main land by means of a strip of land, the breadth of which the ancients reckoned to be about 35 furlongs. In ancient times it had 11 cities upon it.

CHERSONESUS CESTRICA, a strip of land so called, in Cheshire, which is surrounded with the sea, the broad mouths of the rivers Dee and Mersey, besides the Weaver, by means of which both rivers are joined. It is about 16 English miles long, and between 6 and 7 broad, being extremely fertile, but not one market-town upon it.

CHERTSEY, a market-town of Surrey, where there is a bridge over the Thames, and formerly a stately abbey. From this place the bones of king Henry VI. were removed by king Henry VII. to Windsor. And it was the retreat of the celebrated poet Cowley, where he died. This place maintains itself principally by making of malt, which is carried in barges to London. It lies 7 miles from Kingston, and 19 from London. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and its annual fairs on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; May 14, for the two former articles, and October 6, for these and hogs.

CHERWELL, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, whence it runs S. by Banbury, and falls into the Isis near Oxford.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Long. 21, 43, W. Lat. 51, 58, N.

CHESAPEAKE-BAY, a large arm of the sea, running about 300 miles inland, between Virginia and Maryland in N. America. It is navigable almost the whole way for large ships, and is about 20 miles in breadth at the entrance; namely, between

tween Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and afterwards between 20 and 30 broad, having several navigable rivers which fall into it; so that vessels go up to the very doors of the planters, and take in their lading. It lies between lat. 37, 40, N. and long. 75, W.

CHESES, one of the names of the great river Jangseï, in the Asiatic part of Russia.

CHESHAM, Bucks, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 from London; has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on April 21, July 22, and September 28. It has a charity-school for the benefit of the poor natives.

CHESHIRE, or county of Chester. It is very rich in pasture and corn land, and, for the most part level. In it are several heaths or moors, upon which horses and sheep feed. It contains about 72,000 acres, 71 parishes, 13 cities and market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. Here they make excellent cheese, well-known by the name of Cheshire, and in such quantity, that London alone takes off 14,000 tons annually, besides vast quantities which they send to Bristol and York, also to Scotland and Ireland. The whole county indeed is employed in it, and part of the neighbouring ones too. For though it goes commonly by the name of Cheshire-cheese, yet a great deal of it is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. The soil of Cheshire is extremely good, and the grass has a peculiar richness in it. There is no part of England where are equal numbers of gentry, of such ancient extraction. Besides, it is a county palatine, and has a distinct government from any other, being administered by a chamberlain, a judge special, called chief judge of Chester, a puisne judge, &c. Its ancient counts palatine were very powerful; the first of which was Gherbord, whom William the Conqueror made so; and the last was Simon of Montford, earl of Leicester; after whose death, about the twelfth century, this county was annexed to the crown. It however enjoys its ancient privileges; and at Chester, the capital, are the palatine courts holden for its inhabitants.

CHESHUNT, in Hertfordshire, Antoninus's Duroclitum, which his itinerary places 15 miles from London, and stands near the Ermine-street. It seems a corruption of the Saxon ceastre, from the Roman castra, i. e. a camp, called in Doomsday-book Cestrehunt, the latter part bearing an analogy to hunting, reserved for the use of the crown.

CHESNEGALLON, (spring of,) in the territory of Perche, and government of this latter name, and Maine, in France. Its waters are ferruginous and salutary, but not so strong as those of Herse, in the middle of Belesme forest in Mortagne.

CHESTER, in Cheshire, 182 miles from London; is commonly called West-Chester. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches over the Dee, which falls into the sea. By the late extensive inland navigation, this city has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Staffordshire, Westmoreland, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Here are 11 parishes, and 9 well-built churches. The Cathedral, called St. Werburg's, once a monastery, looks as antique as the castle. Some say they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus, and others that the church was founded by Edgar. On November 5, 1772, an explosion of gunpowder greatly damaged several houses, and destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show. The continual resort of passengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade; but its port, which is formed by the Hylelake and the point Aire, is indifferent, the bar being often almost choaked up, so that ships were forced to unload their goods at 6 miles distance, and send them up to the city in small vessels; but by the favour of 2 acts of parliament in 1732 and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great measure surmounted, by a channel being cut 10 miles long, through which great vessels now come up to the quay. The city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman splendor so long. After it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon monarch, took it from them about 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were besieged, and forced to surrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of king Edward the Elder, it was enlarged; and king Edgar having in the 13th of his reign, summoned all the kings and princes of the island hither to pay him homage, the kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and 5 petty kings of Wales, swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himself sat in triumph, steering the helm. In the reign of Henry VIII. this city was empowered to elect members to parliament. In 1695 a mint was established for coining the new money. The houses here in general are of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walls before them; in which the inhabitants are so hid, that to look into the streets, one sees nobody stirring, except with horses, coaches, carts, &c. and the shops are hardly to be seen from the streets, so that they are for the

the most part, dark and close; but in such parts, where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are large well-built houses. The streets are generally even and spacious, and, crossing one another in straight lines, meet in the centre. The walls were first erected by Ethelfleda, a Mercian lady, in 908, and join on the S. of the city to the castle; from whence there is a pleasant walk round the city upon the walls, except where it is intercepted by some of the towers over the gates; and from whence there is a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales.

The city consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which make an exact cross, with the town-house, and exchange in the middle, a neat structure, supported by columns 13 feet high, of one stone each. The city has 4 gates, 3 posterns, and is 2 miles in compass. The episcopal see was first translated to it from Litchfield, immediately after the conquest; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield; so that Chester remained without this dignity till it was restored by Henry VIII. It had been made a corporation and county by Henry VII. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the Palatine courts and assizes are held. There are also offices for the records, a prison for the county, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. A Dutch colony was settled here not many years ago, by whose industry the traffic of this city was much augmented; but the manufactures of most note here, is tobacco pipes, said to be the best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of Wight, Pool, and Biddeford.

Here are weekly assemblies, and horse-races upon St. George's day, beyond the Rhodde, which is a fine large green, but so low that it is often overflowed by the river Dee. The walls, being built like most of the houses of a stone which is a soft red grit, often want repairing; for which purpose there are officers, called murengers. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; as East-gate by the earl of Oxford, Bridge-gate by the earl of Shrewsbury, Water-gate by the earl of Derby, North gate by the mayor of the city. On the E. side of it there is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball with some maidens in Pepper-street, was stolen, and conveyed away through this gate; this has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen shut Pepper-gate." The city is well supplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the water-tower, which is one of the

gates of the bridge. The centre of the city, where the 4 streets meet facing the cardinal points, is called Pentife, from whence there is a pleasant prospect of all 4 at once. The suburbs of Hanbrid is called by the Welsh Treboth, i. e. Burnt-town, it having been often burnt by them in their incursions. The fee-farm rents of this city are vested in the Princes of Wales, as earls of Chester, who hold them with the castle and profits of the temporalities of the bishopric, and the freemen swear to be true to the king and earl.

The officers established here are, a governor of the city and castle, a lieutenant-governor, with a master-gunner, store-keeper, and furber of small arms; and for the customs, besides a collector, comptroller, and searcher, here are 21 subordinate officers. Here is a charity-school for 40 boys, who are taught, clothed, and maintained by a fund of 500l. and 70l. a year subscription. The markets here are Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradesmen come from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each for a week. This place was of great account, so early as in the days of king Arthur, for teaching the arts and sciences, and the learned languages. King Ethelwolf, and 2 other British kings are said to have been crowned here: and it is said, that Henry IV. emperor of Germany died and was buried here, after having lived a hermit here unknown for 10 years.

CHESTER, (Little,) the modern name of the old Roman Derventio, a mile below the town of Derby, in Derbyshire, and upon the Derwent. Remains of walls, vaults, Roman coins, aqueducts, and other marks of antiquity, have been dug up here; as also the foundation of a bridge over the river here. Its weekly markets are Wednesday and Saturday. It has 3 annual fairs: the last Thursday in February for cattle; July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hardware, hops, drapery goods, and Manchester wares. This is a very considerable fair, and lasts a fortnight.

CHESTER, (in the Street,) a thoroughfare town of Durham, having but few or no remains of its ancient grandeur as a Roman colony. It has a stone-bridge over a rivulet, and which is yet wanted at times.

CHESTER, (county of,) in Pennsylvania, in N. America; so called, as its first settlers were from Cheshire in the mother-country. It lies to the S. of Philadelphia county.

CHESTER, (New,) the capital of the last-mentioned county. It contains above 100 houses. It lies on the river Delaware, about 13 miles S. of Philadelphia, and has a fine road for ships of any burden; the river on which it stands being 3 miles over.

over. It has a court-house, prison, and church, dedicated to St. Paul. Lat. 40, 15; N. Long. 74 E.

CHESTER, (E. and W.) two towns in W. Chester county in the province of New-York.

CHESTER, a town on the S. bank of James-river, in Cumberland county, Virginia.

CHESTERFIELD, a well built, populous mayor-town of Scarfdale, a fruitful tract in Derbyshire, between rivulets, on the S. side of a hill, and N. E. of Chatfworth. It is a place, though in the extremity of this rocky country, of considerable trade in lead, grocery, mercery, malting, tanning, stockings, blankets, bedding, &c. with Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and London; also with Bakewell, Tideswall, Wirksworth, Ashbourne, the Peak, and W. of Derbyshire, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. It has a neat church, and its spire, being timber covered with lead is warped all awry. Its new large market-place is well supplied with the above-mentioned commodities; and the market is held weekly on Saturdays. It has 7 annual fairs; namely, on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlary; Sept. 17 for cheese, onions, and pedlary, Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. Its free-school, reckoned the most considerable in the N. of England, sends great numbers of students, particularly to Cambridge. It gives title of earl to a branch of the Stanhope family.

CHESTERFORD, a place upon the river Cam, in Essex, where in 1719, the vestigia of a Roman city were discovered, including about 50 acres. In the N. W. end of the town is the foundation of a Roman temple, and many Roman coins have been dug up in the borough-field, so the ancient city is termed; the name of which, according to Dr. Stukely, was *Camboritum*; and not far off, is a large Roman camp upon an eminence, where now is a hunting-tower of brick.

CHELTOP, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Rede in Redesdale.

CHEVIOT or **TIVIOI-HILLS**, a range, which running from N. to S. extends N. W. from Alnwick, through Northumberland and Cumberland. They separate Northumberland from Scotland: though there be many hills and reachings for several miles together, yet one of them on the N. side, is a great deal higher than the rest, being a landmark to sailors; and may plainly be seen from the Rosemary-top in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, near 60 miles off. This peak lies towards Berwick, and yet at top it is a smooth and pleasant plain, half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it; from which, in a clear day, the smoke of the salt-pans at South Shields may be seen,

which is about 40 miles S. of it; also Berwick eastward, and to the N. Soutra-hills, which are in sight of Edinburgh: at the foot of the Chiviot-hills, among many others, a bloody battle was obstinately fought between earl Douglas on the Scottish side, and Piercy earl of Northumberland on that of the English, in which both were killed, besides vast numbers of each army, particularly the nobles. The old English ballad of *Chevy-Chace*, (Sir Philip Sidney's delight,) has so beautifully described this action, that Mr. Addison has writ several Spectators, exemplifying it from several passages of the immortal Virgil, which, he says, the author of this song imitated. The spots of ground where the two earls are said to have fallen, are still distinguished by 2 stones. The Scots call this the battle of Otterburn, from a place of this name S. of the Chiviot-hills, on the river Rede, near Elledon, a market-town.

CHEVREUSE, a town of Le Hurepoix, a subdivision of the fourth stadtholdership of the Isle of France; it belongs to the famous foundation of St. Cyr, by Madam de Maintenon, and gives the title of duke.

CHEW, (Bishop's) or *Chew Magna*, a place in Somersetshire, where red bolus, vulgarly called redding, is dug, which is used for marking of sheep, and also by apothecaries for bole ammoniac. It has several considerable hamlets, abounding with coal-pits. The houses here are remarkably neat, even those of the poorest sort. In this parish is Bowditch, so called from its circular form, which was a large camp on a hill, trebly fortified; and from it is a prospect of Flatholm and Steepholm, 2 islands in the British channel.

CHEZIL, mentioned Genesis xxxviii. 5.

CHIACICA, a province in the audience of Charcas, and jurisdiction of the archbishop of La Plata, in S. America. It lies 90 leagues N. of La Plata city, and but 40 from Paz. Its capital of the same name, and all the places southwards of it, belong to the archbishop of La Plata; but many to the northwards are in the diocese of Paz. The countries in this jurisdiction extend in some parts above 100 leagues. Some spots are very hot, and yield cocoa exuberantly: which shrub, supplies all the mine-towns from Charcas to Potosi. The colder parts feed large herds of cattle, together with vicunas, and other wild creatures. Here are also some silver-mines, but neither so many nor so rich as those of Caranges, a neighbouring province.

CHIAMETAN, a province in the audience of Guadalaxara, or kingdom of New Galicia, in New Spain, situated under the Tropic of Cancer; one half in the Temperate and the other in the Torrid Zone, lying along the South Sea, on the W.

bounded by Zacatecas on the N. E. by Cu-liacan on the N. W. and by Xalisco and Guadaxara on the S. and S. E. It is about 37 leagues either way from N. to S. or from E. to W. Is a fruitful soil, yielding great quantities of wax and honey, besides silver-mines. The river of St. Jago, which, according to our maps, comes from the lakes of Guadaxara, empties itself here into the sea. It is one of the principal rivers on this coast, being half a mile broad at the mouth, but much broader farther up, where 3 or 4 rivers meet together. At ebb the water is 10 feet deep on the bar. The chief town in this province is St. Sebastian.

CHIAPA, an inland province in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in the audience of Guatemala. It is bounded by Tabasco on the N. by Yucatan on the N. E. by Soconusco on the S. and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 where narrowest, but then some parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, rosin-trees, aromatic gums, balsams, and liquid amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams; also with corn, pears, apples, quinces, cocoa, cotton, and wild cochineal, with all kitchen herbs and fallads; which, being once sowed, last for several years. Here they have achiotte, which the natives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright colour; likewise coleworts, or cabbage-trees, so large that birds build in them; and yet they are sweet and tender. Here are most sorts of wild and tame fowls, and very beautiful parrots; also a bird called toto, smaller than a pigeon, with green feathers, which the Indians take for its fine tail, but let it go again after they pulled its feathers out, it being held a capital crime by their law to kill it. It abounds with cattle of all sorts, sheep, goats, and swine from Spain, having multiplied here surprisngly; especially a breed of fine horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beasts of prey, as lions, leopards, tigers, &c. are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province also is plenty of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are 20 feet long, others are of a curious red colour, and streaked with white and black, which the natives wear about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa; which see.

The Chiapese are of a fair complexion, courteous, great masters of music, painting, and mechanics, and obedient to their superiors. Its principal river is that of Tabasco, which running from the N. cross the country of the Quelenes, at last falls into the sea at Tabasco. It is, in short, well watered; and, by means of the aforesaid river, they carry on a pretty brisk trade with the neighbouring provinces, especially in cochineal and silk; in which

last commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colours, which are bought by the Spaniards and sent home. Though the Spaniards reckon this one of the poorest countries belonging to them in America, as having no mines or land of gold, nor any harbour on the South Sea, yet is larger than most provinces, and inferior to none but Guatemala. Besides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

The principal commerce of this province with Spain is the indigo it produces, which is reputed the best that comes to Spain from America. In the cultivation of it some negroes are employed, and part of those Indians which have survived the tyranny of their conquerors. The labour of these unhappy men annually supply Europe alone with 2500 furrors of indigo, which sell, on an average, at Cadiz for 73l. 10s. each. This rich produce, with some other articles of less consideration, are conveyed upon mules to the town of St. Thomas, situated 60 leagues from Guatemala. Here these commodities remain till they are exchanged for others brought from Spain, in vessels of a moderate size, which commonly arrive in the months of July and August.

CHIAPA, the name of 2 towns in the above province of the same name; the one is sometimes called Ciudad Real, or the Royal-city, and the other Chiapa de los Indos, inhabited by the Spaniards. Ciudad Real lies 100 leagues N. W. from Guatemala, is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is a very delightful place, situated on a plain, and surrounded with mountains, and almost in the middle, between the North and South Seas. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year, and the cathedral is a beautiful structure. Here are some monasteries; but the place is neither populous nor rich. Its chief trade is in cocoa, cotton, wool, sugar, cochineal, and pedlars small-wares.

The friars are the principal merchants here for European goods, and the richest men both in the town and country. The Spanish gentry in this place are become a proverb, on account of their fantastical pride, ignorance, and poverty; for they all claim descent from Spanish dukes, who were the first conquerors, as they pretend, of this country. Lat. 17. Long. 96, 40.

CHIAPA, the other town in the above province of the same name, is distinguished from that called Ciudad Real, by the appellation of Chiapa de los Indos, that is, as belonging to the Indians, who are about 20,000. It is the largest they have in this country, lies in a valley on the river Tabasco, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues distant

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distant from the former, to the N. W. Bartholomew de las Casas, bishop of Chiapa, having complained to the court of Madrid, of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges and an exemption from slavery. This town is large and rich with many cloisters and churches, and no town has so many Dons of Indian extraction.

CHIARENZA, or **CLARENZA**, one of the 4 districts into which the Morea in European Turkey is subdivided. It includes Achaia Proper.

Of the same name is its capital on the N. W. coast of the Morea. It lies opposite to the isle of Zante; 26 miles S. of Patras; has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and is subject to the Turks. It suffered greatly in the last Venetian war. Lat. 37, 35, N. Long. 21, 15, E.

CHIARI, a small place upon the western confines of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. In its neighbourhood the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. Lat. 37, 35, N. Long. 10, 18, E.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 27 miles W. of Syracuse. Long. 14, 50, E. Lat. 37, 5, N.

CHIAVARI, a spacious bourg on the eastern part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and Upper Division of Italy. It has a commodious situation close to the sea.

CHIAVENA, (county of,) in Latin, Clavenna, belonging to the subjects of the Grisons, allies of the Swiss cantons. It takes up the W. part of the great valley which they occupy. It is bounded by the Upper League of the Grisons on the N. and W. the lake of Como on the S. the Valteline on the S. E. and part of the country of Pregel on the N. and E. It lies between high mountains.

Its lake of the same name, of an oval form, and about 2 miles in diameter, runs into that of Como, by means of a canal which is the passage for goods to and from Como, so that a considerable trade is carried on. This country yields more wine than corn, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers Mera and Lyre. They have large herds of cattle, of which, with the butter and cheese, they make great profit, as also from stone-pots, cups, &c. made here from a rock near Pleurs.

Its capital of the same name is a well-built town, delightfully situated on both sides the river Maira, and N. of the lake of Como. It is fortified, has a strong castle, 6 churches within the walls, and 3 without. It is much frequented by merchants, who travel between Italy and Germany, and is a place of great trade. Lat. 46, 15, N. Long. 9, 32, E.

CHICHAS, or **TARIJA**, a jurisdiction of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in S. America. It lies

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30 leagues S. of Plata, its greatest extent being about 35 leagues. The temperature of its air is various; whence it has the advantage of corn, fruits, and cattle.

This country abounds every where in gold and silver mines, especially Chocayas. Between this province and the country inhabited by wild Indians, runs the large river Tipuanys, the sands of which being mixed with gold, are washed in order to find it.

CHICHESTER, in Suffex, 63 miles from London, was the royal seat of the S. Saxon kings, and is the see of a bishop, which was translated hither, in the Conqueror's time from Selsey. Here are 5 churches, besides its cathedral, which has been burnt twice, viz. anno 1114, and again in the reign of Richard III. It is a neat compact town, with a wall and 4 gates, answering to the 4 cardinal winds, which give name to the streets, that meet in the centre, where the markets and fairs are kept. This is a city and county of itself, and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council without limitation, and 4 justices of the peace, chose out of the aldermen. Its markets, which are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, are furnished with plenty of provisions; and the market-place is adorned with a most stately cross. Its fairs are April 23, Whitfun-Tuesday, St. James's-day, and Michaelmas, which last holds 9 days, and is called Slow-fair. It is encompassed all round, except on the N. side by the river Lavant; which, though very low in the winter, when other rivers are full, yet is apt to overflow in the midst of summer, and is navigable at a little distance from the mouth of it, though not deep enough for a good haven; in it are bred the finest lobsters in England. The market on Saturday is noted, especially for fish, but much more for corn; so that the toll for wheat, barley, malt, and oats there, has sometimes amounted at only an half-penny a quarter (measure,) to 60l. a year. Every Wednesday fortnight, here is one of the greatest cattle-markets in England.

The chief manufactures here are malt and needles. The neighbouring farmers have granaries and mills, near the creek where the vessels come up, and send their corn to London by sea, in meal. Here is some foreign trade, and a collector of the customs, &c. at Dell-key, a small harbour, about 4 miles from the sea, where vessels come in and go out, at high water, with wheat, timber, and coals for London, and other ports on the coast. A canal was dug here in the reign of king James I. because of the city's distance from the haven. The bishop's palace, the cathedral, (which has the pictures of all the monarchs of England since Cissa, and of all the bishops,) and the prebendaries houses, take up all the space between the W. and S. gates. The palace

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lace has been lately rebuilt; and in October 1727, the workmen in the gardens found some valuable ancient coins, and a curious piece of Roman pavement, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva; a stone was also dug up here, in 1723, denoting, that a temple was erected here in the reign of Claudius Cæsar.

Here is a charity-school for 42 boys, and another for 20 girls. There are several houses of the nobility near it, which have a delightful prospect of the sea, &c. and as the city is healthfully situated on a gravel, within 3 miles of hills, there is very good hunting, coursing, fowling, fishing, &c. round about it, with all necessaries for a pleasant life. It was called Cissa's Cester, i. e. city, because it was rebuilt by Cissa, king of the S. Saxons, after it had been burnt to the ground by some Saxons, and Norwegians. There was once a castle near the N. gate. On the N. side of this city is St. Roch's, commonly call'd Rook's-hill, where was formerly a chapel dedicated, as supposed, to that saint, who was patron of the pilgrims. Here are still the marks of an old camp; a mile and a half to the W. are marks of another camp at Bow-hill, or Gonsill; and another on the same side, but nearer to the city, called the Brill; the last is said to have been Vespasian's.

CHICHESTER, (New,) a town of Chester county in Pennsylvania, in N. America. It stands below Chester town, on the Delaware, and on a creek of the name of Chichester, which is navigable. It contains above 100 houses.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches consist of honey and wax; and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous, yet very warlike. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690; since which, some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by la Plata on the N. E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIDLEIGH, or **CHUDLEIGH**, a market-town of Devonshire, near the river Teign, in the road to Plymouth. It gives title of baron to one of the Clifford family. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on June 11 for sheep, and St. Matthew's, Sept. 21, for horned cattle. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Exeter.

CHIELEFA, a strong town of the Peloponnesus, in European Turkey, about a mile in circuit. It stands on a steep rock, about 2 miles from the sea, near the site of the ancient Vitulo, once a trading city of note, but now neither commodious nor safe. Though walled round and flanked with towers, general Morasini took it in 1685, and the Turks in attempting to retake it were routed next year, with the loss of their artillery and baggage; but are now in possession of it.

CHIERI, a small but well-inhabited town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy; subject to the king of

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Sardinia. In its neighbourhood the French beat the Spaniards in 1639. Lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 7, 45, E.

CHIETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 miles S. W. of Pescara. Long. 14, 13, E. Lat. 42, 22, N.

CHILA, a river of South America, at the mouth of which stands the port of Aranta, from whence it extends through the city Arequippa, 20 leagues distant. Lat. 44, 50, N. Long. 7, 45, E.

CHILI, a province of South America, bounded by Peru on the N. by the province of La Plata on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. lying between 75 and 85 degrees of W. long. and between 25 and 45 degrees of S. lat. though some comprehend in this province, Patagonia and Terra del Fuego.

The first attempt of the Spaniards upon this country was made by Almagro in the year 1535, after he and Pizarro had completed the conquest of Peru. He set out on his expedition to Chili with a considerable body of Spaniards and auxiliary Indians. For 200 leagues, he was well accommodated with every necessary by the Indians, who had been subjects of the emperors of Peru: but reaching the barren country of Charcas, his troops became discontented through the hardships they suffered; which determined Almagro to climb the mountains called Cordilleras, in order to get the sooner into Chili; being ignorant of the invaluable mines of Potosi, contained in the province of Charcas, where he then was. At that time the Cordilleras were covered with snow, the depth of which obliged him to dig his way through it. The cold made such an impression on his naked Indians, that it is computed no less than 10,000 of them perished on these dreadful mountains, 150 of the Spaniards sharing the same fate; while many of the survivors lost their fingers and toes through the excess of cold. At last, after encountering incredible difficulties, Almagro reached a fine, temperate, and fertile plain on the opposite side of the Cordilleras, where he was received with the greatest kindness by the natives. These poor savages, taking the Spaniards for deputies of their god Virachoca, immediately collected for them an offering of gold and silver worth 200,000 ducats: and soon after brought, a present to Almagro worth 300,000 more. These offerings only determined him to conquer the whole country as soon as possible. The Indians among whom he now was, had acknowledged the authority of the Peruvian incas, or emperors, and consequently gave Almagro no trouble. He therefore marched immediately against those who had never been conquered by the Peruvians, and inhabited the southern parts of Chili. These savages fought with great resolution, and disputed every inch of ground

ground: but in five months time the Spaniards had made such progress, that they must infallibly have reduced the whole province in a very little time, had not Almagro returned to Peru, in consequence of a commission sent him from Spain.

In 1540, Pizarro having overcome and put Almagro to death, sent into Chili, Baldivia, or Valdivia, who had learned the rudiments of war in Italy, and was reckoned one of the best officers in the Spanish service. As he penetrated southwards, however, he met with much opposition: the confederated caziques frequently gave him battle, and displayed great courage and resolution; but could not prevent him from penetrating to the valley of Mafiocho, which he found incredibly fertile and populous. Here he founded the city of St. Jago; and finding gold mines in the neighbourhood, forced the Indians to work in them; at the same time building a castle for the safety and protection of his new colony. The natives, exasperated at this slavery, immediately took up arms; attacked the fort; and, though defeated and repulsed, set fire to the outworks, which contained all the provisions of the Spaniards. Nor were they discouraged by this and many other defeats, but still continued to carry on the war with vigour. At last, Valdivia, having overcome them in many battles, forced the inhabitants of the vale to submit; upon which he immediately set them to work in the mines of Quilotta. This indignity offered to their countrymen redoubled the fury of those who remained at liberty. Their utmost efforts, however, were as yet unable to stop Valdivia's progress. Having crossed the large rivers Maulle and Hata, he traversed a vast tract of country, and founded the city of La Concepcion on the South-sea coast. He erected fortresses in several parts of the country, in order to keep the natives in awe; and built the city, called Imperial, about 40 leagues to the southward of Concepcion. The Spanish writers say, that the neighbouring valley contained 80,000 inhabitants of a peaceable disposition; and who were even so tame as to suffer Valdivia to parcel out their lands among his followers, while they themselves remained in a state of inactivity. About 16 leagues to the eastward of Imperial, the Spanish general laid the foundations of the city Villa Rica, so called on account of the rich gold mines he found there. But his ambition and avarice had now involved him in difficulties from which he could never be extricated: He had extended his conquests beyond what his strength was capable of maintaining. The Chilians were still as desirous as ever of recovering their liberties. The horses, fire-arms, and armour of the Spaniards, indeed, appeared dreadful to them; but the thoughts of endless slavery were still more so. In the course of the war they had discovered that the Spaniards were vulne-

rable and mortal men like themselves; they hoped, therefore, by dint of their superiority in numbers, to be able to expel the tyrannical usurpers. Had all the nations joined in this resolution, the Spaniards had certainly been exterminated; but some of them were of a pacific and fearful disposition, while others considered servitude as the greatest of all possible calamities. Of this last opinion were the Arracceans, the most intrepid people in Chili, and who had given Valdivia the greatest trouble. They all rose to a man, and chose Capaulican, a renowned hero among them, for their leader. Valdivia, however, received notice of their revolt sooner than they intended he should, and returned with all expedition to the vale of Araccœa; but before he arrived, 14,000 of the Chilians were there assembled under the conduct of Capaulican. He attacked them with his cavalry, and forced them to retreat into the woods; but could not obtain a complete victory, as they kept continually falling out and harassing his men.

At last Capaulican, having observed that fighting with such a number of undisciplined troops only served to contribute to the defeat and confusion of the whole, divided his forces into bodies of 1000 each. These he directed to attack the enemy by turns; and, though he did not expect that a single thousand would put them to flight, he directed them to make as long a stand as they could; when they were to be relieved and supported by another body; and thus the Spaniards would be at last wearied out and overcome. The event fully answered to his expectations. The Chilians maintained a fight for 7 or 8 hours, until the Spaniards, growing faint for want of refreshment, retired precipitately. Valdivia ordered them to possess a pass at some distance from the field, to stop the pursuit; but this design being discovered to the Chilians by the treachery of his page, who was a native of that country, the Spaniards were surrounded on all sides, and cut in pieces by the Indians. The general was taken and put to death; some say with the tortures usually inflicted by those savages on their prisoners; others, that he had melted gold poured down his throat; but all agree, that the Indians made flutes and other instruments of his bones, and preserved his skull as a monument of their victory, which they celebrated by an annual festival. After this victory the Chilians had another engagement with their enemies; in which also they proved victorious, defeating the Spaniards with the loss of near 3000 men; and upon this they bent their whole force against the colonies. The city of Concepcion, being abandoned by the Spaniards, was taken and destroyed: but the Indians were forced to raise the siege of Imperial; and their progress was at last stopped by Garcia de Mendoza, who defeated Capaulican.

took him prisoner, and put him to death. No defeats, however, could dispirit the Chilifians. They continued the war for 50 years; and to this day they remain unconquered, and give the Spaniards more trouble than any other American nation. Their most irreconcilable enemies are the inhabitants of Aracca and Tucapel, those to the S. of the river Bobio, or whose country extends towards the Cordilleras. The manners of these people greatly resemble those of North America, which we have already described under the article AMERICA; but seem to have a more warlike disposition. It is a constant rule with the Chilifians never to sue for peace. The Spaniards are obliged not only to make the first overtures, but to purchase it by presents. They have at last been obliged to abandon all thoughts of extending their conquests, and reduced to cover their frontiers by erecting forts at proper distances.

The Spanish colonies in Chili are dispersed on the borders of the South sea. They are parted from Peru by a desert 80 leagues in breadth; and bounded by the island of Chiloe, at the extremity next the straits of Magellan. There are no settlements on the coast except those of Baldivia, Conception-island, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo or La Serena, which are all sea-ports. In the inland country is St. Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any distance from these towns. The buildings in the whole province are low, made of unburnt brick, and mostly thatched. This practice is observed on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as the indolence of the inhabitants.

The climate of Chili is one of the most wholesome in the whole world. The vicinity of the Cordilleras gives it such a delightful temperature as could not otherwise be expected in that latitude. Though gold mines are found in it, their richness has been too much extolled; their produce never exceeds 218,750 l. The soil is prodigiously fertile. All the European fruits have improved in that happy climate. The wine would be excellent if nature were properly assisted by art: and the corn-harvest is reckoned a bad one when it does not yield a hundred fold. With all these advantages, Chili has no direct intercourse with the mother-country. Their trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the savages on their frontiers. With these last they exchange their less valuable commodities, for oxen, horses, and their own children, whom they are ready to part with for the most trifling things. This province supplies Peru with great plenty of hides, dried fruits, copper, salt-meat, horses, hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange it receives tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen-ware, woollen-cloth, linen, hats made at Quito, and every article of lux-

ury brought from Europe. The ships sent from Callao on this traffic were formerly bound to Conception-bay, but now come to Valparaiso. The commerce between this province and Paraguay is carried on by land, though it is a journey of 300 leagues, 40 of which lie through the snows and precipices of the Cordilleras; but if it was carried on by sea, they must either pass the straits of Magellan, or double Cape Horn, which the Spaniards always avoid as much as possible. To Paraguay are sent some woollen stuffs, called ponchos, which are used for cloaks; also wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold. In return they receive wax, a kind of tallow fit to make soap, European goods, and negroes.

Chili is governed by a chief, who is absolute in all civil, political, and military affairs, and is also independent of the viceroy. The latter has no authority except when a governor dies; in which case he may appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother-country names a successor. If, on some occasions, the viceroy has interfered in the government of Chili, it was when he has been either authorized by a particular trust reposed in him by the court, or by the deference paid to the eminence of his office; or when he has been actuated by his own ambition to extend his authority. In the whole province of Chili there are not 20,000 white men, and not more than 60,000 negroes, or Indians, able to bear arms. The military establishment amounted formerly to 2000 men; but the maintaining of them being found too expensive, they were reduced to 500 at the beginning of this century.

CHILHAM, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle.

CHILLON, a place in the Pais de Vaux, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, remarkable for a very large castle, which is said to occupy 7 acres of ground, where the bailiff of Vevay resides. It stands at the foot of a steep mountain commanding it.

CHILMARK, a pleasant village of Wiltshire, noted for its quarries of very good white stone, which rises in various dimensions: so that a single stone lies over the mouth of the quarry, said to be full 60 feet long, 12 thick, and without any flaw. Here a fair holds annually on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.

CHILMARK, a town in Martha's Vineyard, Plymouth colony, New England, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

CHILOAS, together with Llulla, one of the jurisdictions in the diocese of Truxillo, in Peru, in South America. It lies to the S. of Chachapayas, and on the E. side of the Cordillera of the Andes. Being low, it is both warm and moist, and covered with

with woods; so that a great part is uninhabited. It confines on the river Moyabamba, which beginning its course from these southern provinces of Peru, forms the great river of the Amazon. Its principal commodity is tobacco, which, with a sort of almonds called andes, and a few other fruits natural to its climate, constitute the commerce of this province with the others.

CHILOE, a considerable island of Chili, in South America, situated between 42 and 44 degrees of S. lat. being about 50 leagues, or 150 miles in breadth. The S. part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the continent there forms a bay. The coast is very subject to storms, especially in March: for then the winter begins, and people cannot put to sea till summer returns; the N. winds are not so furious. The Spaniards have in this island only a little fort, called Chacao, always ill provided with warlike stores. The town of Castro stands between two brooks, with a small castle which commands the harbour. The town has neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses lie scattered up and down. This island produces all necessary provisions, excepting wine; and quantities of ambergris are found. About this island are 40 more which all take their names from it.

CHILQUES, with **MASQUES**, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, and audience of Lima, in South America. It begins about 7 or 8 leagues S. E. of Cusco, extending above 30 leagues between the rivers Avancy and Apurimac. It abounds in all sorts of cattle, and the temperate parts yield plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are gold and silver mines, which were formerly very rich, but now much exhausted.

CHILTERN, a continued ridge of chalky hills so called, which are the natural and civil boundary between the counties of Hartford and Bedford. They run through Buckinghamshire from E. to W.

CHILWORTH, Surry, a hamlet of St. Nicholas's parish, Guildford, though near 2 miles from it. Here are many ponds that abound with carp as bright and sweet as river carp. Here is a fair for 7 days before Michaelmas, for cattle, cheese, fish, &c.

CHIMAY, a town of Hainault, in French Flanders, 20 miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50, 6, N. Long. 4, 20, E.

CHIMAY, a considerable inland lake of Asia, lying in the province of Achem, between the East Indies and China.

CHIMERA, anciently a strong town of Albania, one of the provinces belonging to European Turkey, and famous for its hot baths, but at present an inconsiderable place. It is situated at the entrance of the Adriatic sea, 32 miles N. of the city of Corfu. In its neighbourhood are the famous

mountains called Monti della Chimera, anciently Montes Ceraunii, or Acroceraunii; being as it were, the natural boundary between the Ionian and Adriatic seas. Their ancient name they have from their being frequently thunderstruck. They divide Epirus from Thessaly. Anciently it was much frequented for its hot-baths, and here was a volcano celebrated by Virgil.

CHIMBORAZO, (desert of,) in the way from Guyaquil to Quito, in S. America. It has different eminences, most of which are of sand. Near it is a mountain of the same name, 20280 feet high, and surpasses more than one third of the altitude of the Pike of Teneriffe.

CHIMI, (Capo,) a considerable promontory of the island of Negropont, in the Archipelago, and European Turkey. It is also called Capo D'Oro, or Capo Figuera.

CHIMLEIGH. See **CHULMLEIGH**.

CHIMSEE, a small but episcopal town in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and Circle of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on an island, in the lake situated between the rivers Inn and Saltza, about 22 miles W. of Saltzburg.

CHINA, a country of Asia, situated on the most easterly part of the continent. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, from which it is divided partly by a prodigious wall of 1500 miles in length, and partly by high, craggy, and inaccessible mountains. On the E. it is bounded by the ocean; on the W. by part of the Mogul's empire, and India beyond the Ganges, from which it is parted by other ridges of high mountains and sandy deserts. On the south, it is bounded partly by the kingdoms of Lao, Tonquin, Ava, and Cochin-China, and partly by the southern or Indian sea, which flows between it and the Philippine islands. There are several ways of computing its length and breadth. According to some of these, it is reckoned 1269, 1600, or 1800 miles in length, and as much in breadth; however, by the best and latest accounts, this vast country is of an oval form, the breadth being less than the length, by little more than a fourth part. It contains 15 provinces, exclusive of that of Lyau-tong, which is situated without the great wall, though under the same dominion. Their names are 1. Shen-si, 2. Shan-si, 3. Pecheli, which are situated on the N. side, along the wall. 4. Shan-tong, 5. Kyan-nang, 6. Che-kyang, 7. Fo-kyen, which are situated along the eastern ocean. 8. Quang-tong, 9. Quang-si, 10. Yu-nan, 11. Se-chuen, which stretch themselves towards the S. and S. W. And, 12. Ho-nan, 13. Hu-quand, 14. Quey-chew, 15. Kyang-si, which take up the middle part. For a particular description of all these, see their proper articles.

The origin of all nations is involved in obscurity and fable; but that of the Chinese much more

so than any other. Every nation is inclined to assume too high an antiquity to itself; but the Chinese carry theirs beyond all bounds. Indeed; though no people on earth are more exact in keeping records of every memorable transaction; yet such is the genius of the Chinese for superstition and fable, that the first part of their history is deservedly condemned by every rational person. What contributes more to the uncertainty of the Chinese history is, that neither we, nor they themselves, have any thing but fragments of their ancient historical books; for about 213 years before Christ, the reigning emperor, Si-whang-ti, caused all the books in the empire to be burned, except those written by lawyers and physicians. Nay, the more effectually to destroy the memory of every thing contained in them, he commanded a great number of learned men to be buried alive, lest from their memories, they should commit to writing something of the true memoirs of the empire. The inaccuracy of the Chinese annals is complained of even by their most respected author, Confucius himself; who also affirms, that, before his time, many of the oldest materials for writing such annals had been destroyed.

The most interesting particulars of the Chinese history relate only to the incursions of the Tartars, who at last conquered the whole empire, and who still continue to hold the sovereignty; though by transferring the seat of the empire to Peking, and adopting the Chinese language, manners, &c. Tartary would seem rather to be conquered by China, than China by Tartary. These incursions are said to have begun very early; even in the time of the emperor Shun, successor to Yau 2000 years before Christ, in whose reign the miraculous solstice happened. At this time the Tartars were repulsed; and obliged to retire to their own territories. From time to time, however, they continued to threaten the empire with invasions, and the northern provinces were often actually ravaged by the Tartars in the neighbourhood. About the year before Christ 213, Si-whang-ti, having fully subdued all the princes, or kings, as they were called, of the different provinces, became emperor of China with unlimited power. He divided the whole empire into 36 provinces; and finding the northern parts of his dominions much incommoded by the invasions of the neighbouring barbarians, he sent a formidable army against them, which drove them far beyond the boundaries of China. To prevent their return, he built the famous wall already mentioned, which separates China from Tartary. After this, being elated with his own exploits, he formed a design of making posterity believe that he himself had been the first Chinese emperor that ever sat on the throne. For this purpose, he ordered all the

historical writings to be burnt, and caused many of the learned to be put to death, as already mentioned.

What effect the great wall for some time had in preventing the invasions of the Tartars, we are not told; but in the tenth century of the Christian æra, those of Kitan or Lyau got a footing in China, and continued invading it under different leaders, particularly Jenghis Khan, with various success, till at length in 1644, they entirely subdued it.

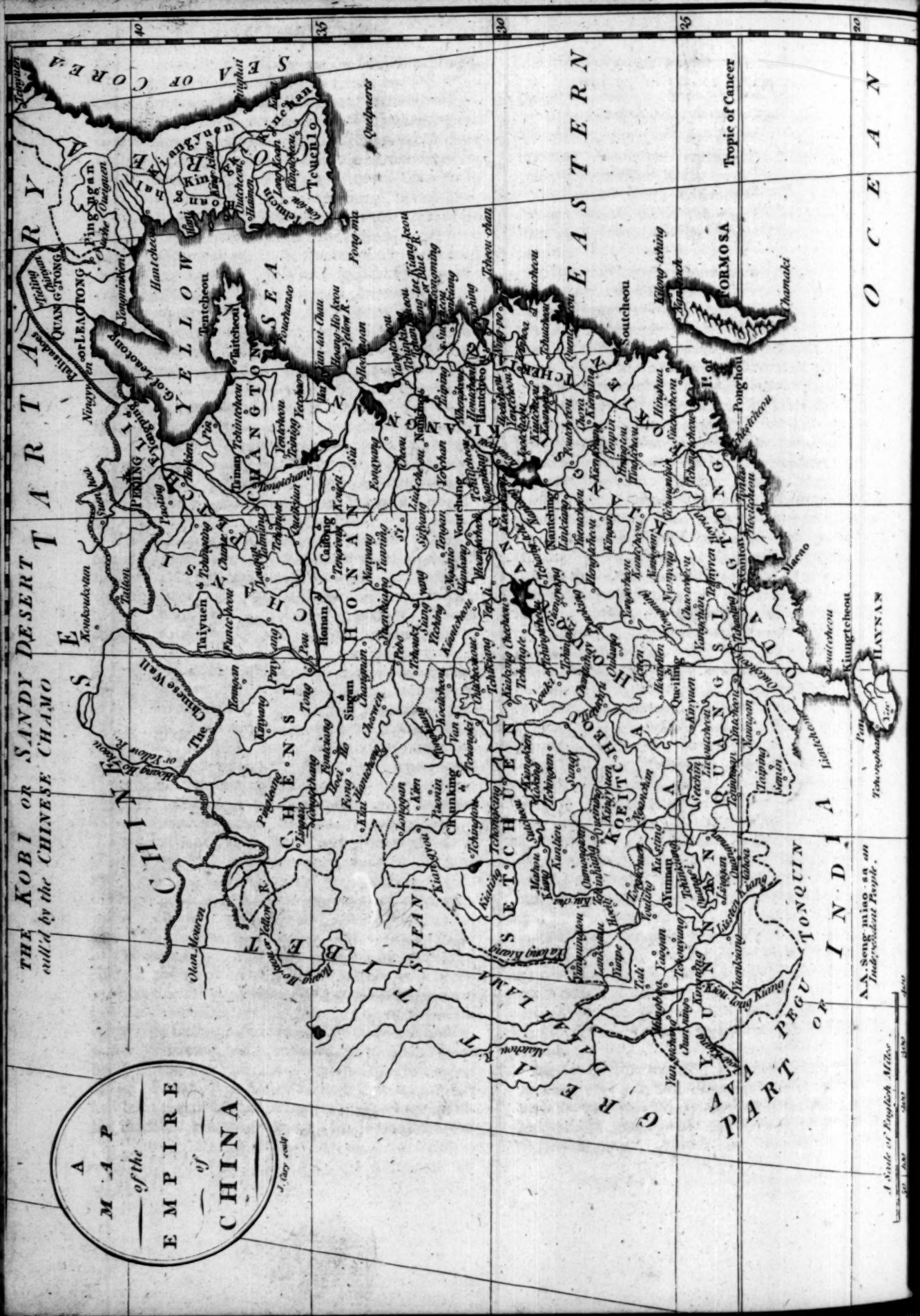
The last Chinese emperor was named Whay-tsung, and ascended the throne in 1628. He was a great lover of the sciences, and a favourer of the Christians; though much addicted to the superstitions of the Bonzes. He found himself engaged in a war with the Tartars, and a number of rebels in different provinces. That he might the more effectually suppress the latter, he resolved to make peace with the former; and for that end sent one of his generals, Ywen, into Tartary, at the head of an army, with full power to negotiate a peace; but that traitor made one upon such shameful terms, that the emperor refused to ratify it. Ywen, in order to oblige his master to comply with the terms made by himself, poisoned his best and most faithful general, named Mau-ven-long; and then desired the Tartars to march directly to Peking, by a road different from that which he took with his army. This they accordingly did, and laid siege to the capital. Ywen was ordered to come to its relief; but on his arrival, was put to the torture and strangled; of which the Tartars were no sooner informed, than they raised the siege and returned to their own country.

In 1636, the rebels above-mentioned composed 4 great armies, commanded by as many generals; which, however, were soon reduced to two, commanded by Li and Chang. These agreed to divide the empire between them; Chang taking the western provinces, and Li the eastern ones. The latter seized on part of Shen-si, and then of Honan, whose capital, named Kay-fong-fu, he laid siege to, but was repulsed with loss. He renewed it 6 months after, but without success; the besieged choosing rather to feed on human flesh than surrender. The imperial forces coming soon after to its assistance, the general made no doubt of being able to destroy the rebels at once, by breaking down the banks of the Yellow river; but unfortunately the rebels escaped to the mountains, while the city was quite overflowed, and 300,000 of the inhabitants perished.

After this disaster, Li marched into the provinces of Shen-si and Honan; where he put to death all the mandarins, exacted great sums from the officers in the place, and shewed no favour to any.



THE KOBİ OR SANDY DESERT
call'd by the CHINESE CHAMO



A. A. Seng miao, an
Indo-Chinese People.

A Scale of English Miles.

any but the populace, whom he freed from all taxes; by this means he drew so many to his interest, that he thought himself strong enough to assume the title of emperor. He next advanced towards the capital, which, though well-garrisoned, was divided into factions. Li had taken care to introduce before-hand a number of his men in disguise; and by these the gates were opened to him the third day after his arrival. He entered the city in triumph at the head of 300,000 men, whilst the emperor kept himself shut up in his palace, busied only with his superstitions. It was not long, however, before he found himself betrayed; and, under the greatest consternation, made an effort to get out of the palace, attended by about 600 of his guards. He was still more surprised to see himself treacherously abandoned by them, and deprived of all hopes of escaping the insults of his subjects. Upon this, preferring death to the disgrace of falling alive into their hands, he immediately retired with his empress, whom he tenderly loved, and the princess her daughter, into a private part of the garden: his grief was so great, that he was not able to utter a word; but she soon understood his meaning, and, after a few silent embraces, hanged herself on a tree, in a silken string. Her husband staid only to write these words on the border of his vest: "I have been basely deserted by my subjects; do what you will with me, but spare my people." He then cut off the young princess's head with one stroke of his scymitar, and hanged himself on another tree, in the 17th year of his reign, and the 36th of his age. His prime minister, queens, and eunuchs, followed his example; and thus ended the Chinese monarchy, to give place to that of the Tartars, which hath continued ever since.

It was some time before the body of the unfortunate monarch was found. At last it was brought before the rebel Li, and by him used with the utmost indignity, after which he caused two of Whey-tsong's sons, and all his ministers to be beheaded; but his eldest son happily escaped by flight. The whole empire submitted peaceably to the usurper, except prince U-fan-ghey, who commanded the imperial forces in the province of Lyau-tong. This brave prince, finding himself unable to cope with the usurper, invited the Tartars to his assistance, and Tsong-te their king, immediately joined him with an army of 80,000 men. Upon this the usurper marched directly to Peking; but not thinking himself safe there, plundered and burnt the palace, and then fled with the immense treasure he had got. What became of him afterwards we are not told; but the young Tartar monarch was immediately declared emperor of China, his father, Tsong-te, having died almost as soon as he set his foot in that empire.

The new emperor, named Shun-chi, or Xun-chi, began his reign with rewarding U-fan-ghey, by conferring upon him the title of king; and assigned him the city of Si-gnan-fu, capital of Shen-si, for his residence. This, however, did not hinder U-fan-ghey from repenting of his error in calling in the Tartars, or as he himself used to phrase it, "in sending for lions to drive away dogs." In 1674 he formed a very strong alliance against them, and had probably prevailed, if his allies had been faithful. But they treacherously deserted him one after another; which so affected him, that he died soon after. In 1681 Hong-wha, son to U-fan-ghey, who continued his efforts against the Tartars, was reduced to such straits that he put an end to his own life.

During this space, there had been some resistance made to the Tartars in many of the provinces. Two princes of Chinese extraction had at different times been proclaimed emperors; but both of them were overcome and put to death. In 1682, the whole 15 provinces were so effectually subdued, that the emperor Kang-hi, successor to Shun-chi, determined to visit his native dominions of Tartary. He was accompanied by an army of 70,000 men, and continued for some months taking the diversion of hunting. This he continued to do for some years; and in his journies took father Verbiest along with him, by which means we have a better description of these countries than could possibly have been otherwise obtained.

This prince was a great encourager of learning, and of the Christian religion; in favour of which last he published a decree, dated in 1692. In 1716, however, he revived some obsolete laws against the Christians, nor could the Jesuits with all their art preserve the footing they had got in China. The causes of this alteration in his resolution, are, by the missionaries, said to have been the slanders of the mandarins; but from the known character of the Jesuits, it will be readily believed, that there was something more at bottom. This emperor died in 1722, and was succeeded by his son Yong-ching; who not only gave no encouragement to the missionaries, but persecuted all Christians of whatever denomination, not excepting even those of the imperial race. At the beginning of his reign he banished all the Jesuits into the city of Canton, and in 1732, they were banished from thence into Ma-kau, a little island inhabited by the Portuguese, but subject to China. He died in 1736, but though the Jesuits entertained great hopes from his successor, we have not heard that they have yet met with any success.

The division of China into 15 provinces, we have already mentioned. In such a vast tract of country, it impossible that either the climate or soil should be alike in all places. The climate,

however, is in general, reckoned very moderate, except in the northern provinces, where the cold is extremely piercing, owing to the high ridges of mountains with which those parts are intersected, and which are always covered with snow. Even in those parts which lie under the tropics, the winds that blow from the northern mountains, make the winter, which continues for three, or sometimes four months, extremely cold and piercing. The southern parts are excessively hot and dry; but the heats are more easily borne by means of the cooling grottoes, groves, &c. to which the inhabitants retire in the heat of the day, when there is the same universal silence and cessation from business as if it was midnight. These parts have neither frost nor snow; but are much troubled with storms and violent rain, about the time of the equinoxes, especially the autumnal, which is all the winter they have. They enjoy a serene sky all the rest of the year. It is, however, universally acknowledged, that where nature has been most unequal in the distribution of her gifts, the inhabitants have remedied these inconveniences as far as human industry could go. In some provinces, they have levelled whole ridges of mountains; in others, they have raised artificial ones. In some, they have provided fences against excessive colds; in others, against heats and droughts, &c. In short, by varying their agriculture, manuring, and planting, according to the differences of soils and climates, almost every spot throughout this vast empire produces more than enough to make its inhabitants rich and happy. All these advantages are farther improved by the vast number of canals cut from one river to another, and the innumerable carriages they keep up by land, by which each canton may easily communicate its own peculiar product to all the rest.

On these accounts the Chinese entertained the most extraordinary opinion of themselves and their country. The advantages they had over those neighbouring nations they knew or heard of, appeared to them so considerable, that they looked upon themselves as the only favourites of heaven, and the rest of mankind as barbarians, whom they represented as monsters, dwarfs, and contemptible creatures. They looked upon their country to be placed in the center of the earth; and themselves as the only people who had a human shape or form. All the other kingdoms or nations, the number of which they imagined might amount to 72, were scattered about in small islands, the biggest of which, according to their maps, was not so large as the least of the Chinese provinces. These were stuck round their empire, to which they gave a quadrangular form, like as many satellites, designed only to serve and adorn it. They indeed

gave the preference to their four neighbouring kingdoms of Tartary, Japan, Ton-king, and Korea. The inhabitants of these, though reckoned barbarians, they still looked upon as considerably improved by their vicinity to China: but as to the rest, they were looked upon as outcasts into the extreme parts of the earth, and the refuse of nature; and as such they characterised them in their maps, marking them by such emblems as were most fit to inspire their nation with disdain and contempt. It was therefore no small matter of wonder to them, when, upon their becoming acquainted with the Europeans, they found them not only as polite and rational as themselves, but far superior to them in all kinds of learning. From that time they used to say that "the Chinese had two eyes, the Europeans one, and the rest of the world none at all."

When the country was first discovered by the Europeans, they were no less surprised at the ingenuity and politeness of the Chinese, than the latter were at the learning of the Europeans. The first traveller that we know of who visited China, was Francis Paulo, more commonly known by the name of Paulus Venetus, about the end of the 13th century. At that time all Europe was immersed in such a state of barbarism, that the riches and polite behaviour of the Chinese could not but appear very extraordinary in his eyes. His accounts were not believed, but laughed at as romance. When the Portuguese discovered the same country by sea, above 200 years ago, they were almost as much surprised as Paulus Venetus had been. Neither were their accounts credited, till the missionaries whom the pope kept pouring in since the year 1580, published so many accounts concerning the riches of China, that they could no longer be denied. It must be owned, however, that the Chinese were vastly inferior to the Europeans in the liberal sciences; but, on the other hand, the former, to this day, as much exceed them in opulence, manufactures, handicrafts, agriculture, &c.

Another advantage for which this country hath been famed, and in which it certainly exceeds every other in the world, is the vast number of its inhabitants. In most of the provinces, the cities, towns, and villages, are so thick crowded upon one another, that the whole seems to be almost a continued town. All of them swarm with inhabitants, every one employed in some manufacture, traffic, or work. Their roads are crowded with passengers night and day, with coaches, carriages, waggons, and sometimes whole caravans; all employed in carrying on some useful commerce, and in conveying all sorts of merchandises, provisions, and other wares, from one end of the kingdom to another,

ther. The number of armies, garrisons, and troops necessary for defending this vast empire, far exceed what is to be found in any other part of the world, and indeed are almost incredible. According to some Chinese registers, the whole number of males amounted to 59,788,364; at that time the army consisted of 902,054 foot, and 989,167 horse, besides 767,970 men kept in garrisons. For these, as well as for the accommodation of the mandarins and other officers of the court, there are reckoned 1145 inns or places of entertainment. In short, to speak in the stile of one of their writers, "the Chinese empire is so immensely populous, that its inhabitants are not to be computed by thousands, but by millions." Many of these live entirely in vessels on the canals, keeping hogs, poultry, dogs, and other domestic animals, on board. Besides these vessels, there is a prodigious number of floats of timber which perpetually go up and down the canals and rivers, carrying whole villages of people upon them. Some of these floats are above a mile in length. The people build huts upon the floats, and live in them till they have disposed of their timber, which they sometimes carry 1000 miles.

From this description, it is natural to imagine that the Chinese must be the happiest nation in the whole world, and that poverty is scarce known among them; but the case is far otherwise. This empire exceeds other nations as much in the misery of many of its inhabitants, as it does in the number of them. This is in a great measure owing to the wickedness and corruption of their magistrates. Every province has its viceroy and several orders of mandarins, who are designed to serve as checks upon each other, and prevent the people from oppressing one another, or being oppressed by their governors. But the misfortune is, that they all find it their interest to wink at one another's crimes; and thus the people are oppressed to a degree beyond what they could be by any single governor however bad. The first class of mandarins are the judges of courts, who determine civil and criminal causes; the next attend the affairs of the treasury and revenue; and the third command the militia. All these, according to the Chinese constitution, ought to keep their offices no longer than 3 years; and are never to be natives of the province where they officiate; lest, if they be of mean descent, they should be despised; or, if rich, should become too much respected and powerful. They are allowed sufficient salaries, that they may be enabled to discharge their offices, and administer justice without fees or bribery. Their palaces and places of residence are also provided for them at the expence of government, to prevent them from

being too profuse in furniture, &c. But all these wise regulations they find means to elude; and there is not a nation on earth where extortion and fraud are carried to a greater height, or more universally diffused, than in China. Thus the court at Peking extorts vast sums from the viceroys of the provinces, and these again from the mandarins under them. The mandarins of course must fleece the inferior officers, and they again plunder the people, who having none below them whom they can oppress, are reduced to the necessity of cheating one another, or those foreigners who trade with them. In this they are so expert, that it is commonly said a Chinese will cheat a man of any other nation; but none can cheat a Chinese, except one of his own country.

The consequence of this extortion is manifest, in the misery to which the lower ranks of inhabitants are reduced in years of dearth: which sometimes happen through excessive drought, or the devastations of the grasshoppers; which, in some parts of the empire, at times, appear in such numbers, as not only to devour every herb, leaf, or fruit, but even the small wood of the branches, and fibres of the roots of trees. In these calamitous cases, the common people are often obliged to expose or destroy their children, sell them for slaves, and sometimes to rise in rebellion. Even in their most plentiful seasons, the poorer sort, notwithstanding all their art and industry, are glad to support themselves not only on the very refuse of every kind of provisions, but even on dogs and cats, though they die of old age or sickness, rats, mice, and other vermin; or on the garbage of any flesh, fish, or fowl, they can purchase; for these are sold in the markets as well as the more dainty meats; and there are cooks-shops where the entrails of fishes, fowls, &c. are dressed, and whither those who can afford no better are glad to repair.

The government of China is monarchical, and in the highest degree despotic; and has been so from the earliest ages. Nay, so much were they inured to this kind of government, and so little notion had they of any other, that when the Dutch ambassador made his first application, he found it very difficult to make the court understand what he meant by the High and mighty lords the States General, and the republic of Holland. Their laws are contained in some books which they call canonical; but their monarchs are the sole interpreters of them; so that we may say the whole legislative power is lodged in their breast, and depends entirely on their will.

The revenue of the emperor is computed at about 50,000,000 sterling. Their punishments are

are either capital, as in cases of rebellion, murder, treason, &c. or corporeal and pecuniary in lesser crimes. Rebellion and treason being esteemed the greatest of all possible crimes are punished with the greatest rigour, viz. by cutting the criminal into 10,000 pieces, in the following manner: the executioner, having first tied him to a stake, tears the skin off his head and forehead, and lets it hang over his eyes, to prevent him, according to some, from seeing how dreadfully the rest of his body is mangled.

Next to treason or rebellion against the emperor, that against parents is reckoned the greatest crime, and is punished with equal severity. In this case, if a father accuses a son before a magistrate, no farther proof is required, but the criminal is immediately executed. This is done for mere obstinacy or disobedience; but if the offender hath proceeded so far as mockery, insult, or lifting a hand, the whole country is alarmed, and the punishment of the criminal reserved for the emperor himself. In this last case, the magistrates of the place are turned out with disgrace, and the whole neighbourhood is threatened with some severe punishment for having given birth to such a monster. The offender is then condemned to be cut like a traitor or rebel, into 10,000 pieces, and afterwards burnt; his lands, house, or houses, to be destroyed, and to remain so, as a monument of such a detestable crime.

Murder is also capital, and is punished either by beheading or strangling the criminal. Adultery is so far from being a capital crime in China, that some fond parents, out of compassion to their daughter's weakness, will contract with their future husbands, in consideration of some valuable present, to allow her the liberty of now and then indulging herself with a gallant, without being called to an account for it. But where no such contract hath been made, the husband may inflict a corporeal punishment, or divorce a wife who proves unfaithful. Neither is theft capitally punished. Those who are guilty of it, are either condemned to the bastinado, or to the kan-ghe, or wooden ruff, a kind of portable pillory.

There are two kinds of torture used in China, the ordinary and extraordinary. The first is inflicted by a kind of engine, which they clap on the hands or feet, or both; and which distorts the bones to such a degree that the ankles are sometimes squeezed quite flat by it. The extraordinary torture is seldom used, except in cases of treason or rebellion, in order to make the criminal discover his accomplices after the fact has been proved. It is inflicted by cutting slight gashes in the body, and stripping off the skin in narrow slips or fillets. One thing, however, must be said in praise of the

Chinese, with regard to the treatment of their criminals, viz. that their prisons are much more capacious, airy, and sweet, than any of the European ones.

As to their persons, the Chinese are generally of a middling stature, broad faced, with black hair, small black eyes, short noses, and thin beards. This last circumstance is the effect of a very painful operation, viz. pulling up the greatest part of the beard by the roots with tweezers. Since the accession of the Tartar monarchs to the crown, they have forced the Chinese to cut off all their hair except a lock on the crown like the Mahometans. Near the tropic, their complexions incline to tawny; but in the northern parts, they are as fair as other people under the same parallel. The women are esteemed for their little feet, which are reckoned their greatest beauty: and in order to form them little, they are bound up from their infancy so tight, that they cannot grow to the common size; the foot of a full grown woman not being bigger than that of a child of four years old. The men wear a cap of the shape of a bell on their heads, which does not cover their ears: they also wear a vest and sash, and over the vest a loose coat or gown, and a kind of silk boots quilted with cotton. In the southern provinces the inhabitants, when at home, throw off every thing but a pair of drawers, and appear naked; as the common people also do in the streets. The women dress with their hair down, having nothing on their heads, in the south. They generally wear a silk vest, red, blue, or green; and over it a loose gown with white sleeves, and embroidered silk shoes; but, by reason of the smallness of their feet, hobble prodigiously when they walk. Here, as in most other countries of the east, the married couple are brought together without any previous acquaintance with each other; the bargain being struck by the parents, or by some go-between, and afterwards ratified by presents sent on both sides. There is scarce any country in the world where grief for the dead is manifested to such a degree as in China, especially for near relations; or where the mourning is so deep, and so long continued. Every Chinese keeps in his house a table whereon are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; before which they frequently prostrate themselves; and when the father of a family dies, the name of the great-grandfather is taken away, and that of the deceased added to make up the number.

The Chinese are said to worship one supreme God, along with several inferior deities, who appear to have been men eminent in several ages; particularly the inventors of arts and sciences.

There are at this day three sects in China.

1. The followers of La-laokun, who lived above 500 years before Christ. He taught that God was corporeal, and had many subordinate deities under his government. His disciples study magic, and pretend to make a drink that will confer immortality. The second is the learned, or disciples of Confucius. He left many admirable precepts in morality, and instructed the people in philosophy. He speaks of God as a most pure and perfect principle, and the fountain and essence of all beings. Though we are told that he prohibited idolatry, he has temples and images erected to him, and is worshipped with the most profound veneration; as appears from the pope's decree against the Jesuits, for indulging their converts in this idolatrous worship. The third sect, which is that of the idol Fo, or Fo-hi, is much more numerous than either of the former. They stile him the only saviour of the world. The Chinese have also an image of immortality, which they worship under the shape of a monstrous fat man sitting cross-legged, with a huge prominent belly. There is another called the idol of pleasure, about 20 feet high; and between these, in their temples is an image 30 feet high, gilded over, with a crown upon his head, and richly dressed. The Christian religion, we are told, was planted in this country, either by the apostle Thomas, or some of his disciples. The Chinese records seem to intimate that a man came there about that time, who preached a heavenly doctrine, and confirmed it by miracles. There is also an ancient marble pillar erected in the province of Shen-si, in memory of a man that brought Christianity thither in the year 636. However, the missionaries of the church of Rome did not find, as we are told, the least vestige of Christianity on their arrival in China.

The learning of the Chinese is, in a great measure, confined to the study of their own language. Their characters are a kind of short-hand, every one of which signifies a word or sentence. There are near 60,000 of these characters in all, but those in common use do not exceed 3000. This vast number of characters, however, is reducible to a pure and simple alphabet like those of any other language: for a character is no more than a word written with its proper consonants and vowels; not indeed at length as we do, but intermingled one with another by some peculiar method known only to them, or perhaps only to their learned men. They write from the top to the bottom of the page. In all other respects the knowledge and learning of the Chinese are very limited. Some knowledge of astronomy they certainly had; but that was exceedingly defective. They are said indeed to have calculated the eclipses of the sun and moon for a vast number of

years; but many of these calculations have been found by the Europeans who visited them to be false and erroneous, and whatever progress they have made in that or other sciences, must be attributed entirely to the Jesuit missionaries. They are, however, in some things a very ingenious people. The art of printing they have had from time immemorial. It is true, this is only performed by wooden blocks, in the same manner as cards are done among us; but the vast number of their characters renders it impossible to bring that art to the same perfection which it hath attained in Europe. Their chief commodities are, silk, cotton, tea, china-ware, and cabinets or lacquered ware. Their silks are exceedingly fine; their atlas's, gold and silver stuffs, are not to be paralleled; but their porcelain is thought to be equalled or even excelled by that of Dresden, and their lacquered-ware is greatly excelled by that of Japan. In hard-ware the Europeans excel them prodigiously; the Chinese being mere bunglers at making clocks, watches, door and gun locks, &c. They had the use of gun-powder, and of the mariner's compass, for many centuries before they were known in Europe; but through a neglect unaccountable in such an ingenious people, they scarce reaped one single advantage either from the one or the other.

The Chinese had no traffic with other nations, except those in their neighbourhood, till the Portuguese discovered their country by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Their junks, as they are called, are many of them 1000 tons burthen, heavy sailers, with square heads and stems. Some of them have two masts, others three, but never any top-masts; and their sails are made of matting, which they let down upon the deck when they furl them. The hold of the ship is divided into many small partitions, which are made so tight, that if a leak happens in one of them, it goes no farther, and the goods stowed in the other partitions receive no damage. The compilers of the Universal History take notice, that the Chinese vessels are built according to the proportions of Noah's ark; viz. 6 breadths to a length; and this they will have to be a proof that the Chinese empire was founded by Noah. They have no coin throughout the whole empire, except a copper one of very little value. Their merchandise is bought with gold and silver cut for the purpose, from ingots or plates. The former is of less value in China than in most other nations; and therefore silver is advantageously exchanged by the Europeans for that precious metal.

CHINCA, a port-town of Peru in South America. It lies on a river, and in an extensive valley of the same name, about 60 miles S of Lima. Lat. 13, 5, S. Long. 76, 5, W.

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CHINCHURA, a Dutch factory of Bengal, on the Ganges. It is large, and has a great many good houses and gardens well inhabited, by Armenians, and the natives. The British forces took it in 1781, with immense property. It lies contiguous to Hugueley.

CHINGTU, the capital of Se-chen, one of the provinces of China, in Asia. It suffered much in the civil wars of this country, when the Tartars possessed themselves of it; so that it has only the remains of its ancient splendor. It stands almost in the heart of the province, in a fruitful territory, having 31 cities of the second and third rank under its jurisdiction. Lat. 30, 25, N. and long. 12 W. from Peking.

CHINEY, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, 12 miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 5, 5, E.

CHINON, a town in the government of Touraine, in France, on the river Vienne; has a strong castle, 4 parish-churches, 15 convents; and is remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in E. long. 6, 18, N. Lat. 47, 2.

CHINSURA. See **CHINCHURA**.

CHINTIPOUR, or **CHITIPUR**, the only place of note in Chitor, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in China. It stands on the bank of a river, and is inhabited by Banians, who make great quantities of those callicoos called chintz. It lies 33 miles N. E. from Amadabad; and here is a small garrison for the defence of the caravans.

CHIO, or **CHIOS**, an Asiatic island lying near the coast of Natolia, opposite to the peninsula of Ionia. It was known to the ancients by the name of *Æthalia*, *Macris*, *Pithyusa*, &c. as well as that of *Chios*. According to Herodotus, the island of Chios was peopled originally from Ionia. It was at first governed by kings, but afterwards the government assumed a republican form; which, by the direction of Isocrates, was modelled after that of Athens. They were, however, soon enslaved by tyrants, and afterwards conquered by Cyrus king of Persia. They joined the other Grecians in the Ionian revolt; but were shamefully abandoned by the Samians, Lesbians, and others of their allies; so that they were again reduced under the yoke of the Persians, who treated them with the utmost severity. They continued subject to them till the battle of Mycale, when they were restored to their ancient liberty, which they enjoyed till the downfall of the Persian empire, when they became subject to the Macedonian princes. In the time of the emperor Vespasian, the island was re-

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duced to the form of a Roman province; but the inhabitants were allowed to live according to their own laws under the superintendence of a prætor. It is now subject to the Turks, and is called *Scio*. It is 100 miles in circuit, lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor; is mountainous and rocky. Besides other inhabitants, it has upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. It abounds with excellent wine, for which it has always been famous; and from whence the ancients supposed nectar to have been fetched.

CHIOS, the capital of the last-mentioned island is situated on its eastern coast, and as well-built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long masters of it. At present the Turks have a garrison here of 1400 men; and its port is the rendezvous of their shipping, which trade to Constantinople; and it is commonly the station for a squadron of Turkish gallies. This is one of the 7 cities which pretend that Homer was born in it; and the natives still shew a place which they call his school, lying at the foot of Mount Epos, and about 4 miles distant from the city. Lat. 38, 46, N. Long. 27, 5, E.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 7, 47, E. Lat. 41, 18, N.

CHIOZA, **CHIOGGIA**, anciently *Fossa Claudia*, an island belonging to the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, on it is a fine and flourishing little town, not far from the influx of the Brenta Nuova, into the Lagunæ. Here are very profitable salt-works, and such as intend to go to Rome commonly take shipping here, and from thence sail upon the canal, which flows into the Po, as far as the village of Ponte del Lago Oscuro upon that river, and opposite to Ferrara; nay, and still farther. This is a very commodious and pleasant way. Chioza is about a mile and a half in circuit, and is divided by a long street, where the aforesaid canal, called *Vena*, begins. It hath about 9 bridges over it, some of stone, and others of wood. Here is a convenient harbour, and defended by a hexagonal fort. Besides the cathedral, here are several stately churches, episcopal palace, and convents. The Genoese gained a famous victory here in 1680, and made themselves masters of this city; but it has since fallen into the hands of the Venetians. Chioza is situated 12 miles S. of Venice.

CHIEWAY, a river of N. America, which falls into the Mississippi a little below lake Peppin, and is about 80 yards wide at the mouth, but mach

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much wider farther up. About 30 miles from its mouth it separates into 2 branches, and on its banks lie fine meadows, in which large droves of elks and buffaloes feed. The track between the 2 branches is termed the road of war between the Chipeways and Naudowessie Indians. Near the heads of this river is a town of the Chipeways, a nation of Indians, whom Carver says are the nastiest he saw in all America. The town contained about 40 houses and could send out 100 warriors.

CHIPPENHAM, commonly Chipnam, a corporate and good market-town of Wiltshire; governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is a populous well-built place, has a bridge of 16 arches over the Avon, with a handsome church. The principal manufacture here is cloth; but its main support arises from its market on Saturdays, and its thoroughfare for carriers and travellers between London and Bristol. It has a charity-school for 24 boys. Its annual fairs are May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30. Westmead, in its neighbourhood, is noted for horse-races; and its forest was the residence of the West-Saxon kings, particularly Alfred.

CHIPPING, a village in Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Garstang, with 2 fairs, Easter-Tuesday, and August 24.

CHIPPING, commonly Chipping-Wickham, or High-Wycomb, a borough of Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, who returns 2 members to parliament. It stands on a rivulet which winds into the Thames; and is one of the greatest corn-markets in this part of England. It contains between 3 and 400 houses, with 2 principal streets; one of which is well-built, and full of large inns. Its church is a fair structure, with a handsome steeple. In the neighbourhood are several mills for paper and corn. When the wheat is ground at the latter, it is sent to Marlow, and put on board barges for London. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fair September 25. In 1724, near this place was discovered a Roman pavement, 9 feet square, with stones of various colours, the biggest of which were no broader than the face of a dye.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a market-town of Oxfordshire, governed by 2 bailiffs. Roman coins are frequently found in this neighbourhood. Its church is a good building, in which are monuments, with the arms of several merchants on brass plates, as shew it must have once been a place of great trade. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and has 7 annual fairs; March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and last Friday in November. It lies 76 miles from London.

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CHIPPING-ONGAR, a market-town of Essex, so called to distinguish it from another place in its neighbourhood, called High-Ongar. Here are two charity-schools for 26 boys and 12 girls. Its weekly market holds on Saturday, and annual fair on September 30. It lies 20 miles from London.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a borough of Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, and being a great thoroughfare to Bristol, is full of inns. It has a good weekly market on Thursday, for corn and other provisions, particularly cheese; for which it is reckoned the greatest in England, next to that of Athelstoe, in Warwickshire. Its annual fairs hold on May 23, and June 24. [All the above places, with the Prænomens of Chipping, denote their being market-places, from the Saxon cþpan, to cheapen.]

CHIKUITOS, (Indios,) i. e. Little Indians, are missions in the parts dependent on the bishopric of Charcas, in S. America. The Spaniards call them so on account of the extreme smallness of their doors. Their country lies between Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and lake Zarayes, from which issues the river Paraguay, that, with the accession of other streams, forms the Rio de la Plata. The fathers who first began their preaching here, about the close of the last century, had, in 1732, formed 7 towns, each consisting of about 600 families. The courage of those Indians the Portuguese have often experienced, who used to make incursions, in order to carry off the inhabitants for slaves; so that they have been obliged to desist.

CHIPROWITZ, a well-inhabited town of Bidin, or Widin, sangiacate, a subdivision of Bulgaria, one of the provinces of European Turkey. Here the Greek metropolitan resides.

CHIRWAN. See **SCHIRWAN**, one of the provinces of Persia, lying on the W. coast of the Caspian sea.

CHIRIQUI, or **CHIRIQUITA**, a town of Veragua, one of the provinces of Guatemala, in N. America. It stands in a plain of savannahs, surrounded with farms, &c. Its principal trade is in tallow and leather. The harbour stands on a pretty large river, about a league from its mouth, and 3 from the town. There is but one way to enter the river, and that is dangerous. It falls into the bay called Golfo Dolce, and must be distinguished from that near Honduras-bay. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1686.

CHIRK, in Welch, Gwain, a pretty mountainous country or estate, on the E. side of Denbighshire, in N. Wales. To it belong 2 castles; namely, that called Chirk-castle, which is a handsome seat, and has been long in the possession of the Middletons. Of the other castle, called Bran-

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castle, or Castell Dinas Bran, hardly the ruins remain. It stood on the top of a hill, and was the residence of Griffith ap Madock, who sided with the English against the Welch, in the reign of king Henry III. At the castle of Chirk, 3 annual fairs are holden; the second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June, and November 12.

CHIRNSIDE, the seat of a presbytery, in Berwickshire, containing 14 parishes.

CHIRONISSO, one of the 5 secure harbours on the island of Siphanto, in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Crookhorn. It has 1 fair, viz. on October 10, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, and hogs.

CHITANGAR, a town in Cuncan, one of the provinces of the Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies near Indour, 63 leagues S. of Avengeabad. Here is a famous pagod temple, all of transparent stone.

CHITOR, or **SANGA**, one of the middling provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Guzurat, Malva on the E. Candisch on the S. and Rajah Ranas on the N. E. It lies on both sides the Tropic of Cancer. Its dimensions are variously given, according to the tracts included in it. The country, which is mountainous, abounds with lions. Its principal productions are stone, salt, and assa foetida. This tract is infested by a barbarous sort of Mahometan priests, called Faquirs, who go armed.

Its town of the same name, anciently Taxilla, and supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander, formerly outstripped all the cities in India for magnificence. In 1614, its last sovereign, submitted to the mogul Eckbar, who destroyed the place; so that there is nothing now but the ruins of about 100 temples and stately palaces, &c. Its strong castle stands on the top of a hill, to which there is but one ascent by a path cut out of a rock. It lies 256 miles N. E. of Surat. Lat. 23, 30, N. Long. 76, 10, E.

CHITOR, a town of Piemont, in Upper Italy, on the Po, about 10 miles N. of Turin. In 1705 it was taken by the French, after a stout defence; but next year the Confederates retook it. It is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45, 12, N. Long. 7, 35, E.

CHITRIANI, one of the 5 secure harbours in the island of Siphanco, in the Archipelago, and in Turkey in Europe.

CHITRO, **CITRON**, or **PYDNA**, a place of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on the bay of

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Salonichi; and is remarkable, as here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great, were murdered by Cassander; and, in its neighbourhood, Perseus, king of Macedon, was defeated by Paulus Æmelius, the Roman consul. Lat. 40, 30, N. Long. 23, 10, E.

CHIVAS, a strong town of Italy, in Piemont, which has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French, but was retaken the next year by the Confederates, after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is master of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Monterrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 9 W. of Verue. Lat. 45, 3, N.

CHIUSI, a town of the Sieneze, in the duchy of Tuscany, and Middle Division of Italy, anciently Clusium, was one of the 12 ancient cities of Etruria, and the seat of the famous king Persenna. It stands on the confines of the papal dominions, and in a little territory called Valla de Chiana, from a marshy fen of the latter name in its neighbourhood. It is the see of a bishop, and but poorly inhabited, by reason of the insalubrity of its air. This place is subject to the grand duke of Tuscany, and lies 38 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43, 7, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

CHIUSTENGE, or **PROSTIWITZA**, in Latin Istropolis, a middling town in the sangiacate of Silistria, and province of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on the Black Sea, and was formerly a very considerable place. Lat. 43, 2, N. Long. 27, 30, E.

CHIUTAYE, a considerable town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the residence of a beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Signior, before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles S. of Burfa. Long. 29, 47, E. Lat. 39, 42, N.

CHLYNOW, a province of Wiatski, one of the circles belonging to the government of Kasan, in Asiatic Russia. In it is a provincial town of the same name. It lies on the river Wiatka.

CHOASPES, a river in Media, also called the Eulæus; it rises in Media, and burying itself under ground, appears again in Susiana, in which province it is called by the latter name. The ancient kings of Media drinking no other water, it was carried about with them in silver vessels.

CHOCOPE, a town in the road to Lima, in S. America, with between 80 and 90 houses covered with earth, inhabited by between 60 and 70 families, principally Spaniards, with some of the other casts, but not much above 20 of Indians. Here, in the year 1726, was a continual rain for forty

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forty nights successively, beginning at 4 in the evening, and ceasing at the same hour next morning, the sky being clear all the rest of the day; by it the houses, and a brick church were entirely ruined: the southern winds continuing with such violence as to raise the sand. Two years after a like phenomenon lasted for 12 days, but not so destructive as the former.

CHOCZIM. See **CHOTZIN**.

CHOEDER. See **YERACK**.

CHOLLET, a small town and barony in the government of Anjou, in France, on the river Maienne, has a beautiful castle, one parish-church, and three convents.

CHOLMOGORY, a small town in the circle of Dwina, a subdivision of the government of Archangelgorod; in European Russia. It lies upon an island in the Dwina, not far from Archangel, and preserves some memory of the old Holmogard kingdom.

CHONAT, a town of Upper Hungary, and the capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It stands on the river Merisch, 13 miles E. of Segedin, and is the see of a bishop; suffragan to the metropolitan of Colofa. Lat. 46, 22, N. Long. 21, 20, E.

CHONO, (isles of,) on the coast of Chili, which are prevented producing any vegetables on account of incessant rains.

CHONOS, or **CHONÆ**. See **COLOSS**.

CHORA, a large town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is pleasantly situated, on a little hill, the ascent to which is steep on every side, and is separated from the high hills which encompass it every way except that towards the sea. It lies about 22 miles from Peresta to the N. E.

CHOROSAN. See **KHOROSAN**.

CHORGES, or **GORGES**, an old, but small town of Ambrunois, one of the territories of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It preserves some memory of the ancient Catorigi, of whose name it is a corruption. It lies 16 miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44, 36, N. Long. 6, 5, E.

CHORLEY, a village in Lancashire, 7 miles S. E. of Preston, with 3 fairs, viz. on May 3, August 20, and on September 5.

CHOTER, river in Rutlandshire, which falls into the Willand near Stamford.

CHOTZIN, or **CHOCZIM**, a town of Upper Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is well fortified both by nature and art, and lies on the Neiler-stream, now subject to the Turks. In 1739 the Russians took it, after they had driven the Turks out of their intrenchments, which they had raised near the fort. They were also beaten here

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by the Poles in the years 1621 and 1674. Lat. 48, 10, N. Long. 27, 5 E.

CHOUTZA, a town of Culmerland, or palatinate of Culm, in Polish Prussia, 2 leagues N. W. of Culm, and on the other side of the Debreutz. It was the most flourishing place in Prussia under the Teutonic knights; but has nothing remarkable now, only a fine church, and some magnificent ruins.

CHOWEN, (county,) in the district of Edenton, in N. Carolina, in a swampy soil, being surrounded by water viz. E. by Pequiman's river, S. by Albemarle-sound, W. by Chowen-river; and in it stand the towns of Hartford and Edendon.

CHRASTOWITZ, or **HARSTOWITZA**, a fortress of Croatia, on this side the Save, in Hungarian Illyria. It lies not far from the Save, in the jurisdiction of the bishop of Zagrab.

CHREMNITZ. See **CREMNITZ**.

CHREVASTA, in Latin, the ancient Apfus, one of the 7 principal rivers of Albania, in European Turkey.

CHRISTBURG, or **ALT-CHRISTBURG**, an old, dark, little town, in the capital bailiwick of Preusch-mark, and circle of Mohrung with Marienwerder, in the kingdom of Prussia. It has an ancient castle.

CHRISTBURG, a good town of the prefecture or palatinate of Marienburg, in Polish Prussia, with an old mountain-castle. It lies on the river Surgun, which falls into the river Drause above Elbing. The Woywode, or Palatine's castle-court, is held here. The place was burnt down in 1400; and taken by the Swedes in 1626.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a large and populous borough of Hampshire, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It stands at the mouth of the Avon, near its confluence with the Stour. The modern name it has from the dedication of its church, but was anciently called Twinham-bourn, from its situation between two rivers. The Avon has been made navigable from this town to Salisbury ever since 1680. This river brings with it all the waters of the S. and E. parts of Wiltshire, and receives the Stour and Piddle, which brings with them all the waters of the N. part of Dorsetshire. Its principal manufactures are silk stockings and gloves. Over one of the gates is the statue of Bevis, the famous earl of Southampton. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs on Trinity Thursday and October 17. The town-seal is stamped with the effigies of Baldwin de Rivers, as early as king Stephen's days. It lies 100 miles from London.

CHRISTIANA, a town in the district of Aggers, and diocese of its own name or Aggerhuus, in Norway.

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way. It is the capital, and finest town of the kingdom; where the sub-governor, or amtman of the diocese, the supreme juridical court, and the bishop, have their seats. In it a provincial court is also held. It is pretty large and regular, and drives a pretty good trade. It has a house of correction, a town bailiwick, and two suburbs called Waterland and Piverrigen. Through the former of these runs a river which comes from Maridal.

After Opslo had been burnt down, the town was first built in 1624, on the W. side of the bay, just below the castle of Agerhuus, so as its guns can command all the streets. Its school was made an academy in 1636, with a salary for the master, and foundations for 20 scholars. But since 1653, it has had again the name of a school. Lat. 59, 26, N. Long. 10, 30, E.

CHRISTIANOPEL, commonly Nopeln, a strong market-town of Blekingia, in S. Gothland, in Sweden; surrounded by the Baltic, so as to become a peninsula. It has its name from Christian IV. king of Denmark, who gave it the privileges of a town; but these it lost after it had been taken in 1610, by Gustavus Adolphus. Here is a port. It lies 18 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 55, 56, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

CHRISTIANPRIES, or **FREDERICKS-FORT**, a small fort in the Danish forest and duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark; situated on the Keilerforde. It has been long a bone of contention between the royal and princely houses of Sleswick-Holstein. The church, arsenal, magazine, and the commandants dwelling, with the barracks for the garrison, and some few more houses are the only buildings in it. Its church belongs to the priory of Gottorff. Not far from this fortress, near Buckhoft the Danish admiral Gabel, defeated the Swedish fleet in 1715.

CHRISTIANSAND, the capital of the diocese of the same name, in Norway, where the diocesan amtman and bishop have their residence. It takes its name from king Christian IV. of Denmark, and the large sandy beach upon which it is built. It is quadrangular, has broad and regular streets, good houses, and a town-bailiff or magistracy. It is commodiously situated, for on 3 of its sides it is surrounded with fresh and salt-water; and on the fourth side are green fields, and partly mountains. In the year 1734, the church with the greatest part of the town was burnt down.

CHRISTIAN'S-HAAB, or **CHRISTIAN'S-HORN**, a Danish colony of Greenland, in lat. 69, N. where are two Danish missionaries near the Christian communities of Greenland.

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CHRISTIANSOE, a small fort two miles to the westward of the island of Bornholm, and diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It stands upon five ragged rocks, or rocky shelves, called Erdholmen, between which ships can commodiously lie at anchor, in the middle of the sea. Besides the garrison none else live here. King Christian V. built it in 1684, and had a medal struck upon the occasion.

Of the same name is also an island, which is a subdivision of the diocese of Seeland.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a territory and subdivision of Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It is divided into ten districts.

To it belongs a town of the same name, in Latin Christianstadium, or Christianopolis. It stands on the river Hedge-a, which surrounds it on three sides. It was built by King Christian IV. and had its name from him. In it is a fine church, a good country school, a bridge, on which are several packing-houses, a linen and woollen manufactory, with a tannery. It also carries on a good trade, and is said to contain about 1600 inhabitants. The place is surrounded with ramparts and horn-works, besides a fort which lies near the church, but nothing considerable.

The lands-hauptman, or governor of the country, resides here; and it is the 17th town in the order of the general diet. It lies 45 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 62, 47, N. Long. 22, 50, E.

Of the same name is a town in Finland, in Sweden, but more properly called Christinesfadt; which see.

CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town in the island of Santa Cruz. It is situated on the N. side of the island, in a fine harbour; is the residence of the Danish governor, and is defended by a stone fortress.

CHRISTIANSTEIN. See **DRONTHEIM**.

CHRISTINA, anciently Letoa, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, on the S. side of Candia, and in that part of the Mediterranean called the Sea of Candia.

CHRISTINAHAM, in Latin Christinæ Portus, a town in the district of Cestra, a subdivision of Wermelandia, in West Gothland, in Sweden. It was formerly a market or staple place, and had the privileges of a town granted it by queen Christina, from whom it takes its name. It was built on the royal domain of Bro, near the Wenerlake, and contains 600 inhabitants. From its excellent steel-yard, or weigh house, great quantities of iron are annually exported. In the neighbourhood is a fine medicinal spring; and it is the 67th town in the order of the general diet.

CHRISTINESTADT, a maritime town in the S. division of Korsholm-sief, in Ostro-Bothnia and

and Swedish Finland. It was founded by Count Peter Brahe, on the peninsula of Koppo near the sea, and has its name from his first wife. It is ranked the 90th town in the general diet.

CHRISTOPHER's, (St.) or **St. Kitt's**, an island in the West Indies, discovered in 1595, and the principal of the Caribbees, which gave birth to all the English and French colonies there. It is 15 leagues W. from Antigua. The French and English arrived here the same day, in 1625; they divided the island between them, agreeing, however, that hunting, fishing, the mines and forests, should be in common. Three years after their settling, the Spaniards drove them away; they soon returned, and continued to live in good harmony till 1666, when war being commenced between England and France, St. Christopher's became, at different periods, the scene of war and bloodshed for half a century. In 1689, the French drove the English entirely off; and in the same year, their Jesuits college, and many other works, were destroyed by an earthquake. The next year, the English drove the French off, and transported 1800 French families to Hispaniola; but at the treaty of Ryswick, their part was restored again. A war breaking out in 1702, the French were dispossessed again, and the island, at the peace of Utrecht, was ceded to the English, and the French property sold for the public good. In 1733, 80,000*l.* of the money went for the portion of the princess Anne, to the prince of Orange. This island is about 14 leagues in circuit, the length about 5, and the breadth 1 league and a half, except towards the S. where it is narrowed into an isthmus, which joins it to a head-land, about 1 league long, and half a league broad. It contains in the whole about 68 square miles. The centre of the island is taken up by a great number of high and barren mountains, intersected by rocky precipices almost impassable, in many places of which issue hot springs. Mount Misery, which seems to be a decayed volcano, whose head is in the clouds, is the highest of all these mountains, its perpendicular height being 3711 feet; at a little distance it bears the resemblance of a man carrying another on his back. The assemblage of these mountains makes St. Christopher's appear, to those who approach by sea, like one huge mountain, covered with wood, but they find, as they come nearer, that the coast grows easier, as well as the ascent of the mountains, which rising one above another, are cultivated as high as possible. The climate is hot, the air pure and healthy, but unluckily subject to frequent storms and hurricanes, as well as earthquakes. In Aug. 30, 1772, they experienced a most dreadful storm, which did immense damage.

The soil in general is light and sandy, but very fruitful, and well watered by several rivulets which run down both sides of the mountains; it produces plenty of manioc, a quantity of eatable roots, vegetables, fruits, &c. as well as excellent timber. The whole island is covered with plantations, well managed, whose owners, noted for the softness of their manners, live in agreeable, clean, and convenient habitations, which are in general built with cedar, and their lands hedged with orange and lemon trees. The whole of their plantations take up 44,000 acres; and it is asserted that only 24,000 are fit for canes, but the sugar is excellent.

They have two considerable towns in the island, the principal of which is Basseterre, formerly the capital of the French part. The other is called Sandy Point, and always belonged to the English. There is no harbour, nor any thing that has the appearance of any; on the contrary, the surf is continually beating on the sandy shore at the few places fit to land at; which not only prevents the building of any key or wharf, but renders the landing or shipping goods inconvenient, and frequently dangerous; they have been obliged to adopt a particular method to embark or put the heavy goods, such as hogsheds of sugar and rum, on board; for which purpose they use a small boat, of a particular construction, called a mofes: this boat sets off from the ship with some active and expert rowers; when they see what they call a lull, that is, an abatement in the violence of the surge, they push to land, and lay the sides of the mofes on the strand, and the hoghead is rolled into it; and the same precautions are used in conveying it to the ship. In this inconvenient and very hazardous manner, sugars are conveyed on board by single hogsheds; rum, and other goods that will bear the water, are generally floated to the ship, both in carrying to and bringing from the ship. Calculators differ very much in their accounts of the population of this island; some make the whole number of its inhabitants only amount to 7000 whites and 20,000 blacks; others make them 10,000 whites and 30,000 blacks; however, it is certain that this is one of the islands belonging to the English, where there is the least disproportion between the masters and slaves. In 1770, the exportation of this island amounted to above 419,000*l.* sterling, in sugars, molasses, and rum, and near 8000*l.* for cotton.

The public affairs are administered by a governor, a council, and an assembly, chosen from the nine parishes into which the island is divided, and have each a large and handsome church. The fortifications of this island are Charles Fort and another near the town of Sandy Point; also the forts

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at Old Road-town and Palmetto-town. London-derry fort is considerable, and covers the town of Bassetterie, but the principal fortrefs on the island is Brimstone-hill, in which there is a well and cistern, and where there are 50 cannon planted, besides mortars, and a good magazine, which was said to be bomb proof, as well as the fort to be impregnable; but in 1782, they were both proved to be otherwise, as the magazine was blown up by a bomb falling on it, and the fort reduced by the French, who also reduced the whole island, and are said to have razed several of the other forts.

CHUCHUNGA, a small town, and the port for Jaen de Bracamoros, in South America. It lies about four days journey from the city, which distance is more increased by the difficulties of the road, than what in real dimensions it is. Chuchunga stands on a little river which falls into the Maragnon. Lat. 25, 29, S.

CHULMLEIGH, or **CHIMLEY**, Devon, on the river Taw, near the Midway, between Exeter and Barnstaple, with a market on Thursday, and a fair on August 2.

CHURCH-HILL, (fort) a settlement of the Hudson's bay company, and the most northerly belonging to them, at the mouth of the river Church-hill, and E. side of the bay, in the northern countries, or British Canada, in North America. Lat. 59, N. Long. 94, 45, W. The trade at Church-hill, in the year 1742, amounted to 20,000 beavers. Upland Indians come hither in canoes to trade, and northern Indians bring furs and skins upon sledges, partly by water, and partly by land. To the northward of Church-hill, are no beavers, there being no such ponds and woods, as these animals usually frequent; but they have great numbers of martens, foxes, bears, rein-deer, buffaloes, and other beasts of rich fur, the country being mostly rocky, and covered with white moss, upon which the rein-deer or caribone feed. There is a great deal of small wood of the spruce or fir kind, near the old factory: but the wood improves farther up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch and poplar; and, more southerly, the timber is larger, with a great variety of trees. At New Church-hill fort, which stands high upon a rock, they are without shelter, close by the shore, surrounded with snow and ice for eight months of the year, and exposed to all the winds and storms that happen, where they can have no conveniency of grass or hay, or gardening.

CHURCHINGFORD, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April.

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CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Long. 2, 40, W. Lat. 52, 35, N.

CHURN, a river in Gloucester, and Oxford, which runs into the Thames at Creeklade.

CHURNET, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dare at Roncheffer.

CHUSAN, **SHUSAN** or **CHEUXIAN**, an island on the eastern coast of China, in Asia, near the province of Chekiam. It is well inhabited, especially since so many of the Chinese fled thither from the Tartars, upon the latter invading China; and here they drive a considerable trade. It is encompassed with several smaller islands.

Its capital is of the same name, being walled and well-peopled. The English East India company had a factory at the place, till they were obliged to remove, by reason of the extortion of the natives. It has a very safe and commodious bay. Lat. 30, 25, N. Long. 121, 50, E.

CHUSISTAN, a province on the S. W. part of Persia, in Asia. It has the Persian gulph on the S. and Ayrac Agem on the N.

CIACICA, a jurisdiction in South America, and empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Plata; it lies 90 leagues distant from that city; abounding in cocoa, cattle, and some silver mines.

CIALUS, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large sandy deserts, on the S. by Great Tibet, and on the W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

CIBIN, a river of Altland, a subdivision of the royal territory of the Saxons, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It falls into the Aluta.

CICLUT, or **CITLUCH**, a strong fort of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria, surrounded with walls after the ancient manner, and stands on a rocky hill, on the right-side of the river Narenta. It was founded by the Turks, and at first called Sedaistan, and after that it had its present name, which denotes a place inclosed within walls. It consists of the old and new town, besides a large suburb. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1694. Lat. 45, 20, N. Long. 17, 45, E.

CIDAMBARAN, a town of Gingi and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, remarkable for its stately pagods; several of which are very spacious, and full of unknown letters and figures cut out of a rock, as is a castle of four large towers. It lies about forty-six miles N. E. of the city of Gingi.

CIECHANOW,

CIECHANOW, one of the ten districts in the palatinate of Czerſk, or Maſovia Proper, in Great Poland.

Of the ſame name is a town, where a provincial court is holden, together with a diet.

CIERNES, Cerennes, or Cherigues, formerly Ceraunia, a ſmall half-ruined city in the iſland of Cyprus, in Aſiatic Turkey. Its walls and fortifications have been ſuffered to fall into ſuch decay, that there remains little of that place, but a fort for gallies, and a good ſtout caſtle, the only one of note on the northern coaſt. From hence people take ſhipping for the continent, lying oppoſite to Carmani, and two miles N. of Nicofia. It is an episcopal ſee under that of the laſt-mentioned place. About an hour's journey from this city, is a magnificent edifice, called the Palace of Peace, belonging to the Knights Templars: and about nine miles from the ſame place is a Greek monastery, built in the European manner, whoſe monks have cells along the coaſt, on which they catch abundance of fiſh. The principal income of this convent is from cotton. Lat. 35, 23. E. Long. 33, 28, E.

CIFALU. See **CEPHALU**.

CILICIA, an ancient kingdom of Aſia, lying between the 36th and 40th degrees of N. lat. bounded on the E. by Syria, or rather by Mount Amanus, which ſeparates it from that kingdom; by Pamphylia, on the W. by Iſauria, Cappadocia, and Arminia Minor on the N. and by the Mediterranean ſea, on the S. It is ſo ſurrounded by ſteep and craggy mountains, chiefly the Taurus and Amanus, that it may be defended by a handful of reſolute men againſt a numerous army, there being but three narrow paſſes leading into it, commonly called Pylæ Ciliciæ, or the gates of Cilicia; one on the ſide of Cappadocia, called the Paſs of Mount Taurus; and the other two called the Paſs of Mount Amanus, and the Paſs of Syria. The whole country was divided by the ancients into Cilicia Aſpera, and Cilicia Campeſtris; the former called by the Greeks Trachæa or Stony, from its abounding ſo with ſtones; and to this day, the whole province is called by the Turks, Taſ Wileieth, or the Stony Province.

According to Joſephus, Cilicia was firſt peopled by Tarſhiſh, the ſon of Javan, and his deſcendants, whence the whole country was named Tarſiſ. The ancient inhabitants were in proceſs of time driven out by a colony of Phœnicians, who, under the conduct of Cilix, firſt ſettled in the iſland of Cyprus, and from thence paſſed into the country, which, from the leader, they called Cilicia. Afterwards, ſeveral other colonies from different nations ſettled in this kingdom, particularly from Syria and Greece; whence the Cilicians in ſome places uſed the Greek tongue, in others the Syriac; but the former is greatly corrupted by the

Perſian, the predominant language of the country being a dialect of that tongue. We find no mention of the kings of Cilicia after their ſettlement in that country, till the time of Cyrus, to whom they voluntarily ſubmitted, continuing ſubject to the Perſians till the overthrow of that empire; but governed to the time of Artaxerxes Mnemon, by kings of their own nation. After the downfall of the Perſian empire, Cilicia became a province to that of Macedon; and, on the death of Alexander, fell to the ſhare of Seleucus, and continued under his deſcendents till it was reduced to a Roman province by Pompey. As a proconſular province, it was firſt governed by Appius Claudius Pulcher; and after him by Cicero, who reduced ſeveral ſtrong holds on Mount Amanus, in which ſome Cilicians had fortified themſelves, and held out againſt his predeceſſor. It was on this occaſion that the diviſion, formerly mentioned, into Trachæa and Campeſtris took place. The latter became a Roman province, but the former was governed by kings appointed by the Romans, till the reign of Veſpaſian, when the family of Tracodementus being extinct, this part alſo made a province of the empire, and the whole divided into Cilicia Prima, Cilicia Secunda, and Iſauria; the firſt took in all Cilicia Campeſtris, the ſecond the coaſt of Cilicia Trachæa, and the laſt the inland parts of the ſame diviſion. It is now a province of Aſiatic Turkey; and is called Caramania, having been the laſt province of the Caramanian kingdom, which held out againſt the Ottoman race.

That part of Cilicia called by the ancients Cilicia Campeſtris, was, if we believe Ammianus Marcellinus, one of the moſt fruitful countries of Aſia; but the weſtern part equally barren, though famous, even to this day, for an excellent breed of horſes, of which 600 are yearly ſent to Conſtantinople for the ſpecial uſe of the Grand Signior. The air in the inland parts is reckoned wholeſome; but that on the ſea-coaſt very dangerous, eſpecially to ſtrangers.

The rivers of any note are the Pyramus, which riſes on the north ſide of Mount Taurus, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean between Iſſus and Magaraſus; the Cydnus ſprings from the Antitaurus, paſſes through Tarſus, and diſembogues itſelf into the Mediterranean. It is famous for the rapidity of its ſtream, and the coldneſs of its waters, which proved very dangerous to Alexander the Great.

The Cilicians, if we believe the Greek and Roman hiſtorians, were a rough unpoliſhed race of people, unfair in their dealings, cruel, and liars, even to a proverb. In the Roman times, they became greatly addicted to piracy. They firſt began in the time of the Mithridatic war, to infeſt the neighbouring provinces along with the Pamphyl-

ans; and, being emboldened with success, they soon ventured as far as the coasts of Greece and Italy, where they took a vast number of slaves, whom they sold to the Cypriots and the kings of Egypt and Syria. They were, however, at last defeated and entirely suppressed by Pompey the Great.

CILLEY, a regularly fortified town, and the capital of a territory of the same name, in Lower Stiria. It lies on the river Saan, which a little below it falls into the Saave, and has two strong castles, one without, and the other within the town. It is the residence of the burgrave, bailiff, &c. Here Roman coins and other monuments are continually found. In 1492 it repulsed the Turks. Lat. 46, 35, N. Long. 15, 35, E.

CILLEY, (county of), united to the duchy of Stiria, is a fruitful track, extending from the bridge of Pettaw, as far as Trojaneburg. It is bounded on the N. by Lower Stiria, on the S. by Slavonia; on the E. by part of Croatia and the Windischmark; and on the W. by Upper Carniola, and Lower Carinthia. It had counts of its own, till the house of Austria seized upon it; to which it has ever since been subject. It is interspersed with hills and rivers; the principal of the latter is the Saan, and the most considerable place in it is the above-mentioned town of its own name.

CIMBRI, an ancient Celtic nation, inhabiting the northern parts of Germany. They are said to have been descended from the Asiatic Cimmerians, and to have taken the name of Cimbri when they changed their old habitations. When they first became remarkable, they inhabited chiefly the peninsula now called Jutland, and by the ancients Cimbrica Chersonesus. About 113 years before Christ they left their peninsula with their wives and children; and joining the Teutones, a neighbouring nation, took their journey southward in quest of a better country. They first fell upon the Boii, a Gaulish nation, situated near the Hyrcinian forest. Here they were repulsed, and obliged to move nearer the Roman provinces. The republic being then alarmed at the approach of such multitudes of barbarians, sent an army against them under the consul Papirius Carbo. On the approach of the Roman army, the Cimbri made proposals of peace. The consul pretended to accept it; but having thrown them into a disadvantageous situation, treacherously attacked their camp. His perfidy was rewarded as it deserved: the Cimbri ran to arms, and not only repulsed the Romans, but, attacking them in their turn, utterly defeated them, and obliged the shattered remains of their forces to conceal themselves in the neighbouring forests. After this victory the Cimbri entered Transalpine Gaul, which they quickly filled with slaughter and desolation. Here they continued 5 or 6 years, when another Roman

army, under the consul Silanus, marched against them. This general met with no better success than Carbo had done. His army was routed at the first onset; in consequence of which, all Narbonne Gaul was exposed at once to the ravages of these barbarians.

About 105 years before Christ, the Cimbri began to threaten the Roman empire itself with destruction. The Gauls marched from all parts with a design to join them, and to invade Italy. The Roman army was commanded by the proconsul Cæpio, and the consul Mallius; but as these two commanders could not agree, they were advised to separate, and divide their forces. This advice proved the ruin of the whole army. The Cimbri immediately fell upon a strong detachment of the consular army, commanded by M. A. Scaurus, which they cut off to a man, and made Scaurus himself prisoner. Mallius being greatly intimidated by this defeat, desired a reconciliation with Cæpio, but was haughtily refused. He moved nearer the consul, however, with his army, that the enemy might not be defeated without his having a share in the action. The Cimbri, by this movement, imagining the commanders had made up their quarrel, sent ambassadors to Mallius with proposals of peace. As they could not help going through Cæpio's camp, he ordered them to be brought before him; but finding they were empowered to treat only with Mallius, he could scarce be restrained from putting them to death. His troops, however, forced him to confer with Mallius about the proposals sent by the barbarians: but as Cæpio went to the consul's tent against his will, so he opposed him in every thing; contradicted with great obstinacy, and insulted him in the grossest manner. The deputies on their return acquainted their countrymen that the misunderstanding between the Roman commanders still subsisted; upon which the Cimbri attacked the camp of Cæpio, and the Gauls that of Mallius. Both were forced, and the Romans slaughtered without mercy. Eighty thousand citizens and allies of Rome, with 40,000 servants and sutlers, perished on that fatal day. In short, of the two Roman armies only 10 men, with the 2 generals, escaped to carry the news of so dreadful a defeat. The conquerors destroyed all the spoil, pursuant to a vow they had made before the battle. The gold and silver they threw into the Rhone, drowned the horses they had taken, and put to death all the prisoners.

The Romans were thrown into the utmost consternation on the news of so terrible an overthrow. They saw themselves threatened with a deluge of Cimbri and Gauls, numerous enough to over-run the whole country. They did not, however, despair. A new army was raised with incredible expedition; no citizen whatever who was fit to bear arms being exempted,

exempted. On this occasion also, fencing-masters were first introduced into the Roman camp, by which means the soldiers were soon rendered in a manner invincible. Marius, who was at that time in high reputation on account of his victories in Africa, was chosen commander, and waited for the Cimbri in Transalpine Gaul: but they had resolved to enter Italy by two different ways; the Cimbri over the eastern, and the Teutones and other allies over the western Alps. The Roman general therefore marched to oppose the latter, and defeated the Ambrones and Teutones with great slaughter. The Cimbri, in the mean time, entered Italy, and struck the whole country with terror. Catulus and Sylla attempted to oppose them; but their soldiers were so intimidated by the fierce countenances and terrible appearance of these barbarians, that nothing could prevent their flying before them. The city of Rome was now totally defenceless; and, had the Cimbri only marched briskly forwards, they had undoubtedly become masters of it; but they waited in expectation of being joined by their allies the Ambrones and Teutones, not having heard of their defeat by Marius, till the senate had time to recal him to the defence of his country. By their order he joined his army to that of Catulus and Sylla; and upon that union was declared commander in chief. The Roman army consisted of 52,300 men. The cavalry of the Cimbri were no more than 15,000, but their foot seemed innumerable; for, being drawn up in a square, they are said to have covered 30 furlongs. The Cimbri attacked the Romans with the utmost fury; but, being unaccustomed to bear the heats of Italy, they soon began to lose their strength, and were easily overcome. But they had put it out of their power to fly; for, that they might keep their ranks the better, they had, like true barbarians, tied themselves together with cords fastened to their belts, so that the Romans made a most terrible havock of them. The battle was therefore soon over, and the whole day employed only in the most terrible butchery. An hundred and twenty thousand were killed on the field of battle, and 60,000 taken prisoners. The victorious Romans then marched to the enemy's camp; where they had a new battle to fight with the women, whom they found more fierce than even their husbands had been. From their carts and waggons, which formed a kind of fortification, they discharged showers of darts and arrows on friends and foes without distinction. Then they first suffocated their children in their arms, and then they put an end to their own lives. The greatest part of them hanged themselves on trees. One was found hanging at a cart, with two of her children at her heels. Many of the men, for want of trees and stakes, tied strings in running knots about their

necks, and fastened them to the tails of their horses, and the horns and feet of their oxen, in order to strangle themselves that way; and thus the whole multitude was destroyed.

The country of the Cimbri, which, after this terrible catastrophe, was left a mere desert, was again peopled by the Scythians; who, being driven by Pompey out of that vast space between the Euxine and the Caspian sea, marched towards the north and west of Europe, subduing all the nations they met with in their way. They conquered Russia, Saxony, Westphalia, and other countries as far as Finland, Norway, and Sweden. It is pretended that Wodin their leader traversed so many countries, and endeavoured to subdue them only with a view to excite the people against the Romans; and that the spirit of animosity which he had excited, operated so powerfully after his death, that the northern nations combined to attack it, and never ceased their incursions till it was totally subverted.

CIMBRISHAMN, in Latin *Portus Cimbrium*, a small maritime town of Christianstadt territory, belonging to Scania in South Gothland, in Sweden. It has a harbour, as its name imports, on the Baltic: and from it some of the ancient Cimbri are said to have emigrated. It is the 99th town in the diet. Lat. 57, 10, N. Long. 17, 5, E.

CIMINIAN FOREST, in Old Hetruria, famous for Fabius's penetrating through it, as at that time, Livy says, it was more dreadful than the Hycernian Forest.

CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS, a province of the empire of Mithridates, now the country of the Crim Tartars.

CIMOLO. See **ARGENTIERE**.

CINALOA, a province of Mexico, in North America, opposite to the S. extremity of California. It is about 100 miles from S. E. to N. W. and not above 40 where broadest. It stretches out farthest on the W. On the E. side, it is bounded by a ridge of high craggy mountains, called *Tepicnan*, between 30 and 40 leagues from the sea, on which have lately been discovered some rich gold mines. The air is serene and salubrious; and besides pastures, abounding with cattle, its soil bears all sorts of fruit and grain, particularly Indian corn, as also cotton; with manufactures of which the natives are clad in the Mexican fashion. The Spaniards found much difficulty in subduing them.

Of the same name, or *St. Juan de Cinaloa*, is its capital, 30 miles E. of the bay of California, and subject to Spain. Lat. 25, 40, N. Long. 113, 12, W.

CINAN, a large and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in a marshy bottom. Long. 103, 35, E. Lat. 30, 7, N.

CINCA,

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CINCA, or **CINGA**, a rapid river of Aragon, in Spain. It rises in the mountains of Beilsa, among the Pyrenees, and running through the province, falls on the N. side into the Ebro.

CINEQUILA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Sonora, where is a very rich gold mine. In this town there are above 2000 inhabitants, under the government of proper magistrates. Here cultivation has lately been much improved, and industry, as well as population, gradually diffused.

CINNABA. See **COUCA**.

CINNEROTH, a city mentioned in Joshua xi. 2. stood on the sea of Galilee.

CINQUE-PORTS, five harbours in England, namely, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, which had anciently very considerable privileges, on account of their fitting out ships for the defence of our coasts against any invader, particularly France. They are still under the government of the constable of Dover-castle, and send members to parliament, which are still stiled Barons of the Cinque-Ports. See under the name of each

CINTRA, a town in the audience of Alenquer, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It contains 1900 inhabitants in four parishes; has an old castle built after the Moorish manner at the foot of a mountain or promontory, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon, and on the N. side of the Tagus. To its district belong 6 parishes; and its air is reckoned the best in all Portugal: for here is an agreeable coolness, when the heat in Lisbon is extreme. In its castle king Alphonfus VI. died a prisoner. Lat. 39, 5. N. Long. 10, 15. W.

CINYPHE, a town of Regio Syrtica, named from a river which fell into the Sinus Syrticus.

CINYPS, another town of Regio Syrtica.

CIOTAT, a maritime town in the bailiwick of Aix, and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has rose out of the ruins of Ceireste, in the neighbourhood of which excellent muscadine wine is produced.

CIRCÆUS and **NELEUS**, two rivers of Eubœa, mentioned by Strabo to turn the wool of the sheep white that drank of the first, and black those which drank of the last.

CIRCASSIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the two streams of the Don or Tanais, and Wolga; these bound it on the N. E. and N. W. as the Caspian sea and Astracan does on the E. It borders on Russia on the N. and Georgia, Mengrelia, and Dagestan on the S. from which it is parted by a long branch of Mount Caucasus. The coasts of this large territory, from the canal of the Palus Meotis to Mingrelia, are reckoned 600 miles in length, being covered with mountains and woods, inhabited by Circassian Tartars, who form a kind of republic, sometimes putting themselves

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under the protection of Persia, sometimes Russia, and sometimes that of the Turks. They generally dwell in tents, removing from place to place with their herds and flocks. Circassia is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful children; from which, and his neighbouring country Georgia, the Persian and Turkish seraglios are commonly supplied. They barter honey, wax, furs, leather, and the skins of some animals which they kill in their mountains, for rice, linen, silks, and other commodities; in which trade they are dextrous thieves. They were formerly Christians; but have nothing left of that, or any other religion, but some wild ceremonies. They follow the barbarous method of plundering each other, and selling men and women. Thole in its eastern parts, towards the Caspian sea, called also Caspian Sarmatians, occupy that part of ancient Albania, which is bounded on the E. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by the river Bustro; and on the S. by the horrid wilds of Tartary and Astracan. They have neither corn, nor any other valuable production in great quantity, and all the bread they have is made of a small grain like millet. Their language is the same with that used by all the Tartarian nations on this side Caucasus; but most of them understand likewise the Russian. Their capital is Terchi, which is possessed by the Turks. Circassia lies between lat. 45 and 50, N. and between 40 and 50, E.

CIRCUMCISION, (Cape), the most western promontory of a new land discovered in 1739, by the French, in the southern countries on the E. of Belgia Australis, about lat. 54, S. and long. 10 E. from London.

CIRENCESTER, Gloucestershire, 89 miles from London, and 20 miles, but bad road, from Lansdown; is commonly called Cicester, and by some reckoned the largest, as well as the oldest, town in the county. It is said to have been built by Cissa, one of the Saxon viceroys. It was of great note, both under the Romans and Saxons, of whom it is said, the latter built the abbey here, of which two old gate-houses still remain. Its abbot was mitred. King Canute the Dane held a general council here, anno 1020. It was formerly 2 miles round, but suffered so much by the Danes, the barons wars, the civil war, &c. that not above one-fourth of that compass is now inhabited. It had also three parish-churches, and now but one. It is, however, a post-town, and maintains a stage-coach to London. It has its name from the river Churn, that passes by it towards the Thames, and the word Cestre, i. e. castle; it having been fortified by the Romans, and is the Corinium of Ptolemy, and the Durocornovium of Antoninus. Two of the Roman consular ways cross each other here, one of which is still visible, with a high ridge

as far as Birdlip-hill; the other runs to Creeklade and Newbury. King Henry III. took its castle from the barons, and demolished it. Henry IV. gave it a charter and several privileges, and queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it first sent members to parliament, gave them another, by which it was incorporated, with a steward and bailiff; but it is now governed by 2 high-constables, and 14 wardmen over the 7 wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. It has markets on Monday for corn; and on Friday one of the greatest in the kingdom, for wool, the principal manufacture that is carried on here, there having been no less than 5000 packs brought hither in some years, from Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, and sold for the most part, to the clothiers of this county and Wilts. Fairs, Easter-Thursdays, July 17, and November 8. It is observed, that in this town the first act of rebellion was committed in 1641, and that that here was the first blood shed at the revolution in 1688. The church has 28 windows of painted glass, representing scripture history, and the fathers, martyrs, and persecutors of the Christian religion. The foundation of the old wall is visible in many places; and antiquities, especially Roman, are dug up here; as was a fine mosaic pavement in the year 1723, with many coins. Here are several hospitals and alms-houses, besides a free-school and charity-school.

CIRENZA, or **CERENZA**, a decayed episcopal city of the Hither Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy. Lat. 40, 49, N. Long. 16, 56, E.

CIRKACRE, a city of the Cossacks, on the Boristhenes, which was burnt by the Poles in 1637.

CIROLO, or **SCIROLO**, a town in the marquisate of Ancona, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy, a few miles from Loreto; to a pretended miraculous crucifix, here is a great resort of pilgrims; and in this neighbourhood good wine is produced.

CIRRHA, the port-town of the city of Abo, in the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece Proper, situated on the side of Delphi.

CIRTA. See **CONSTANTIA**.

CISALPINE, any country on this side the Alps. The Romans divided Gaul and the country now called Lombardy, into Cisalpine and Transalpine. That which was Cisalpine with regard to the Romans, is Transalpine with regard to us.

CISBURY, a small hill in Wiltshire, of an easy ascent, on the summit of which was a strong fortified place, having had a double moat full of water, and said to have been the residence of one Cissa, a Saxon viceroy.

CISMONE, a town in the marquisate of Trevigiana, one of the Venetian territories, and in

Upper Italy, on the Brenta, into which the river of the same name falls.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a town in the government of Burgundy, in France, with a celebrated abbey, the principal of the Cistercian order. The abbot is immediately subject to the pope.

CISTERNA, a post-town of the Campagna di Roma, in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy. Here prince Caserta has a beautiful palace. The forest in this neighbourhood intercepts a great part of the noxious exhalations, which otherwise the S. winds would carry to Rome. Here are also great numbers of buffaloes, deer, and other wild game.

Of the same name is a principality in Piemont Proper, in Upper Italy.

CITATESVA, a scone or citadel of Walachia, on this side the Aluta, in European Turkey. It stands on that river, and opposite to Roththurm, in Transylvania.

CITHÆRON, a hill of Bœotia, famed among the poets for the death of Acteon.

CITIBEB, or **CITITEB**, a town of Tedla, a province of Morocco, in Africa; it stands high. The inhabitants principally carry on a traffic in woollen manufactures, besides feeding vast numbers of cattle on their hills, and in cultivating the fruitful lowlands. After the surrender of their capital, they submitted to the Sheriffs, under obedience to whom they have continued ever since.

CITIUM, an ancient town of Cyprus, and gave birth to the stoic Zeno.

CITLUCH. See **CICLUT**.

CITTA-DELLA. See **MINORCA**.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, county of, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy. It is situated between the duchy of Urbino, the territories of Florence, and those of Perugia.

Of the same name is a town on the river Tiber, the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope.

CITTA GUELFO, a town in the county of Citta di Castello, in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy, remarkable only as retaining the name of one of the famous factions which long divided Italy betwixt the emperor and pope.

CITTA LAVINIA, a town of the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy. It stands on an eminence, and is the ancient Lanuvium, where the emperor Antoninus Pius was born.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Istria, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. Here resides a bishop.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Ancona, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy.

Italy. In it are 16 churches and convents, and near it are 15 more.

By the same name goes La Valette, a town in the island of Malta.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a regularly fortified town in the island of Malta. It also includes the old fort of St. Margherita.

CITTA VECCHIA. See **MALTA-TOWN**.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town in the island of Malta. It lies on a narrow neck of land, in a harbour to the left hand of La Valetta, or Citta Nuova; from which a broad natural channel extends itself inland on each side of the town, forming a fine haven, one of which is called Porto della Renella, and the other Porto delle Gallere. The strong castle of St. Angelo stands before the town upon a high rock, and has a communication with the place by means of a bridge. The number of its inhabitants amount to 3000. Formerly this was the residence of the grand master of Malta. The palace of the inquisition, and the arsenal, are reckoned among the principal buildings of the town.

CITY THE GREAT, in Africa, was subject to Carthage, and taken by storm by Agathocles of Syracuse.

CITY of DAVID, built on Mount Sion. Sam. ii. v. 9.

CIVDAD BETANOS. See **BETANZOS**, and all other *Civdades* or cities not inserted here, under their proper names.

CIVDAD REAL, a pretty, handsome, and well-inhabited city of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. The inundations of the river Guadiana sometimes extend thus far, and occasion considerable damage. It lies 60 miles S. of Toledo. Lat. 39, 20, N. Long. 4, 15, W.

CIVDADELLA, one of the four quarters into which the island of Minorca is subdivided.

CIVIDAD REAL, a city in the province of Chiapa, 10 leagues W. of Guatimala, in a plain. It is a bishopric, and is inhabited by Spaniards and Indians.

CIVITA BORELLE, a small Episcopal city of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small city of St. Peter's Patrimony, and Ecclesiastical State, on a very high and steep rock, near the junction of the Triglia with the Tiber. It is the ancient city of Falerii, the seat of the Falisci. Its bishopric is united with that of Orta. Pope Clement XI. built here a bridge of an uncommon height; and by means of it the rock upon which the town stands is so joined with the opposite mountain, as one may pass directly over to it, without traversing the very deep valley that lies below. It lies 25 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42, 25, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, anciently Theate, the capital of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, on the Pescara; it is the seat of a juridical court and archbishop, to whom the prelate of Ortona is suffragan. From this city the Theatine order has its name, which was founded in 1524, by John Peter Caraffa, afterwards pope Paul IV. having been formerly metropolitan here. Lat. 42, 36, N. Long. 15, 20, E.

CIVITA DI PENNA, anciently Pinna, an episcopal city of the Farther Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples. It gives the title of duke.

CIVITA TURCHINO, a place in Italy, about 2 miles N. of the town of Corneto in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is an hill of an oblong form, the summit of which is almost one continued plain. From the quantity of medals, intaglios, fragments of inscriptions, &c. that are occasionally found here, this is believed to be the very spot where the ancient and powerful city of Tarquinii once stood. At present it is only one continued field of corn. On the S. E. side of it runs the ridge of a hill which unites it to Corneto. This ridge is at least 3 or 4 miles in length, and almost entirely covered with artificial hillocks, called by the inhabitants *monti rossi*. About 12 of these hillocks have at different times been opened; and in every one of them have been found several subterranean apartments cut out of the solid rock. These apartments are of various forms and dimensions: some consist of a large outer room, and a small one within; others of a small room at the first entrance, and a large one within; others are supported by a column of the solid rock left in the center, with openings on every part. The entrance to them all is by a door about 5 feet high, by 2 and a half broad. Some of them have no light but from the door, while others seem to have had a small light from above, through an hole of a pyramidal form. Many of these apartments have an elevated port that runs all round the wall, being a part of the rock left for that purpose.

The moveables found in these apartments consist chiefly of Etruscan vases of various forms: in some indeed have been found some plain sacrophagi of stone, with bones in them. The whole of these apartments are stuccoed, and ornamented in various manners: some indeed are plain; but others, particularly three, are richly adorned, having a double row of Etruscan inscriptions running round the upper part of the walls, and under them a kind of frieze of figures in painting: some have an ornament under the figures, which seems to supply the place of an architrave. The paintings seem to be in fresco, and in general resemble those which are usually seen upon Etruscan vases; though some of them are perhaps superior to any thing as yet seen of the Etruscan art in painting. In general they are

are slight, but well conceived; and prove, that the artist was capable of producing things more studied, and better finished; though in such a subterraneous situation, the delicacy of a finished work would in a great measure have been thrown away. It is probable, however, that among the immense number of these apartments that yet remain to be opened, many paintings and inscriptions may be found sufficient to form a very useful and entertaining work. At present this great scene of antiquities is almost entirely unknown, even in Rome. Mr. Jenkins, resident at Rome, was the first Englishman who visited it.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a fortified town of St. Peter's Patrimony and Ecclesiastical State, on a bay of the Tufcan sea, with a harbour, the best in all the Papal dominions; being a free port, it greatly hurts the trade of Leghorn. The place is in good condition, and yet it is but thinly inhabited, its air not being good, and in want of water, which inconvenience has been attempted to be remedied by a canal. Here is commonly the station for the pope's galleys. It received great damage on September 29, 1779, by a flash of lightning setting fire to a magazine of gun-powder. About 6 miles off are the ruins of the city of Leopolis, which pope Leo IV. founded in 854, for the inhabitants of Centumella, a town destroyed by the Moors; but these returned to their old place again, and hence the name of Civita Vecchia. It lies 30 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42, 5, N. Long. 11, 51, E.

CIVRAY, a town of Upper Poitou, in the government of the latter name, in France, on the Charante, and in it is a bailiwick, and a royal provincial court and marshalsea, one parish-church, and two convents.

CIUS, an ancient city of Bithynia, built by the Milesians on a river of the same name, destroyed by Philip, and rebuilt by Prusias, by whose name it was afterwards called.

CLACK, a village in Devonshire, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Frome in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of the shire of the same name in the S. division of Scotland, on the N. shore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here is a castle, where formerly resided Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, which is a large dwelling, with fine gardens and parks, possessed by Mr. Bruce of Clackmannan.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county in the southern division of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the Ochill-hills; on the S. by the frith of Forth; on the E. by part of Perthshire; and on the W. by part of Stirlingshire. It is about 8 miles long, and where broadest but 5. Towards

the frith it is a level fertile country, especially with regard to pastures; though that part of it below the Ochill-hills abounds with these, and grain likewise. About Alloa and Clackmannan are several pits of coal, which, with the salt made hereabouts, is exported in great quantities, not only to Edinburgh, but England, Holland, and France: for this shire yields the best coals, and the greatest quantity of any part in Scotland; and is what is distinguished in England by the name of Scotch-coal. The river Divan runs through this shire for 6 miles. In king Robert Bruce's time it gave title of earl, and was the paternal inheritance of that family. The sword that brave king used in his wars, a two-handed weapon, as usual in those days, is shewn at the seat of Mr. Bruce of Clackmannan, a descendant from that prince, and who was hereditary sheriff of Clackmannanshire, till, by a late act of parliament, this, with the other hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, were vested in the crown for a valuable consideration. This shire joins with that of Kinross, in sending a member to parliament alternately.

CLAGENFURTH, the capital of Carinthia, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the river Glan, is well fortified, and surrounded with a wall, said to be broad enough for 5 coaches to drive a-breast. Here was the seat of the ancient dukes. In the middle of a handsome piazza, is a noble fountain, with a stone statue of Hercules, one of the Roman antiquities brought from Saal. The streets are narrow, but straight and regular. Here are 6 churches, a college, a gymnasium, 3 cloisters, a provincial-house in which the land-states assemble, 2 marble pillars, and an equestrian statue of the emperor Leopold. The Lutheran books were burnt here, and that religion abolished in 1600. The town was almost consumed by fire in 1636 and 1723. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47, 10, N. Long. 14, 20, E.

CLAIN, a river of Poitou, in France. It has its source on the borders of Angoumois, and mingles its waters with the Vienne, another principal river in this province.

CLAIRVAUX, a famous abbey of the reformed Cistercian order, in Vallage, a subdivision belonging to the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. Of the same name is a town in the Franche Comté.

CLAMENCY, in Latin Clamediacum, a town in the valleys of Yonne, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on the river Yonne, into which the Buvron falls here; and for that reason is navigable. It has a castleward and salt-house. One of its suburbs is called Pantenor; on the other side of the Yonne has been the see of the bishop of Bethlehem, who was driven out of Palestine ever since 1180. He is nominated by the count

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count of Nevers, and enjoys the same privileges with the other French bishops; but has a revenue of only 1000 livres, and his diocese extends no farther than this bourg.

CLAMINE, or **CLOMINES**, a town belonging to the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

CLAN, or **CLAWHN**, denoting in the Highland language children, was the denomination given to the various tribes and subdivisions of the different people inhabiting the western, northern, and insular parts in the Highlands of Scotland.

CLANMAY, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea opposite Dauby Pit.

CLAPHAM, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on September 21.

CLARA, (St.), a cape on the coast of South Guinea.

CLARA, or **STOR-ELBE**, a river of Wermlandia, a province of Westgothland, in Sweden. It abounds with fish, and particularly has a fine salmon-fishery.

CLARA, (St.), an island of Peru, in South America, in Guayaquil-bay, about 70 miles S. W. of Guayaquil, and subject to the king of Spain. Lat. 3, 38, N. Long. 80, 20, W.

CLARATUMBA, or **MOGILA**, a rich, beautiful, and fortified Cistercian convent, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland. It lies about a mile from the city of Cracow; and is celebrated on account of queen Vanda's tomb.

CLARE, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Stour below Clare.

CLARE, Suffolk, on the river Stour, 14 miles from St. Edmundsbury, 56 miles from London. Here are the ruins of a castle. It has a fine large church, but is a little, poor, dirty place, the streets being unpaved; yet it has a manufacture of seys; and the civil and spiritual courts are held at it. The market is on Friday, and the Fairs on Easter-Tuesday, and May 26.

CLARE, or **CLEAR** Cape and Island, the most southerly land of Ireland, near Baltimore Bay. Long. 51, 18. Lat. 11, 10.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. The Irish call it Towown, North Munster, because it was considered as a part of that province, till Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, annexed it to Connaught. It is bounded on the E. and S. sides by Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry, from which it is separated by the Shannon; on the N. by the county of Galloway; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth. It is a hilly irregular country, but not deficient in good pastures, either for breeding or feeding cattle, and is thought to produce the best

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horses in the kingdom. The soil is also very good, and produces great quantities of corn and rape. It is divided into 9 baronies, in which are 2 market-towns, though but one parliament-borough, namely, Ennis: so that this county sends only 4 members to parliament. Its trade is greatly promoted by the river Shannon.

CLARE, one of the chief towns in the county of the same name. It has barracks for two companies of foot; but is now in a declining condition. Near it is a seat of the earl of Thomond. It lies 2 miles from Ennis, and 17 N. W. of Limeric.

CLARENDON, a large seat and park near Salisbury; and formerly contained two palaces, one called King's Manor, and the other Queen's Manor: part of the latter is still in being, together with the ruins of the former. It gave title of earl to the famous chancellor, sir Edward Hyde. In the reign of Henry II. about the year 1164, a synod was held here, occasioned by the insolence and tyranny of Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; and hither the king and his peers came to witness the bishop's swearing to a declaration, which Henry had caused to be drawn up, by way of recognition, of the customs and prerogatives of the kings of England, which Becket had flagrantly invaded. And hence the articles of this declaration were called the constitutions of Clarendon.

CLARENDON, a county of North Carolina, in America, lying on the N. of Santee river. In this county is the famous Cape Fear, at the mouth of a river of the same name, near which a colony from Barbadoes formerly settled. The Indians who inhabit the neighbouring country are reckoned the most barbarous of any in the province.

CLARENZA, or **CHIARENZA**, in Latin Clarentia, formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name, and, when under its own dukes, very illustrious. It is situated at the bottom of a gulph, on the western shore of the Morea, 32 miles S. W. of Patras. It is now wholly without inhabitants, and the port choked up with sand; but the superb ruins remaining, declare its ancient grandeur.

CLAROS, formerly Calano, an island of the Archipelago, lying near Patmos. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and very mountainous, some of which are so remarkably high, that their summits may be seen at Ephesus, though 80 miles distant. It was formerly dedicated to Apollo, from whom it obtained the name of Claros. It has only two sea-ports, and one town and castle, called by the same name.

CLARTHY, or **CLARWEN**, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye below Ravader Gowy.

CLAUDA, a small isle on the S. W. coasts of Crete, mentioned Acts xxvii. 16.

CLAUDE,

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CLAUDE, (St.), a very handsome town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is seated on the river Lison, 15 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 58 S. of Bezançon. Long. 6, 0, E. Lat. 46, 20, N.

CLAUDINOPOLIS, anciently Bithynium, and since Castronema. It is now dwindled into a poor town, though still the see of a bishop. Lat. 40, 38, N. Long. 31, 39, E.

CLAUSENBURG, or **COLASWAR**, in Latin Claudopolis, the capital of Colaswer, a country of Transylvania, situated on the rivulet Samos, near the foot of the mountains, on the borders of Hungary. It is a large populous town, of considerable trade, defended by a castle, good walls, and strong bulwarks. Over the Portina gate is still to be seen an inscription to the honour of the emperor Trajan. The Jesuits had a college here. The Socinians and Reformed have their places of worship, and were in possession of the cathedral till 1603, when it was taken from them, and given to the Jesuits, whose college and church they had demolished. It is inhabited by Saxons and Hungarians, who are promiscuously permitted to bear offices. It is the more frequented on account of its being the place where the states of Transylvania meet, and where the prince holds the provincial courts of justice. It was besieged in vain in 1601, and taken 1603, and retaken the same year by the Imperialists. Prince Abassi of Transylvania besieged it in 1661, with a large body of Turks; when the governor, though so ill provided with cannon and ammunition, that he was obliged to melt the tower bells, held out till relief arrived, which obliged the Turks to raise the siege. In 1664 it was taken again.

CLAUSTHAL, a large open mine town, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with broad streets and 900 houses, two churches, an orphan-house, a grammar-school, a garrison of invalids, a mint where 500,000 dollars are annually coined, and a house for smelting silver. In 1634 and 1725, it suffered much by fire.

CLAUSURA, or **CLASURA**, a mountain in the banat of Tameswaer, and circle on this side the Theiss, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies on the confines of Transylvania, and gives its name to the neighbouring country.

CLAXTON, a village of Norfolk, on the river Yare, and on the main-road. Fair at Midsummer for 5 days.

CLAWDOCK, or **CLOWDOCK**, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee above Wrothbury. Another of the same name runs in the Clwyd below Llandurnog.

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CLAY, Norfolk, 8 miles from Walsingham, and 125 miles from London, near the road from Lynn to Harwich, is a port, with large salt works; from whence salt is sent all over the county, and sometimes to Holland, and the Baltic. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on St. Margaret's day.

CLAYTON, a village in Suffex, 6 miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on July 5, and September 26.

CLAZAMENE, now Urla, or Vourla, one of the 12 ancient cities of Asia, and the birth-place of Anaxagoras. It is now a small sea-port on the Ionian peninsula. The Clazomenians fled hither from Alexander, and built this new city, which was afterwards made free by the Romans. It is now only an inconsiderable sea-port.

CLEAR, or **CAPE CLEAR**, a promontory and small island on the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51, 18, N. Long. 11, 10, W.

CLEDAGH, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Usk above Llanfoyst. A second river of the same name in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Muthvey near Llangadock. A third river of that name in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Neath, near Neath; and a fourth river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Clethy near Monacldodge.

CLEDHEWEN, a river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Dungleddy at Redbarton.

CLEEBURY, or **MORTIMER CLEEBURG**, from Hugh de Mortimer, who built a castle here, which was soon afterwards demolished by king Henry II. as a nursery of rebellion. It is a small market-town of Shropshire, and stands on the N. side of the river Teme, at the foot of an eminence called Clee-hill; on which are the remains of an ancient camp, and famous for producing the best pit-coal. It is 10 miles from Bridgenorth, and 118 from London. Market on Thursday, and fair May 2, and October 27.

CLEER, (St.), a parish in Cornwall, remarkable for a piece of antiquity, called the Other Half Stone, which indeed are two stones fixed in the ground, and by mortises in each seem to have been formerly joined together. On both are curious diaper-work carvings, with an inscription upon one of them in very antique characters, "Doniert rogavit pro anima." This Doniert or Dugarth, was king of Cornwall, and drowned A. D. 182. Not far off is a heap of large stones, under which lies a large one in the form of a cheese, and hence called Wring-cheese. In the same parish there are likewise 6 or 8 stones of a vast magnitude, standing up in a circle, supposed to be a temple of the Druids.

CLEEHILL. See **CLEEBURY**.

CLERAC, or **CLAIRAC**, a town of Agenois, in Guyenne Proper, and government of the former

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name, and of Gascony, in Gascony, in France. It stands on the river Lot, near the Garonne. It carries on a good trade in tobacco, wine, and brandy. Here is an abbey, a convent, and a beautiful church.

This place suffered considerably from the religious wars. It lies four leagues from Agen, to the S. E.

CLERMONT, the capital of an old county of the same name in Argonne, a subdivision in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. The dukes of Lorraine formerly made themselves masters of this county, and they annexed it to the duchy of Bar. Lewis XIII. and XIV. retook it several times, the last of whom gave it, 1748, to Lewis of Bourbon, prince of Condé; but with the reserve of the sovereignty and appeal to the parliament of Paris. It lies near the river Aire. Lat. 49, 19, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

CLERMONT, a town in the diocese of Lodeve and Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands upon a rock on the river Lergue. Here they carry on fine manufactures of cloth and hats. It is a barony; and one of the provincial states.

CLERMONT, anciently Urbs Arvernorum, the capital of all Auvergne; it stands on a small eminence, between the rivers Artier, and Bedat, not far from the mountain called Pui de Dome, is a populous city, but the streets are narrow, and the houses dark. It is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of aids, an election, provincial bailiwick, and jurisdiction, &c. It was formerly the principal place of the counts of Auvergne, who for that reason were also stiled counts of Clermont. Its prelate is first suffragan to the archbishop of Bourges, and lord of the small towns of Billon and Croupieres; his diocese contains 800 parishes, he has an income of 15,000 livres, and his tax to the court of Rome is 4550 florins. Besides the cathedral, here are three collegiate churches, three abbeys; among which, in that of St. Alliere, in the chapel of St. Venerand, are preserved several bodies of saints, and in that of St. André are the sepulchral monuments of the old counts of Clermont and Dauphins of Auvergne, with several convents, and a late Jesuits college.

In the neighbourhood of this city are springs, which deposite a lapideous substance upon bodies laid in them. The most remarkable among these is in the suburb of St. Alliere, which has formed the famous stone-bridge over the brook Tiretaine, the rapidity of whose stream hollows the arches. The inhabitants continually lengthen this natural bridge, by turning the rivulet out of its channel as soon as a new arch is formed. This is the only

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water generally drank in the suburb, and yet produces no bad effects.

Close by the city are the mineral springs of St. Pierre and Jaude. Lat. 45, 46, N. Long. 3, 10, E.

Of the same name is a mountain-town of Genevois, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

CLERMONT, a town of Beauvaisis, a subdivision of the third sub-government in the Isle of France. It stands upon a mountain, on the river Breche; gives title of count, is the principal place of an election, and from it originally spring the royal house of Bourbon. It has a particular governor, and lies 35 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49, 24, N. Long. 2, 36, E.

CLERVAL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Doux, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, but depends on the crown of France. Long. 5, 57, E. Lat. 46, 35, N.

CLERVAUX. See CLAIRVAUX.

CLERY, a bourg of Lower Orleanois, in the government of the latter name, in France. Here is a collegiate church built by king Lewis XI. who is also buried in it.

CLETHY, a river in Pembrokeshire, rises at the foot of a hill called Vrennybawr, some miles S. E. of Newport, and running S. falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, near its conflux with a bay of the sea, called by the English, Milford-Haven, but by the Welch, Aberdau Gledheu, or the haven with 2 swords.

CLETOR, or CLETON, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee near Llanderval-Gadern.

CLETTER, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Dovy near Aberdovy.

CLEVE, or CLEF, a duchy of the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies between Munster on the E. Guelderland on the W. Zutphen on the N. and Juliers on the S. extending 40 miles in length from N. to S. and 15 in breadth from E. to W. It belongs to the king of Prussia. It abounds in good pastures, corn, fruits, plants and all kinds of game are in great plenty. The Rhine divides the duchy in the eastern and western parts, and the rivers that fall into it, abound in fish. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics, but the Lutherans and Jews enjoy the free exercise of their religion. They carry on a great trade by means of the Rhine and the Maese.

CLEVE, the metropolis of the last-mentioned duchy. It stands mostly upon cliffs, and on the declivity of a hill, between the Rhine and the Maese. It is a well-built place, though small, with several fine houses of persons of quality. In the

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the castle, which was the palace of their ancient dukes, the apartments are stately.

From the Swan-tower, a Gothic structure, is a noble prospect of the neighbouring country and the Rhine, for 3 miles N. of it. The governors of the country, who are the king of Prussia's deputies, and the magistrates of the city, are Calvinists; these have a large church, besides the chapel of the castle. But the public churches here and throughout the duchy, are mostly in the hands of the Romanists; in consideration of which the Protestants have a liberty in the dominions of the duke of Newburg and Juliers.

The river Hel running at the foot of the castle is navigable by small vessels to the Rhine. West of the city are prince Maurice of Nassau's seat and noble parks, with fine ponds, water-works, &c.

In the citadel is an inscription shewing that it was founded by Caius Julius Caesar in the year 608 from the building of Rome, and in 1372 and 1328, the town suffered by fire. In 1755 a silk manufactory was established here, and in the king's park near the town, is a medicinal spring.

Above these lies Sternberg, a high hill, from which Utrecht, though 50 miles off, may be seen; besides 40 other cities and large towns, in 12 of which there are vistas, through so many walks cut in the woods. In the palace is a noble collection of Roman antiquities. Besides the great church in the city of Cleve, there is a monastery of Capuchins, and also another of Franciscans, and a nunnery.

On the road, two leagues from this city, is the palace of Moiland, belonging to the king of Prussia; and from thence to Santem, 5 leagues farther, is one continued range of walks. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51, 48, N. Long. 6, 34, E.

CLEVELAND, a territory in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, that lately gave title of duke as well as Southampton, to the Fitzroys, descendants of the dukes of Cleveland, one of king Charles II.'s mistresses. It lies on the confines of the bishopric of Durham, and has its name from steep cliffs near it, at the foot of which the country falls into a plain, fertile, and clayey soil.

CLEVE-PEPPER, N. Wilts, 3 miles from Wotton-Basford, is often also by the vulgar called White-Cleve; though its true name is Cliffe-Pypard, from a cliff, or rock, and a court kept there, by the name of Pypard. This town stands at the foot of hill, that runs along the N. side of the Vale of White-Horse. Here is a hill of stone, which is as white as chalk, but much harder; and is of great use for paving and building, being very durable if kept dry. In the church there are 2 sta-

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tues of it; and there have been coffins of whole stone dug up in the church-yard, which seem however to be of free-stone. The chief business here is their dairies.

CLIFF, a market-town of Northamptonshire; 25 miles from the town of Northampton and 71 from London. Market on Tuesday; fair on October 29.

CLIFTON, a village, or rather mansion, on an eminence of Westmoreland, 3 miles on this side of Penrith, where a sharp skirmish happened between a party of the king's and the rear-guard of the Highlanders, in the rebellion of 1745, after their retreat from Derby. There was a considerable loss on both sides; but the latter were at length driven from their advantageous posts, defended by several stone-dykes, which served them for entrenchments; and upon that they hurried away to Carlisle and Scotland.

CLIFTON-WELLS, in the parish of the former name, in Somersetshire, about a mile from Bristol, down the river, very much frequented for their medicinal waters, particularly in the diabetes, and all scorbutic and inflammatory cases, it is reckoned preferable to the Bath waters. Near the wells is a house built, with a handsome assembly-room for breakfasting. The water is cried about the streets every morning in Bristol, like milk.

CLINOWA, or KLUNO, a well-built town of Turkish Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, in the kingdom of Hungary, where the Turks in war-time generally rendezvous, and where they have a magazine of provisions and warlike stores.

CLISSA, a strong place of Venetian Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, in the kingdom of Hungary. It stands on a high hill, where between 2 steep rocks is a narrow valley through which is the road out of Turkey into Dalmatia, and particularly goes towards Spalatro, to which this place serves as a bulwark. Here is no other water than what falls from the clouds, and springs out in a village at the foot of the fortress.

In the year 1646, it came into the hands of the Venetians. The neighbouring country is famous for its excellent vine and olive yards. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 43, 26, N. Long. 17, 59, E.

CLISSON, a town and barony in the bishopric of Nantes, a subdivision of Upper Britany, in the government of the latter name in France. It has a collegiate church, 10 miles S. E. of Nantes. Lat. 47, 16, N. Long. 1, 15, W.

CLIST-BROAD, a village on the N. E. side of Exeter, which has a fair May 3.

CLIST, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Exe below Exeter.

CLITHERO,

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CLITHERO, in Lancashire, 214 miles from London, stands with its ruinous castle, built by the Lacy's, at the bottom of Pendle-hill, near the source of the Ribble. It is an ancient borough by prescription, but has several charters from king Henry II. and others; and is governed by 2 bailiffs. On the adjacent moor are frequent horse-races. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs March 24, July 27, and Dec. 7.

CLITUMNUS, a celebrated river of the duchy of Spoleto, in the Ecclesiastical State of Italy. It rises near the town of La Vene. Concerning it the ancients maintained an erroneous opinion, that its waters gave a white colour to the numerous herds which are bred in the neighbourhood of Umbria. Upon this river is the fine chapel St. Salvatore, which is said to have been anciently the temple of Clitumnus.

CLOBUCH, a castle of Turkish Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria and kingdom of Hungary. It stands on a high rock, to which there is only a narrow entrance; and for this reason it is impregnable, unless the want of provisions should forward the surrender of it.

CLOGHEEN, a small well-built town in the county of Tipperary, with a good market.

CLOGHER, a small episcopal city in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies 20 miles W. of Armagh.

CLOGHNAKILTY, anciently Clowncallow, a town near the sea, in the province of Munster, near Kinsale, with a church, and a market on Fridays for linen yarn. It was a thriving place before the war in 1641, but now has little trade, its harbour being choked with sand.

CLONEFART, though a ruinous town, yet it is the see of a bishop, in the province of Roscommon, and county of Connaught, in Ireland.

CLONEGALL, a small town on the river Slaney, in the province of Leinster.

CLONMEL, the capital of the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, in Ireland, was a well-fortified place, has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

Clonmel was built before the invasion of the Danes, and consists of 4 cross streets, each of which led to a gate. The market-house is mostly built of marble, and in a good taste, and here is a spacious bridge over the Suire of 20 arches. The chief church, of the Gothic kind, is still kept in repair, and here are the ruins of two more. The barracks are kept in good order, and will hold more men than are generally in them. Oliver Cromwell found more resistance here than at any

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other place in the kingdom, and on his taking the town demolished the castles and walls, the skeletons of which still remain.

CLOPTON, in Warwickshire, on the N. side of Stratford upon Avon. Here was formerly a collegiate church, and the college is still standing; in the chancel whereof lies the famous William Shakespeare, who has immortalized his memory by his 48 plays.

CLOVELLY, a harbour on the E. side of Hartland-point on the N. side of Devonshire, and the most considerable about here for the herring-fishery. It is secured by a pier.

CLOYNE, a small city in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is the see of a bishop, one of whom was the famous dean Berkeley, so well known in the learned world. It sends 2 members to the Irish Parliament, and lies 15 miles E. of Cork. Here is a decent Gothic cathedral, and near it a round tower and a small castle.

CLUN, a river of Shropshire, it joins the Tame at Ludlow, and the united stream runs to Colebury, a town on the confines of Worcestershire, where it falls into the Severn.

CLUNDERT, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. It was formerly a considerable harbour. Prince William, to whom it was given in 1583, fortified it with 8 bastions and some ravelins. It has a fine church and a good chime of bells, and lies about 3 miles from Williamstadt, to the S. E.

CLUDEN, a small lake near Dumfries.

CLUDEN, a river in Dumfries-shire, remarkable for salmon.

CLUNN, a village in Shropshire, 6 miles S. of of Bishops-Castle, with 2 fairs on June 13, and November 22.

CLUNY, or **CLUGNY**, a town of Le Mazois, one of the subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated in a valley, has a salt-magazine, a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 3 parish churches, a convent, and hospital, 24 miles S. W. of Challons. Lat. 46, 29, N. Long. 5, 37, E.

CLUNSE, a small fortified town in the lordship of Faucigny, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Geneva, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 26, 29, N. Long. 6, 36, N.

CLUSON, or **PRAGELA**, a fine valley, adjacent to the Alps, on the side of Piemont, in Upper Italy, with other places and vallies in France, ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Utrecht. It confines on the vallies of Perouse and Martin, including 6 churches, which belong to the Waldenses.

Of the same name with the first, is a river in Piemont, which intersects the valley of Perouse; and into it falls the Germanasque. See *PEROUSE*.

CLUYD, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Irish sea below Rutland Castle.

CLWYD, a fruitful and populous valley beyond the black mountains of Merioneth and Caernarvon shires, in North Wales, so called from the river of the same name. It is full of towns and villages, abounds in corn and pasture, and the river, a gentle stream, runs through it. This agreeable prospect of the country is open, without intermission, for above 20 miles in length, and from 5 to 7 in breadth.

CLYDE, one of the most considerable rivers in the W. of Scotland. It rises from Errick-hill, in the Upper Ward, or Lanerkshire, and on the confines of Tweedale; when after passing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and the city of Glasgow, it falls into Loch-Long, and into the frith of Clyde.

CLYDESDALE, so called from the river Clyde, is a denomination given to the shire of Lanerk. See *LANERKSHIRE*, from the town of Lanerk, in the W. of Scotland. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Hamilton.

CLYDE, (Frith of), all the bay on the N. side of Upper Galloway, in Scotland, is called so, though near 50 miles from the river Clyde; also along Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. In it lie the islands of Arran and Bute, and the opposite mainland of Kintyre.

CLYNFOGFAUR, a village in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with two fairs, on August 18, and September 23, for cattle.

CLYPEA, anciently a city in the territory of Carthage.

CNIDOS, or *GNVDUS*, anciently part of Caria, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It gave also name to the promontory on which it stood. Here are two ports, one on each side of the promontory; and before it an island was situated so, that, being joined to the continent by a causeway or bridge, it formed a double town, the principal part of which is on the continent. It was once famed for a temple of Venus, in which was the celebrated statue of that goddess, by the eminent artist, Praxiteles: this brought a continual resort of people thither. The Cape of Cnidos, called *Capo Crico*, *Capo Girdo*, and in the modern French maps the Cape of the Cross, stands on the western coast, as *Cresso* doth on the eastern; and both pointing to the S.

COALORTON, a place near Ashley de la Zouch, in Leicestershire; famous for its coal-pits, which are said to have burned for many years together in the reign of Henry VIII. and could not be extinguished till the inflammable matter which

fed the fire was quite consumed. Here is a noted mineral water called *Griffydham*.

COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negroe town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here, as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Long. 0, 10. W. Lat. 4, 40, N.

COBAN, the same with *VERA PAZ*.

COBHAM, a town on the S. bank of James-river, Virginia, opposite James-town, 20 miles N. W. of Suffolk.

COBHAM, (Isle) discovered by captain Middleton, 1742. Long. from Churchill Fort, 3, 40, E. Lat. 63, 0.

COBHAM, or *CHOBHAM*, Surry, 4 miles S. from Windsor, on a rivulet that runs from Bagshot to the Thames, near Chertsey. The parishioners pay no tithe-hay, but a composition only of 1d. per acre, which is called mead silver. In the heath, in this parish, is that called *Gracious Pond*, above 1 mile round, stocked with excellent carp, which was made by the abbot of Chertsey (in the reign of king Edward III.) who also erected a mile here, and planted a coppice, called *South Moor*. Here are 2 great ditches, 10 feet deep at least, extending cross the road, at the E. and W. ends of the town. Here is a charity school, and a fair on December 11.

COBER, or *ANCOBER*, a river in Guinea Proper; its banks are adorned with lofty trees, upon the boughs of which are variegated birds and sportive apes. About a mile from the mouth of this river, is a populous village, extending itself about a quarter of a mile on the western bank.

COBEZA, or *COBYA*, a village, containing about 50 houses, in Los Charcas, a province of Peru, in South America. The soil being very barren, they generally live upon fish, part of which they exchange for some Indian wheat and papas brought from the town of Atacama. Here is but one rivulet, which is something brackish, not above 5 or 6 trees, and no grass at all.

This port has never been frequented by any but French; and is the nearest to Lipes, where are silver mines, and 100 leagues from Potosi, through a desert country.

COBLENTZ, in Latin *Confluentia*, from its situation at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle. It is a large city of the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It stands

in a fruitful vale, and is of a triangular form, two sides being secured by the above-mentioned rivers, and the third by a wall and strong fortifications. It has a stone bridge of 14 arches over the Moselle, a fort of 3 bastions on the other side, and a bridge of boats over the Rhine to Hermanstein. Its situation has rendered it very populous, and it carries on a considerable trade, especially in wine, corn, wood, and iron.

Besides the elector's palace, here are two large churches and seven monasteries and nunneries, a college, a gymnasium, and an archiepiscopal seminary; at this place was not only a citadel in the time of the Romans, but the first Frankish kings frequently resided here. In 1249, the town was walled by the archbishop Arnold II. and is now regularly fortified. The private houses are generally neat.

This is the key of the electorate, and is cut by the two rivers into a fort of peninsula. In 1632, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688, the French almost ruined it with their bombs, but could not take it. Coblenz lies opposite to Hermanstein, and 30 miles S. of Cologne. It is subject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 50, 22, N. Long. 7, 5, E.

COBLON, a port on the Coromandel coast, and hither peninsula of India, in Asia; a settlement, and the only one which the Ostend company had in this part of the world, 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. The soil in the neighbourhood is fruitful, and it has good water, with the convenience of a point of rocks to facilitate the landing of boats.

This the English and Dutch East India companies obliged those of Ostend to abandon. Lat 12, 56, N. Long. 80, 20, E.

COBURG, (duchy of), one of the secular dominions of Franconia, in Germany; it has belonged to the dukes of Saxe Gotha ever since 1674. It is 43 miles long, and 16 where broadest.

COBURG, the capital of the principality and the residence of the duke of Coburg Saalfeld, is a walled town, with large suburbs, also walled in. In the prince's palace, called Ehrenburg, the archives are kept, and the town is the seat of the several colleges of government, as the privy council, regency, consistory, treasury, and chancery. Here are also four churches, a gymnasium, a school, a gold and silver manufactory, with one for porcelain. In the palace, curious things in petrified wood are made, which is common in this country. Without the town is an hospital, as is a strong fort on a high hill, where are apartments for the prince, a church, &c.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain; it stands high amidst mountains, and is called the

prison for persons of rank, as near it there is a strong castle in which Philip William, prince of Orange, was formerly confined.

COCCIUM, the Roman name for Ribchester in Lancashire; from which place the military way is still to be traced to Overborough, the ancient Bremetonacce.

COCHEIM, a strong town in the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It stands on the Moselle.

In 1689, the French, after several repulses, took it by storm, when they massacred 1300 men, women and children, and took 300 prisoners. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Triers city. Lat. 50, 26, N. Long. 6, 56, E.

COCHATRAMBA, a jurisdiction belonging to the archbishopric of Plata and empire of Peru, in South America. It lies 50 leagues S. E. of Plata, and 56 from Potosi. In some directions this province extends above 40 leagues.

Its capital of the same name is a large, populous, and wealthy city. Besides its situation in a very fertile plain, the whole country is so fructified by numerous rivers and streams traversing it, that it is reckoned the granary of the whole archbishopric, and even of the diocese of La Paz. The air is mostly pure and mild, and in some spots silver mines have been discovered.

COCHIN, or **KAKOCHIN**, a kingdom of the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies between that of Cranganor on the N. and that of Porca on the S. and is about 10 leagues in length. It produces coarse cinnamon, cocoa-trees, and great quantities of pepper, but a lighter kind than that growing on the N. The woods afford plenty of timber, and the trunks of some of the trees are very large, so that skiffs are made of them, that will carry between 20 and 30 pipes of water. They also make large chests and cabinets, which are carried all over the W. coasts of India.

Besides the black cattle abounding in this country, the great numbers of its canals afford plenty of fish and fowl, and its mountains are well stored with wild game. Here are also sugar-canes and bamboes, with iron and steel in plenty, likewise bees wax for exportation.

COCHIN, (City of), the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name. It is a Dutch factory and port, on the N. side of a river, and has a considerable trade. To its government all the other Dutch settlements on this coast are subject. When they took it from the Portuguese in 1662, the English also were obliged to remove with their effects to their factory at Pennany. The Dutch have very much contracted the town, and fortified it with 7 large bastions and courtyes. The Moors and Christians, with a few Malabar converts,

converts, live in separate quarters. The Jews here are all blacks. The commodore or governor's house is a stately structure. Its garrison consists of 300 men. It lies 100 miles S. of Calicut, and was taken in 1781 by the British forces. Lat. 9, 25, N. Long. 76, 0, E.

COCHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Tonquin, on the E. by the sea of China, on the S. by the Indian ocean, and on the W. by Cambodia, and a ridge of mountains inhabited by a savage people called Kemois, who live independent of any government. Little of the history of this kingdom is known; what follows depends entirely on the credit of M. le Poivre, a French traveller. About half a century before the French first arrived in these distant regions, a prince of Tonquin, as he fled from his sovereign, by whom he was pursued as a rebel, had, with his soldiers and adherents crossed the river, which serves as a barrier between Tonquin and Cochin-China. The fugitives, who were warlike and civilized men, soon expelled the scattered inhabitants, who wandered about without any society or form of government, and founded a new kingdom, which soon grew rich and populous. During the reigns of the first 6 kings, no nation could be happier than the Cochin-Chinese. Their monarchs governed them as a father does his family, establishing no laws but those of nature, to which they themselves were the first to pay obedience. They honoured and encouraged agriculture, as the most useful employment of mankind; and required from their subjects only a small annual free-gift to defray the expence of their defensive war against the Tonquinese, who were their enemies. This imposition was regulated by way of poll-tax, with the greatest equity. Every man, able to till the ground, paid unto the prince a small sum proportioned to the strength of his constitution, and the vigour of his arm; and nothing more.

Cochin-China continued happy under these princes for more than a century; but the discovery of gold-mines put a stop to these mild regulations. Luxury immediately took place. The prince began to despise the simple habitation of his ancestors, and caused a superb palace to be built, a league in circumference, surrounded with a wall of brick in the model of that of Pekin, and defended by 1600 pieces of cannon. Not content with this, he would needs have a winter palace, an autumn palace, and a summer palace. The old taxes were by no means sufficient to defray these expences; new ones were devised; and oppression and tyranny every where took place. His courtiers, to flatter their prince, gave him the title of the king of Heaven, which he still continues to assume. When speaking of his subjects, he styles them his children, but by no means behaves as if he was their father: for our author informs us, that he has seen whole

villages newly abandoned by their inhabitants, who were harrassed with toil and insupportable exactions; the necessary consequence of which was, that their lands returned to their former uncultivated state.

M. Le Poivre represents the Cochin-Chinese as gentle, hospitable, frugal, and industrious. There is not a beggar in the country; and robbery and murder are absolutely unknown. A stranger may wander over the kingdom from one end to the other, (the capital excepted), without meeting with the slightest insult. He will be every where received with the most eager curiosity, but at the same time with the greatest benevolence. A Cochin-Chinese traveller, who has not money sufficient to defray his expences at an inn, enters the first house of the town or village he arrives at, and waiting the hour of dinner, takes part with the family, and goes away when he thinks proper, without speaking a word, or any person's putting to him a single question.

The country of Cochin-China is much of the same temperature with that of Tonquin; though rather milder, as lying nearer the sea. Like Tonquin, it is annually overflowed, and consequently fruitful in rice, which requires no other manure than the mud left by the inundations. They have sugar-canes, and the same kinds of fruits common to other parts of India. The country produces no grapes, and therefore they drink a liquor brewed from rice. They have vast woods of mulberry trees, which run up as fast as our hemp. Their silk is stronger than that of China, but not so fine. They have the best timber in the world, particularly a sort which abounds on the mountains, and is called the incorruptible tree; because it never rots under earth or water, and is so solid that it serves for anchors. There are two kinds, black and red. The trees are very tall, straight, and so big that two men can scarce fathom them. They have also on the mountains of the Kemois a tree of the most fragrant scent, which is supposed to be the same with lignum aloes. This being reckoned the best product of the country, is engrossed by the king, and is sold from 5 to 16 ducats per pound. It is highly valued both in China and Japan, where the logs of it are sold for 200 ducats a pound, to make pillows for the king and nobility; and among those Indians which continue to burn their dead, great quantities of it are used in the funeral piles. The young trees called aquila, or eagle-wood, are every one's property, which makes the old ones, called calamba, so scarce and dear. They have oak, and large pines, for the building of ships; so that this country is of the same use to China, that Norway is to Britain. In general, they have the same kind of trees and plants that are to be met with in Tonquin. They have mines of gold, as well as diamonds; but the last they do not value so highly as pearl,

pearl. They also esteem their coral and amber very much. In all the provinces there are great granaries filled with rice, in some of which that grain is kept upwards of 30 years.

The merchants of Cambodia, Tonquin, China, Macao, Manila, Japan and Malacca, trade to Cochinchina with plate, which they exchange for the commodities of the country. The Portuguese are the most favoured here of any Europeans. The Cochinchinese themselves not being inclined to travel, seldom sail out of sight of their own shore, but purchase many trifles from foreigners at great rates, particularly combs, needles, bracelets, glass pendants, &c. They are very fond of our hats, caps, girdles, shirts, and other clothes; and, above all, set a great value on coral. The country is said to have 700 miles of coast, with many large inlets of the sea, and above 60 convenient landing places; which, however, according to Captain Hamilton, are but seldom visited by strangers.

COCHINO, one of the two principal places on the island of Stalimene or Lemnos, on the coast of Greece, in European Turkey. This was the ancient Hephæstias, once a considerable city. Lat. 40, 2, N. Long. 25, 36, E.

COCKBURNSPATH, vulgarly Cobberspath, a village of the Merse, in Scotland, at the foot of a steep hill beyond Coldingham-moor, where nature forms a sloping difficult pass, which a few men well armed might defend against a numerous army.

COCKER, a river of Cumberland, at the junction of which with the Derwent stands the town of

COCKERMOUTH, between two hills, and is almost encompassed by the two rivers; the former of which runs through it, and is joined again by two bridges. It is a well-built trading place, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Upon one hill is a castle, and upon another a fair church. It lies about 12 miles from the sea; yet vessels of good burthen can come securely up to it. Here are two streets of houses of stone, and slated. In the part above the Cocker is the moot-hall, where the corn-market is kept on Monday, and in the other below is the beast-market. The duke of Somerset's auditor keeps a court here twice a year, and his bailiff has the only apartment habitable in the castle. It was represented in parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. but not afterwards till 1640. Market on Monday; and fairs, Whitfun-Monday, and October 10.

COCKET, a river of Northumberland, though small, yet very much abounding in trout. It empties itself into the sea opposite to Cocket island.

COCK-HILL, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 28.

COCKLE-ISLAND, lying off the N. W. cape of New Guinea, in the southern, or antarctic coun-

tries, and which the Dutch call Cape Mabo, is a small woody island, near which were found such a large sort of cockles, that the fish in one of them is said to suffice 7 or 8 men; and is very good and wholesome. And for this reason Dampier called the island Cockle-island. The same sort of cockles are found near Celebes, the shell of some of the largest weighing 78 lb. Cockle-Island abounds also with pigeons.

COCONATO, a town of Piemont, in Upper Italy. It lies 20 miles E. of Turin, and said to be the native place of Columbus, the first discoverer of America. Lat. 44, 56, N. Long. 8, 20, E.

COCOES, a cluster of uninhabited islands on the coast of Siam, and bay of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia. These abound with cocoa-trees, whence they have their name. They lie W. of Martaban coast, and 35 leagues W. S. W. from Cape Negrais. Between these and the most northern of the Andaman islands, the winds commonly blow hard at S. which, joining with a very strong current into the bay, makes it dangerous to go lower or farther S. among the Martaban and Andaman islands. On the E. side of the southernmost of the Coccoes, which lies in lat. 14, 5, N. E. by N. from the N. E. extremity of the great Andaman, there is very good anchoring in a sandy bay, where wood and water are easy to be come at.

Of the same name is also another island opposite to Laban, in Sumatra, and about 10 leagues off.

COCNON, a river in France, in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the sea between Point Orson and Mount Michael.

CODBECK, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Wellobeck at Daulton.

COD CAPE, a promontory in the Atlantic ocean, and on the coast of New England, in North America. It lies near the entrance into the harbour of Boston, at the N. end of Barnstable bay. It is the highest and longest cape on the coast. Lat. 42, 15, N. Long. 69, 27, W.

CODA DE VOLPE, or the Fox's TAIL, the S. W. extremity of the coast of Calabria, and which with Cape Pylorus forms the narrowest part of the straits of Messina, which do not appear more than a mile broad, between these two headlands.

CODOGNO, a place in the territory of Lodigiano, a subdivision of the duchy of Milan. It is 25 miles E. of Pavia. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 10, 49, W.

COD-ROY, an island, 2 miles S. of Cape Anguilla, Newfoundland. It is a low, flat, green island, near 2 miles in compass, and between it and Newfoundland, form a small snug harbour for fishing shallops.

CODSAL, Staffordshire, on the borders of Shropshire, near the royal oak, is noted for a sulphurous

phurous well, with a mixture of salt, whose water was anciently counted a sovereign remedy for leprosy, and is used at present, both by man and beast, against cutaneous diseases; so that many of the inhabitants boil their meat and brew with it.

CELOSRYIA, one of the three subdivisions of Syria, in Asia, the other two being Syria Proper and Syria Antiochene or Seleucis.

COEST-ELDT, a fortified town in the bishopric of Munster, on the river Borkel, and next to Munster the best town in the bishopric. Here are two churches, a college, four nunneries, and a monastery; and has also a princely judge. It was formerly a Hanse town, and in 1591 it suffered by fire, and was taken by the Hessians in 1631. It lies 25 miles W. of the city of Munster, and is the usual residence of the bishop. Lat. 51, 59, N. Long. 6, 49, E.

COEVRES, a town of Le Soissonois, a subdivision of the second understadtholdership, in the government of the Isle of France. It is a dukedom and peerage under the title of Etrees.

COGGESHALL, or **COXALL**, formerly a very considerable clothing town in Essex; particularly for baize and says, being very famous for one sort called Coggeshall-whites, finer than any woollen cloth. Here is a market on Thursdays, and a fair Whitfun-Monday and Tuesday. Near the town was found, in a grotto, a phial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile, as also several urns, &c. one of which had upon it this inscription: Cocilli M. i. e. to the manes of Coccillus, from whom very likely the town had its name. It lies on the river Blackwater, 14 miles from Chelmsford, and 47 from London.

COGNI, the ancient Iconium, so called from a celebrated image of Medusa here. It was not only the capital of Lycaonia, but likewise at present of a considerable beglebergate. In the beginning of Christianity it had great numbers of Jews and Greeks, and became early an episcopal see: and having been since conquered by the Turks, they made it their metropolis, till they got footing in Europe. It is the residence of the begleberg or viceroy of Caramania, and a Greek archbishopric. Its sangiacate hath 18 ziamets, 512 timars. Cogni lies in a fertile plain, near the Palus Trogilis, furnishing the city both with fish and water, which is conveyed to it by subterraneous conduits. Its walls are high and stout, with 108 towers, and a very broad ditch; its circuit may be about a good hour's walk. Here are five gates. The city is inhabited only by Turks; but in its two spacious suburbs live Jews, Armenians, Greeks, &c. with convenient kans. Here provisions are very good and cheap; their mutton has an exquisite taste, and the sheep of the Syrian kind have remarkably long and thick tails, sometimes weighing above 30

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pounds, which they make them draw upon flight sledges. In one of the suburbs are two large mosques. The largest mosque in town is remarkable for its dome, and stately minarets or towers. It lies 100 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 250 S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 38, 21, N. Long. 33, 16, W.

COGNAC, or **COIGNAC**, the second city of all Angoumois, a part of the government of Saintonge, and of the former name, in France. It is delightfully situated on the river Charente. Here is a castle, in which Francis I. was born, and three convents. A council was holden in it in 1238. It is also noted for its fine brandy, which goes by the name of the place, 20 miles W. of Angoulesme. Lat. 45, 46, N. Long. 0, 29.

COHANZY, a river of W. Jersey, and, though small, is yet deep, and navigable for small craft. On it is a town of the same name, 10 or 12 miles up the river, containing about 80 families, who follow the fishery.

COHOR, or **CHORE**, a river in Cornwall, which runs into Mount's bay, near the mount.

COJA, a town of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 800 inhabitants in one parish; but in its district are 6 parishes.

COIL-FIELD, a spot in Kyle, one of the subdivisions in Airshire, in Scotland, where, according to the Scottish writers, and traditionary accounts, a great battle was fought between Coilus, or Kylus, a British king, and Fergus I. king of Scotland: of this battle many monuments are still to be seen; the church near it is Coil-town-kirk, and the river near which it was won, that runs into the river Air, about four miles above the town of that name, is called Coil: but a lake not far from it, near which the Scotch were encamped, is called Lake Fergus. A trumpet of a crooked form has been dug up in the field of battle, and is still kept in the laird of Caprington's house, called also Coil-field, and used as a horn for calling his labourers together. Here also was fought another bloody battle.

COIMBRA, a jurisdiction called a *Correição*, in Beira, a province of Portugal; it consists of one city, namely, that of the same name; and 29 towns: the latter have their distinct lords.

COIMBRA, anciently Colimbria, or Conimbriga, a famous Roman colony, in the district of the same name above-mentioned, and is one of the finest cities in Portugal. It lies on the N. side of the river Mutida, now Mondego, over which is a stately stone-bridge, said to consist of 29 arches. It has lofty walls, and four gates, with towers, turrets, and stately buildings, particularly the royal palace, now unfrequented. It contains 11,900 inhabitants; besides the magnificent cathedral, which is richly adorned, it has 9 parish-churches, a house of mercy, an hospital, 18 colleges, and 9 convents;

one of which latter consists of none but noblemen; it is called the monastery of St. Cruz, or Holy cross, and of the order of St. Augustine. It is a large structure, and richly endowed. The bishop, who is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Braga, has in his diocese 343 parishes divided into three archdeaconries, Vouga, Cea, and Penella. He is also lord and count of Arganil, and has an annual revenue of 40,000 crusades, or 6000l. sterling. The university was first founded at Lisbon by king Dennis, in 1291; but soon afterwards was removed hither. The number of students is said to be 2000, (others above 3000); a learned writer says, he was surprised at the Latin spoken in the disputations, it being a medley of Italian and Portuguese. The university buildings are stately. The tribunal do santo officio, or inquisition, founded in 1541, has very great privileges. This city is the capital of the jurisdiction, the seat of a provedor, corregidor, and juiz de fora. The old Coimbra stood in the site of the present Condeira Velha. Here lies buried some royal personages. It has been twice erected into a dukedom; and to its district belong 40 parishes. The peaches in the neighbourhood are particularly valued. It lies 96 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 40, 15. Long. 9, 12, W.

COISLIN, though a little place, gives the title of duke. It belongs to Upper Brittany; and is in the bishopric of Nantes.

COIRE, or CHUR, in Latin Curia Rhetorum, the capital of the community, called the League of the house of God, and of all the Grisons in Switzerland. It stands at the foot of two Alpine mountains, near the river Plessur, which, after turning some mills, and cleansing its streets, falls into the Rhine, half a league off, where the latter river begins to be navigable; a vast advantage to the trade of this place. It is a very ancient bishopric, whose prelate is a prince of the empire, and a Roman Catholic; his chapter consists of 24 canons, with handsome revenues. He has several estates and fiefs, not only here, but in Tirol, Alsace, and the valleys of the Valtaline, &c. His annual income is 1000l. sterling; others say 5000l. The inhabitants of his diocese are mostly Protestants. The upper part of the town is called the Court, whence the name of the place, where stand the cathedral, cloister, and close. The Catholics reside in this part of the town, and the Protestants in the other. Upon an eminence above the court, is the chapel of St. Lucius, the apostle of the Grisons, where mass is said on high festivals, though only a vault, 10 feet square, under a grotto cut in the rock. One of the two convents here has been turned into a college for teaching Latin, Greek, and logic; the revenues of the other are applied partly for the maintenance of this college, and partly for an hospital. This was an Imperial free

city, till the year 1481, that it entered into a league with the Grisons. It has its own laws and government. Here are two fine churches, in one of which are organs: it is very populous, and the place where the three leagues hold their diets by turns with Ilantz and Davos: but those of the Caddee league commonly here. The town is situated in a very fruitful plain, with a vineyard on one side, producing good red and white wines. Here is plenty of all sorts of wild game, besides fruit. The number of inhabitants here were, in Dr. Burnet's time, between 4 and 5000. The snow on the high mountains about Coire seldom melts till May or June, and it usually falls again in September. It lies 53 miles S. of Constance. Lat. 46, 46, N. Long. 9, 35, E.

COKEIM. See COCHEIM.

COKENHAUSEN, a fortress of Livonia, on the river Dwina, and is subject to Russia. Lat. 57, 10, N. Long. 25, 5, E.

COKENNY, one of the towns lying thick on the coast, E. of Edinburgh, where they make very good salt, with which they drive a considerable trade, (besides supplying the neighbouring parts) to Norway, Hamburg, Bremen, the Baltic, and Holland.

COKER, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea below Cokeholme.

COL. See COLL.

COLAN, an Indian town of Quito in Peru, in S. America; the inhabitants of which are fishermen, who go to sea upon round logs of wood, like a raft; and these are made of various forms, according to the uses they are designed for; sometimes carrying goods.

COL-D'AGNELLO, a passage from France into Italy, that leads from Guilietre to Chateau Dauphin.

COL-D'ARGENTIERE, a passage from France into Italy, between the marquissate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

COL-DE-LIMON, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Sossello to Coni.

COL-DE-TEND, a passage over the Alps, between Piemont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, or COLBURGH, anciently Colobrega, the capital of the duchy of Cassubia in Lower Pomerania, in Germany. It was regularly fortified by the Swedes, who took it in 1631, after a five month's siege: it has three great ditches, besides bastions and half-moons, though thus the circuit of it be extensive, yet it is not very populous, having been almost half-ruined by a fire and the wars. Here they make salt, considerable quantities of which are exported. This town came by the treaty of Munster from Ducal Pomerania, to the elector of Brandenburg, now king of Prussia. Its harbour, which is good, though something too narrow, is defended by a strong castle. Here a

flout garrison is always kept, and the streets and houses which remain are neat. It stands at the mouth of the river Perfant, near the Baltic, 50 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 54, 25, N. Long. 16, 14, E.

COLBROOK. *See COLNBROOK.

COLCHESTER, supposed to be the Iciani of the Romans, an old, large, populous, and partly well-built borough of Essex, with fine streets. It is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, on the river Coln, or Colchester-water, that encompasses it on the N. and E. sides, has 3 bridges over it, and is navigable, by small craft, up to the Hithe, where is a quay, and for ships of large burden to a place within 3 miles of it, where is a custom-house, and a little lower it may receive a royal navy. It is principally noted for the manufacture of baizes and says; for the support of which there is a corporation, called the governors of Dutch-baize-hall, and officers to examine it; and it is said to have returned 30,000*l.* a week, ready money, formerly, for those stuffs. Here is a guild, or, as they call it, a Moat-hall, to which joins the town-jail. The place is about 3 miles in compass, had anciently 15 and now 10 parish churches, 5 meeting-houses, of which 2 are for Quakers, besides a Dutch and French church. It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, or his deputy, 11 aldermen, a chamberlain, town-clerk, 18 assistants, and 18 common councilmen. It is a liberty of itself, which has 4 wards, 8 parishes within the walls, and 8 without, and extends along the river as far as Mersey-Island, and certain marks in the sea. It had anciently a castle, built by Edward the son of king Alfred, and walls all round, of which there are few marks left. It had once many religious houses, which had churches and chapels belonging to them; particularly an abbey, (whereof only part of the gate-house remains) whose abbots sat in parliament, and about 170 years ago it was the see of a bishop. From the abundance of coins found here, it is supposed to have been anciently a Roman colony; and there was a military way that led from hence by Brain-tree, Dunmow, &c. There is a particular corporation here for maintaining the poor, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, and 48 guardians. Here are 2 grammar schools and 2 charity schools, besides a workhouse for the poor. Such a vast quantity of sprats are caught, and consumed by the woollen manufacturers in those parts, that they are called the weavers beef of Colchester. In the town and its liberty are reckoned 40,000 people. The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday, and the fairs Easter-Tuesday, June 24, July 23, and October 20.

This place is said to have given birth to Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and Lucius

the first Christian king; and, in memory of the cross she found, the arms of the town is a cross entangled between four crowns. The founder of the abbey here built St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, on the S. E. side of the town, within its walls, for lepers. It must not be omitted, that this place is of special note for candying eringo roots; but much more for its oysters, which being taken at the mouth of the Colchester water, and about the sand which they call the Spits, are carried up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds, or pits, on the shore, to feed, as they call it, and then, being barrelled up, are brought to Colchester, from whence they are sent in great quantities to London, &c.

COLCHESTER, a town in Fairfax-county, Virginia, on the N. side of Occoquan-river, a branch of Potowmack river, 16 miles S. of Belhaven, and 12 N. E. of Dumfries.

COLCHIS, by oriental writers called Odische, the modern MINGRELIA, which see, and ARGO-NAUTS. It lies at the extremity of the Black sea, is a kingdom of Asiatic Turkey, was anciently of much larger extent, reaching from the frontiers of Iberia westward to the Palus Mæotis.

COLCURA, a river in Chili.

COLDERON, a town on the Coromandel coast, near Porto Novo.

COLDING, or KOLDING, a small town in the bailiwick of Koldinghuus, and diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark; it stands on the river called Truethis, or Koldinger-aue, which falls into a bay, extending itself from the Little Belt for a mile hither. It lies low, between two mountains; is a pretty old place; has a parish-church, a rich hospital with a church of its own, a Latin school handsomely endowed, and a harbour choked up; so that ships do not resort very much to it. On the N. W. side of the town stands on an eminence the fine castle of Koldinghuus, anciently called Oernsborg, i. e. Eagle-castle. Among its greatest curiosities is the giant-tower, built by Christian IV. which is flat at top, and surrounded with a stone balcony, or range, at the four corners of which is a stone image, 7 feet high. This castle has a church of its own. The air here is reckoned very fine and healthy, wherefore king Christian III. made it his usual residence, and here he died in 1559. Here also in 1711, king Frederic IV. and all the royal family, took up their abode while the plague raged in Copenhagen. This town is principally remarkable for the toll paid at the bridge here over the Aue, for all foreign goods brought by carriages this way; also for black cattle and horses, that go into the duchy of Sleswick, or farther. The number of oxen alone, driven annually this way, is computed at 40,000 head, for each of which a rixdollar is paid. In a diet holden here in 1547, the privileges

of the Hans-towns were confirmed: and in 1614 an assembly of all the bishops of this kingdom was holden at this place.

COLDINGHAM, a town of Berwickshire, or Merse, in Scotland. It lies on the coast; and had anciently an abbey, built by Edgar king of Scotland, in 1100; the remains of which are used for a parish-church. Its abbess, of the name of Ebba, upon a Danish invasion, it is said, cut off her upper lip, and slit her own nose, and persuaded all her nuns to do the like, in order to save themselves from the brutality of those barbarians. From her, a promontory not far off, is called St. Ebbe's, or vulgarly St. Tabbe's head; upon the point of which was anciently a strong fort, called Fast-castle, belonging to the earl of Hume, now in ruins. Near this town is Coldingham-moor, in which for about 8 miles is neither hedge nor tree, and but one house.

COLDITZ, a town in the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It lies at the confluence of the Muldaw and Multa, has a fine castle, and a great number of linen weavers.

COLDSTREAM, or **CALDSTREAM**, a market-town of the Merse in Scotland, close by the river Tweed, where was anciently a monastery. The third battalion of Scottish life-guards take their name from this place, as here, it is said, they were first raised.

COLE, a river which runs through Worcester-shire and Warwickshire, and falls into the Blithe near Colehill.

COLERAIN, a town in the barony and county of the same name, or Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated on the river Banne, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

COLESHILL, a small, but handsome market-town and thorough-fare, with good inns, in Warwickshire, 102 miles from London, stands on the ascent of a hill near the river Colne, over which it has a stone bridge. Market on Wednesday, and fairs on Shrove-Monday, May 6, and October 2. Here are two charity schools, and a piece of land in the parish, called Pater-noster-piece, given to encourage children to learn the Lord's prayer; for every house-keeper in the town, where is a child, sends it in turn, one at a time, every morning to the church, at the sound of a bell, where, kneeling, it says the Lord's prayer before the under-master, who rewards it with a penny.

COL-FIORITO, a fine castle or seat in the marquisate of Ancona: near it is an inland lake of the same name.

COLFORD, or **COVERD**, Gloucestershire, near Monmouth, and 124 miles from London, has a chapel of ease to Newland, a market on Tuesday, and fairs on June 20, and November 24, and a charity-school.

COLIGNY, a bourg and county of La France, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It gives name to the ancient and celebrated house of Coligny-Chatillon.

COLIMA, a large and rich town in Panuco, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America. It lies on the South sea, and near the confines of Xalisco, in the most fruitful valley of all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, &c. besides some gold. Near it is a volcano with two sharp peaks. In its neighbourhood grows the famous plant Olcacazan, which restores strength, and is a specific against poison.

COLL, one of the Western Islands, 10 miles long, and 2 broad. On the N. side it produces good barley and oats, has plenty of iron-ore, several rivers abounding with salmon, and a fresh water lake with eels and trouts. In this island are several rocks, hillocks, covered with heather or heath. It belongs to a branch of the Macleans, who with its inhabitants are Protestants, and they live here to a great age. It is reckoned more healthy than Tyre-ly, and no venomous creature is in either. It is observed, that in Coll are born more males than females; but in Tyre-ly more females than males: so that the one cannot do without the other. The cod and ling on the coasts of this island are larger than ordinary. On the S. E. side is a ledge of rocks, called the Carn of Coll, very fatal to shipping.

COLLARES, a town of Torres Vedras, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura, with 1200 inhabitants.

COLLE, a town belonging to the territory of Florence, in the great duchy of Tuscany, and is the residence of a bishop.

COLLERTON, or **COLEOVERTON**, Leicestershire, to the N. E. of Ashby de la Zouch, noted for a mineral well, and plenty of pit-coal, whose mines burnt for many years together, in the reign of Henry VIII.

COLLETON, (county of), a subdivision of North Carolina, in North America. After Granville county it is the next to the north. It is watered by the river Stono, which communicates by a cut with Wadmoolaw river. The N. E. part of this country is full of Indian settlements, and the Stono or other rivers form the island called Boon's island, a little below Charles-town, which is well planted and inhabited. Its principal rivers are North-Edistow and South-Edistow. For 2 or 3 miles up the latter, the plantations are thick on both sides; and they continue for 3 or 4 higher on the N. side: and the river branching out there, meets with North-Edistow. On the N. bank of the latter, about 12 miles from its mouth, stands the little town of Wilton, or New London. About 22 miles above this place, there is a fort built on the

the North Edistow, called Edistow-fort. This county has 200 freeholders who send 10 members to the assembly; and within this precinct is one episcopal church.

COLLINGBURN-DUKE, a village in Wiltshire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11.

COLLOS, a town in the audience of Campo de Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal, with 600 inhabitants.

COLLUCIA, (Lago di), the ancient Acheron, or Lacus Acherusius, in the Terra di Lavora, a province of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy.

COLMAR, in Latin Columbaria, the capital of Upper Alsace, in France, and, next to Strasbourg, the second city of the whole province. It lies on the river Lanch, and near the Ill. It is now the seat of the sovereign council and intendency of Alsace, and of a collection. It was formerly a strong place, but Lewis XIV. dismantled it in 1673: but after the peace of Ryswick, he built new walls round it. Colmar is reckoned to contain above 7000 inhabitants, half of whom are Roman Catholics, and the other half Protestants. Here is a collegiate church. To the jurisdiction of Colmar belongs the little town of Heiligkreuz, with a castle, where the amtman or bailiff resides. It lies 30 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lat. 48, 6, N. Long. 7, 14, E.

COLMARS, a district in the provincial bailiwick of Digne, and Upper Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France.

Of the same denomination is a little town, the seat of a viguerie, collection, and bailiwick. Near it is a spring that sometimes rises, and sometimes falls. It lies on the confines of Piedmont, 18 miles N. W. of Glandèves. Lat. 44, 18, N. Long. 6, 25, E.

COLM-INCH, (St.), or **INCHCOLM-ISLE**, an island in the frith of Forth, towards the mouth of the river Forth. It has its name, as having been dedicated to St. Columba, and lies within two miles of Aberdour on the W. Here was formerly a famous abbey, now in ruins. Upon the alienation of abbey-lands, it was given to lord Down, which is the title of the eldest son of the Stuarts, earls of Murray.

COLNE, one of the rivers, which, with the Lech, the Churn, and the Isis, all rising in the Cotswold-hills, and joining together, form a full stream at Lechdale, in Gloucestershire, called the Thames, which there begins to be navigable for barges.

COLNE, a market-town in Lancashire, about 8 miles from Burnley, where several Roman coins have been dug up. Fairs, on May 12, and October 11.

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COLNBROOK, or **COLEROOK**, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the river Colne or Cole, which here divides itself into four channels, over which of each is a bridge; and therefore supposed to be the Pontes of the Itinerary, as there is no other place between Wallingford and London, with which the distance therein mentioned agrees. It is but a small place, yet has some large inns, which are its principal support. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and fairs April 3, and May 3. Here is a charity school, and the chapel is still in being, said to have been founded by Edward III. Part of this town is in Middlesex.

COLOCHINA. See **COLOQUINA**.

COLOCSA, an archiepiscopal city in the district of Solth, and united county of the latter name, Pesth and Pilis, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Hungary Proper. It was formerly a very flourishing place, but declined, and like Buda was taken by the Turks. In 1602 it was pillaged by the Hungarians, and afterwards by the Turks. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Buda, and is now subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 46, 56, N. Long. 19, 40, E.

COLOGNA, a pretty town of the Vicentino [Paduano] one of the Venetian territories. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Padua. Lat. 45, 39, N. Long. 11, 39, E.

COLOGNE, an archbishopric, and one of the three spiritual electorates, in Germany, Mentz and Triers being the other two. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, extending itself on the western bank of the river Rhine, between the duchy of Cleves on the N. the electorate of Triers, on the S. the duchy of Juliers and the Netherlands on the W. and the duchy of Berg parted from it by the Rhine on the E. It is a very fruitful country, producing, besides corn and other necessities, excellent wine. Though this electorate be upwards of 70 miles long, it is hardly any where above 7 or 8 in breadth. It lies between lat. 50, 33, N. and long. 51, 30, E.

They carry on a considerable trade in this country, of which the archbishop is supreme lord, as also of a pretty large tract in Westphalia. He is richer and more powerful than either of the other two ecclesiastical electors; being also bishop of Munster, Osnaburg, (this alternately with the house of Hanover) Paderbourn, and Hildesheim: also grand master of the Teutonic order. In most of these places he is absolute, except in some free imperial cities, which are sovereign states, and so many republics.

In the year 743 (755) it was raised from an episcopal to a metropolitan see; and in 1021, the dignity of elector was added to it. By virtue of the Golden Bull, he crowns the emperor, only 8 M. when

when this ceremony is, to be performed in his own diocese, or that of his suffragans: but when this is performed elsewhere, the elector of Mentz does it with him. By the same bull, he has the second suffrage in the electoral college, immediately by turns after the elector of Triers. The chapter of Cologne consists of 40 canons, who are generally princes or counts of the empire, 24 seniors of which choose the archbishop, and may elect any of their colleagues, or be elected themselves to the vacant dignity. The elector cannot commence a war without the consent of the chapter, who may convene the estates in order to oppose him; the revenue of Cologne is said in time of peace, to bring in 130,000*l.* sterl. per annum, and that of his other territories nearly as much more; so that though the matricula of the empire or the assessment on the members of Germany, for men or money, does not make this elector's quota to exceed that of the elector of Mentz, yet he can maintain twice the number of men. In time of war, besides garrisons, he has guards of horse grenadiers, with partisans and carabines, 3 regiments of horse, the same of foot, and one of dragoons, between 1500 and 2000 men each.

COLOGNE, or COLONE, by the Germans called Keulen, in Latin Colonia Agrippina, or Colonia Ubiorum, was anciently the metropolis of Germania Secunda, and is now the capital of the electorate just mentioned, of the same name; it is a large and beautiful city, being very considerable, on account of its buildings, and great trade, particularly in Rhenish wine, besides other commodities of Germany, which, by means of the Rhine are conveyed thither, and then transported down its course to Holland. It is only a free imperial city, so far as it is governed by its own senate in all civil causes; but the elector has the cognizance of all criminal matters: and must confirm their privileges, upon their paying him homage: thus it is a kind of mixed government between him and the inhabitants, most of whom are Roman Catholics. Here besides the cathedral, which is indeed a very magnificent, though unfinished pile, are 10 collegiate, and 19 parochial churches; also 37 monasteries, with several hospitals. Here is a flourishing university, endowed with very large privileges by Pope Urban VI. under the jurisdiction of the city, where scholastic divinity, the canon and civil law, are principally taught. The walls of the city have 83 towers, and 3 deep ditches round them, being planted with fine rows of trees, and the roofs of the houses are slated.

Cologne is built in the form of a half-moon, and has one strong wall on the side next the Rhine, with out-works, half-moons, and ravelines; but might easily be taken by any who was master of the field.

Here are many Protestants, who are the principal traders. Among these the Lutherans have a church in the city; but the Calvinists are obliged to go as far as Mulheim, which is 2 miles on the other side of the Rhine, to perform divine worship. The town-house is a vast fabric, but in the gothic taste, with several rooms, in which are fine paintings, and antique arms; from its tower is a noble prospect of the city and country. The ships with which they trade to the Netherlands are large and round bellied. Several ecclesiastical councils have been holden here. The pope has commonly a nuncio at Cologne, in order to take care of his interests with the Popish electors. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine, is the village of Dentz, which see, where is a flying bridge of boats over the river, which brings the chapter in a revenue of 10,000 crowns annually. It can carry over a company of cavalry at a time. In the city the elector has 2 palaces, where the inhabitants will not suffer him to stay above 3 days, nor come with a great train, ever since a battle with the townsmen, gained over the elector who commonly resides at Bonne, 10 miles S. of Cologne. Here is a college with a fine dome; also a beautiful church, and large hall, decorated with paintings.

The church, dedicated to St. Ursula, who, with 1100 virgins, are said to have been martyred here, has considerable revenues, besides offerings and gifts. These belong to an abbess, and 6 canonesses, who must all be countesses. In the cordeliers church, is the tomb of the celebrated Scottish schoolman Johannes Duns Scotus. Among other tombs in the cathedral, are those of the 3 eastern wise men, called the 3 kings of Cologne. The Dutch always defend this city against the pretensions of its electors, as here is the magazine for their trade on the Rhine. The streets, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill-paved, and the houses very dark and thinly inhabited. Some companies of soldiers keep guard at the city gates; the number of which latter some say is 34, others but 20; namely, 11 towards the Rhine, and 9 on the land-side. Juniper shrubs growing in great numbers about this neighbourhood, from the berries they distil the best geneva or gin. This city is so famous, that it is commonly said, to this day, "Qui non vidit Coloniam, non vidit Germaniam." King Charles resided here the 2 last years before his restoration. It lies 45 miles E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50, 55, N. Long. 7, 10, E.

COLOMBOTZ, or GOLOMBOTZ, a strong castle in the sangiacate of Widin, a subdivision of Bulgaria. It stands upon a mountain, under which lies the fortified pass of Urania.

COLOMER,

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COLOMER, one of the Balearic islands of Spain, in the Mediterranean.

COLOMIA, or **KOLOMYJA**, a town in the district of Halicz, a subdivision of the palatinate of Lemberg. It is situated on the confines of Transylvania, 100 miles S. E. of Lemberg town. Lat. 47, 36, N. Long. 25, 15, E.

COLOMIERS, or **COULOMIERS**, in Latin Colomeriæ or Columbariæ, a town of Brie Champenoise, a small territory in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Morin, and has a very beautiful castle, or seat, the building of which cost, it is said, two millions. Having come by marriage with Catherine Gonzague to the duke of Longueville, of the house of Orleans, it is now called the palace of Longueville. Colomiers is the principal place of an election, and is situated in a fruitful country.

COLONE, a town of Belvedere, one of the subdivisions of the Morea; it lies on the sea-coast, and has a small harbour.

COLONIA, the strongest place in all Armenia, when possessed by the Romans.

COLONNA, (La,) a small place in the Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42, 15, N. Long. 13, 25, E.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, (La,) an old Roman monument in the Romagna, and stands on the river Pisatello, which was anciently called Rubico, and was the frontier, or boundary, between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, not far from Cesena, which see.

COLONSAY. See **ORONSAY**.

COLOPHON, an ancient city of Ionia, in Asiatic Turkey; famed for a temple and oracle, which latter was given not by a priestess as at Delphos, but by a priest. The Colophonians were such dexterous horsemens that victory always declared on the side they took; hence the proverbial expression, "Colophonem addere" meant the same, as making sure of success. It lays claim to the birth of Homer, and stands on the sea-coast at the further end of a bay in the Levant; but is now only a poor village and port, almost 30 miles S. of Smyrna.

COLOQUINA, corrupted by the Turks Kontiquina, and the ancient Gytheon; a town of the Morea; a province of European Turkey. The gulph to which it gives its name, was anciently called Sinus Laconicus; now Golfo de Colochina, it lies near the mouth of the famous river Eurotas, now Vasilipotamos. Here the Lacedæmonians kept their marine arsenal. The neighbouring country is full of hills and bogs, and has abundance of excellent springs.

COLOSS, or **COLOSSUS**, since Chonæ or Chonos, once a considerable city of Phrygia Major, a

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province of Asiatic Turkey. It lay on the S. side of the river Meander. The inhabitants to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle, received Christianity very early; but it was quickly after overturned by an earthquake, in the reign of Nero. It stood not far from Laodicea and Hierapolis.

COLOSWAR, a large and celebrated town of Transylvania, where the senates have their meetings. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Wessenberg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Long. 22, 45, E. Lat. 46, 53, N.

COLOURI, the ancient Salamis, Pityussa, Seiras, and Cychria; an island in the Archipelago, and gulph of Ægina or Eugia, in European Turkey. It lies towards the bottom of the gulph near Umphialia, a promontory of Attica, and divided from the mainland by the strait of Perama, which is a mile over. It is about 50 miles in circuit; has a harbour on its W. side, 8 miles long, and 3 where broadest. At the bottom of its bay is a town of the same name, with about 400 poor inhabitants. In this island are 2 other villages, namely, Metropolis, on the S. side of the harbour, 5 or 6 miles off Colouri; and the other Abemelachi, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Salamis, as its ruins show. This island is famous for the important victory, which Themistocles and the Athenians, gained over the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia. Ajax, who made such a figure at the siege of Troy, formerly governed this island. It lies 10 miles S. of Athens. Lat. 38, 10, N. Long. 24, 15, E.

COLRADO, one of the two most considerable rivers of California, in N. America; the other is Kio du Carmel.

COLSTERWORTH, a place in Northamptonshire, near Stretton, highly memorable for being the birth-place of that great philosopher and prodigy of human nature, the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton.

COLUBRERA, an island generally placed near the coasts of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and opposite to Cape Oropeza, about 20 miles.

COLUMBARA, (La,) a little island upon which is a fort that defends the neighbouring harbour of Trapani, in the Val di Mazara, a subdivision of the kingdom of Sicily.

COLUMBO, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the island of Ceylon, and seated on the S. W. coast; and was taken from the Portuguese in 1656, with immense treasures in it, likewise military stores, and 24 light frigates in the harbour, after a siege of 7 months. The Dutch have contracted the town into one fourth of its ancient bounds, and have strongly fortified it with a wall and bastions, being about mile in length, and three quarters in breadth. It has 1 of the most commodious

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dious ports in the Indies, where small vessels may shelter in the S. W. monsoons. It was taken, with the other settlements, by the English, assisted by the natives, in January, 1782.

At the mouth of the haven is a castle, having the sea on the W. side, the city on the N. E. and besides a good counterscarpe, has several bulwarks, with 20 or 30 guns each. Here resides the governor with the merchants, officers, soldiers, &c. In the town are 2 hospitals, one of which are for Dutch orphans, also a Malabar school. On the out-side of the Dutch church-yard are sold silks, stuffs, and linen, by the Moors and Persians; and all sorts of fruit, dried fish, onions, sugar, and rice, by the Malabarians, &c. and other inhabitants. The Colomba root, which was named after this town, was brought here from the continent of America. The Dutch supply all India with it as well as Europe. Lat. 7, 0, N. Long. 78. 10, E.

COLUMB, a river in Devonshire, which falls into the Ex, a little below Columb-John.

COLUMB, (Magna,) Cornwall, 249, miles from London, and 13 miles from Bodmin, a great parish but a little town, with a market on Mondays and Thursdays, and fairs on Thursday after November 13, and Thursday in Midlent. It is called St. Columb, because its church was consecrated to St. Columba, and had 3 chantries. It is seated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the sea at a small distance from thence. It has about 130 houses badly built, but the streets are broad, and paved. The justices of the S. division of the county keep their sessions and hold a court here once in 3 weeks, for all actions under 40s. Near it is a hill with a rampart on the summit, and a causeway leading to it, which was an old Danish camp.

COLUMPTON, in Devonshire, 12 miles N. E. of Exeter, 164 miles W. from London, is the best town on the river Columb, whence it has its name, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 67 miles S. W. of Bristol. The church has a curious rich gilded rood-loft, which is still preserved as an ornament, though the image worshipped in days of Popery is removed. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on May-day and October 28; the woollen is its chief manufacture.

COLUMNIA, KOLOMNA, a small city in the circle and government of Moscow, and subdivision of the same name, in European Russia. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Moscow and Ocea; is the see of a bishop, lying 40 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lat. 56, 10, N. Long. 40, 15, E.

COLUMBUS, (St.) in the Erie or Highland language, called Y-Kollum-kyle, i. e. Malcolm or

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Columbus's sanctuary, cell, or sacred ground; anciently called also Iona; and by Bede Hy and Hu; one of the Western islands of Scotland, two miles in length, and about half that in breadth. It lies quite close to the isle of Mull, towards the W. See IONA and Y-COLUMB-KYLE.

COLYCUNDA, a small town on the river Gambia, noted for pretty women.

COM, a large city of the Persian-irak, a province of Persia, in Asia, situated in a plain, near a river side, and about half a league from a very high mountain. It has a moat and wall, with towers half ruined, and encompassed with gardens. Here are two good quays the whole length of the city, and at the E. extremity a fine bridge; also large bazars or market-places, several caravanseras or mosques, among which is a very sumptuous one for Fatima, Mahomet's daughter, and a considerable revenue belonging to it.

Com is a pleasant place, and well supplied with provisions of all sorts, and excellent fruit; of which last article, both dried and raw, especially pomegranates, large quantities are exported, also abundance of soap, sword-blades, and earthen-ware both white and varnished. The white sort in summer cools the water surprisingly and very suddenly, by transpiration. Here are a vast many deep cellars whence very cool water is fetched, a great refreshment in the hot season, which at Com and the adjacent parts is excessive. This city has suffered much from the Turks and the civil wars in Persia. It lies 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 34, 13, N. Long. 49, 20, E.

COMACCHIO, a small city in the duchy of Ferrara, situated in a lagune or marshy lake, between two arms of the Po, and is the residence of a bishop. It is an imperial fief, wherefore the emperor's troops took possession of it in 1708, and did not restore it till 1726, with the reservation of the rights of the emperor, empire, and Modena. It lies 14 miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

COMAGENE, a small part of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey, which Pompey the Great left to Antiochus XII. surnamed Asiaticus, after stripping him of all the rest.

COMANA, a port-town of Terra Firma, in S. America, situated on the Caracao coast, 35 miles E. of Laguara, and subject to Spain. Lat. 10, 16, N. Long. 64, 36, E.

COMANAGOTTA, another sea-port town of the last-mentioned province, and on the same coast, 12 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain.

COMANIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Caspian sea on the E. and the ridge of mountains which parts it from Circassia on the W. it

W. It has Asiatic Russia on the N. from which it is divided by the river Terki, and on the S. it is bounded by Georgia. Some parts of it, especially between the mountains on the N. W. side of the river Terki, are level, and if cultivated would prove fertile, as well as yield good pasture.

It is however but thinly inhabited, whence it is seldom seen that the same lands are sown 2 years together. Though here is no want of rain, the inhabitants convey water by means of canals upon their sown land, from the rivers that cross the country and rise from the southern mountains. One of these is called Coyazow, which is large, deep, and so slow, that its course is hardly discernible. The natives are called Camouchs. They live mostly at the foot of the mountains, where are abundance of fine springs; and as they subsist principally upon plunder, and are in continual apprehensions of one another, they immediately fly upon any danger to some of the mountains; and after some little time hiding there, return to their old trade. The Camouchs are Mahometans, and extremely superstitious. They live under the protection of the kings of Persia, who are fond of their friendship, as they keep the passes on that side, and prevent the Calmucks and others from making inroads; in return for which services, they are supplied by them with linen and silks, with which both the men and the women are clothed, like those of Lesser Tartary. They have only villages, where they live in sorry huts, and about 50 or 60 in a hamlet. They feed chiefly on the milk of their cattle, spontaneous fruits, honey, and rice, the latter from Persia; and sometimes on their cattle and such game as they kill.

COMASCO, or territory and county of Como, in the duchy of Milan, derives its name from the city of Como, and is styled in Latin, Comensis Ager. It is situated between the Bergamese, the Grisons, and the Valteline, and the 4 Italian bailiwicks belonging to Switzerland. It is divided into 2 parts, the district of Como on the N. and the territory of Como.

COMBENELY, a river in Caermarthenshire, which falls into the Lougher, or Logher, against Elandilo-Talabunt.

COMBER, or **COMERER**, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, is seated on the N. W. end of the lake of Strangford.

COMBERMERE, a lake in Cheshire, on the borders of Shropshire.

COMB-MARTIN, in Devonshire, on the Bristol-Channel, 7 miles from Ilfracomb, 10 miles from Barnstaple, and 181 miles from London; seated on the Severn sea, where it has an inlet which

runs through the town. It is but a mean place. Here is a cove for the landing of boats. The adjacent soil not only produces plenty of the best hemp in the county, but has been famous for mines of tin and lead; the latter of which being found in the reign of Edward I. to have some veins of silver, 337 men were brought from Derbyshire to work them; and the produce was of great service to king Edward III. in his war with France. Nevertheless, they were neglected till the reign of queen Elizabeth. when Sir Bevis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, got great quantities of silver from them. A new addit has been dug here, which cost 5000l. but the mines have not been wrought lately. Market on Saturday, and fair on Whit-Monday.

COMB, (St. Nicholas,) a village in Somersetshire, with 1 fair on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

COMETAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saltz, with a handsome town-house. It was taken by storm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword. It is seated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Saltz, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Long. 13, 25, E. Lat. 50, 30, N.

COMBWELL, in Kent, has a fair on St. Mary Magdalen's day, and the day after.

COMENGES, or **COMMINGES**, in Latin, Convenæ, a county and subdivision of Armagnac. It is 18 leagues in length, and about 6 in breadth. In it are good marble quarries. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Comenges. The Upper Comenges has a cold air, on account of the mountains on which it lies. Lower Comenges lies in a plain, and therefore enjoys a warmer air than the other.

Of the same name is one of the dioceses of Upper Languedoc, has 11 parishes lie in this province, and are called Little Comenges; though the territory so called properly belongs to the government of Guyenne.

COMIN, or **COMINO**, anciently Hephæstia, an island in the Mediterranean. It lies between Malta and Gozo. Lat. 35, 52, N. Long. 14, 15, E.

It is 5000 paces in circuit, and is pretty fruitful, having a fort that defends the strait between it and Malta, and lies opposite to Fort Rosso, in the latter island. Here also is a church, from which the neighbouring harbour Cala di St. Maria has its name.

COMINES, a town in the quarter and castellany of Lisle, in Flanders; divided by the Lys into 2 parts; of which that lying towards the city of Lisle belongs, by the treaty of Utrecht, to the crown of France; but that towards the left-hand, to the house of Austria. The place has been dismantled.

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dismantled. In it is a collegiate church. Lat. 50, 39, N. Long. 3, 12, E.

COMMANOES, one of the small Virgin isles, situated to N. N. E. of Tortula. Long. 63. Lat. 18, 25.

COMMENDA, the name of a petty kingdom of Guinea Proper, in Africa, where the Dutch have a strong fort, called Vreden-burgh, built in 1688.

About a musket-shot or two from it the English have also a fort called Commenda; which is the largest and strongest belonging to them on the gold coast, except Cape-coast-Castle. It has about 21 pieces of cannon mounted; though there are ports for as many more.

COMMENWINE, a river which falls into the Surinam in N. America; the mouth of which is defended by Sommeswelt fort, built by the Dutch.

COMMERCH, a river in Brecknockshire, that falls into the Irven at Langamarch.

COMO, (lake,) called by the Latin poets Larius Lacus, hath its Italian name from the city near which it stands, and extends about 30 miles N. from it; but its breadth where widest is not above 5, and is as it were hemmed in between two mountains on each side.

COMO, (city,) in Latin, Comum and Novocomum, in the territory of Comasco, is said to have been built by the Gauls in their invasion of Italy under Brennus, and was a considerable place in Cisalpine Gaul, and in the Lombardic kingdom, but suffered much from foreign and neighbouring invaders, and hath passed through many masters, Italian, French, German, and Spanish. It is a very considerable city still, large, well-built, and well-inhabited, and is an episcopal see under that of Milan, and in the patriarchate of Aquileia. Its cathedral, palace, and other public buildings, are very grand and rich, the streets and houses are neat and beautiful; and the place full of ancient inscriptions; and gave birth to the younger Pliny, and other famous men. We must distinguish between the Como Vecchio and Novo, or Old and New Como, for they lie a mile or two distant from each other. They are both situate on the side of the lake, and not above 6 miles from the borders of Switzerland, about 25 N. of Milan, and as many from Burgamo to the W.

COMONAVA, a town of Macedonia, a province of Turkey, in Europe, in the neighbourhood of which is a Greek convent.

COMORA-ISLANDS, lie between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the coast of Zanguebar, from 10 to 15 degrees of S. latitude. Authors differ greatly with regard to their number, some speaking of 3, others of 5, and some

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of 8 of these islands. They all abound in horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and a variety of fruits common in warm countries. They are said also to produce a kind of rice which turns of a violet colour when boiled. The most remarkable of them, and which the Europeans are best acquainted with, is the island of Johanna. See that article.

COMORIN, (Cape,) the most southern promontory of the Hither India and Malabar coast, in Asia. It lies N. W. of the island of Ceylon. Lat. 7, 56, N. Long. 78, 10, E.

The variation of the compass here, is said to be 14 degrees and a half. The inhabitants are continually at war with their neighbours, the Malabars, and poison their arrows.

COMORRA, a province of the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower-Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Bohemian slaves, with some few Rascians.

In this province is a royal free-town of the same name, on the E. extremity of the island of Schutt, formed between the Danube and Waag, both which rivers unite here. In it is the courthouse of the county, a college, and an academy. Also near it is an impregnable fortress, which is surrounded on the W. by a deep ditch full of water, on the S. and N. by the two rivers above-mentioned, whose streams join towards the S. The Turks never took it, though besieged and attacked by them. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake on June 28, 1763. Lat. 48, 21, N. Long. 18, 26, E.

COMPIEGNE, in Latin Compendium, an old town of Le Valois, in the second substadtholdership, and government of the Isle of France. It is situated on the Oise, is the seat of an election, and has a palace. Here are two parochial churches, a college, and alms-house. A governor resides here, and the jurisdiction is divided between the crown and the abbey. Its principal trade consists in grain, timber, and wool. About 6 ecclesiastical councils have been held here. In 1430 the English took the maid of Orleans prisoner at this place, and hither the elector of Bavaria retired in 1709. It lies 49 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49, 32, N. Long. 3, 15, E.

COMPOSTELLA, or St. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, the capital of Galicia, a province of Spain, and the see of an archbishop. It lies between the rivers Tamra and Ulla (Sar and Sarella) in a delightful plain, which is surrounded with moderately high rocks, which serve as a defence to it against the noxious winds that come from the mountains: yet the air here is moist. In Compostella are several good streets, fine squares, a strong castle,

castle, and several convents of both sexes. Among the hospitals is a magnificent one for the reception of pilgrims, who come to pay their devotion to St. Jago, and beautiful churches; among which the cathedral, both magnificent and rich, is particularly remarkable; as in it is preserved the supposed body of the apostle James the Less, the patron of all Spain, which is said to have been discovered in the 9th century by a divine revelation. The city is walled, and has 7 gates. The archbishop has 12 suffragans, 1803 parishes, 5 collegiate churches, 5 archpriestships, and 1 vicarage; his annual revenue amounts to 60,000 ducats. The bishopric, removed thither in the year 900, was raised to a metropolitan see, in 1120. The order of St. Jago, or St. James, takes its name from this city, and a certain number of the knights reside here. They possess 87 commanderies, amounting to 170,000 ducats per annum; and none are admitted into their order, but such as prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are descended from the ancient Gothic Christians, and their blood unmixed with that of the new Christians; namely those converted from Jews or Moors. Its university, consisting of four magnificent colleges, was founded in 1532. And at this place was also a court of inquisition.

The cupola of St. James's church is of vast height and extent, with four stately towers. The tabernacle, or repository, is the finest, it is said, in all the world, being silver gilt, with the effigies of St. James, enriched with ornaments, and of the most curious workmanship. This city has a good trade, and is a flourishing place. It lies 56 miles E. of Cape Finisterre, and 305 N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 42, 58, N. Long. 9, 52, W.

COMPOSTELLA, the most considerable city, though not the capital, of the province of Xalisco, and audience of Guadalaxara, in New Spain. It is situated near the South sea, about 30 miles N. of it. This is a rich town, and has several mines of silver at St. Pecaque, in its neighbourhood, where the Spaniards keep many hundred slaves at work in them. But the city is in a bad situation, the soil being so barren, that there is no pasture for cattle, nor the necessary materials for building houses; and the air is so hot and moist, that it breeds several insects. The Spaniards built Compostella in 1531, and made it a bishop's see; but because of its bad air, it was transferred to Guadalaxara. The Spaniards are not very numerous throughout this whole audience, except in the two cities of Guadalaxara and Compostella. The Mestizos, indeed, made a considerable figure both in regard of number and estate. But the bulk of the people are the natives. Lat. 21, 4. Long. 107, 0.

COMPREDON, a pretty well fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain, on an eminence, upon the river Ter, and in the middle of the place is a citadel. The French besieged and took it in the year 1698.

CONA, one of the small islands, lying opposite to the province of New Andalusia, in the Terra Firma, North America.

CONAUGHT, or CONNAUGHT, one of the 4 provinces of the kingdom of Ireland: it is parted from Leinster on the E. by the river Shannon, which also separates it from Munster on the S. and S. E. it has the province of Ulster, and a part of the Western ocean on the N. and N. W. and the main ocean on the W. It is 130 miles in length from Cape Lean, or Loop-head, the most southerly point of Thomond, to the northern parts of Letrim, and about 84 in breadth, from the eastern points of Letrim to Black-harbour, in the west parts of Mayo. It is about 500 miles in circuit; but reckoning the creeks and windings of the bays, it would seem to be a great deal more. It contains an area of 6072 square miles. It was formerly a distinct kingdom. In some places this province is fruitful and verdant; but in others boggy and woody, in which latter the air is not so clear. It contains 6 counties; namely, Letrim, Flego, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, or Thomond. The soil abounds with cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. On the coast are several convenient bays and creeks for navigation. The Shannon is its principal river; the others besides are the Moy, Suck, Drogha, and Gyll. Camden thinks, the S. part of this county was inhabited by the Concani, descendants from the Ganani of Spain, originally Scythians. In this province is 1 archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 7 market-towns, 8 marts or places of trade, 12 boroughs that return members to parliament, 24 old castles, besides modern fortresses, and 366 parishes.

CONCA, a borough of the Campagna di Roma, in the Middle Division of Italy. It is situated on a small inland lake.

CONCALE BAY, is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloe's, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were above 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 197 W. of Paris. Long. 1, 47, W. Lat. 48, 41, N.

CONCARNEAU, CONQUERNEAU, or CONEQUE, a town in the bishopric of Quimper and Lower Brittany, in the government of the latter name, in France: it lies in a bay, where the sea, which surrounds it, forms its port by a small trenchment

trenchment that leaves but a very narrow entrance for vessels to come in at, which are here secured from all storms by the neighbouring mountains. This place has a strong castle to defend it. Concarneau is 4 leagues from Quimper-Corentin to the S. E. and 28 N. W. of Port Louis. Lat. 47, 54, N. Long. 3, 50, W.

CONCEPTION, (city of), in the kingdom of Chili, South America. It lies on the S. W. shore of a fine bay in the Pacific ocean, on an uneven sandy ground and small declivity, with a little river running through it. Since its destruction in the dreadful earthquake and inundation of the sea, in the year 1730, all the houses have been built low, of topias, mud-walls, or unburnt bricks, but tiled. The churches and convents are small and mean; but the Jesuits college is of tolerable architecture. It is governed by a corregidor, nominated by the king of Spain, and is dependent on Santiago as its capital. Here are all the courts and offices, usual in the cities of South America. It is an episcopal see, and a suffragan of Lima. Its jurisdiction extends from the river Maule, on the coast N. of this city, as far as Cape Lavapies. It has few villages; but the country is full of seats, farms and cottages. The women are particularly famous for their skill in horsemanship; and the peasants surprisingly dexterous in managing the noose, which they throw over man or beast at full speed, and never fail, and the lance, which are their chief arms. The great affinity between this climate and that of Spain is evident from its productions, though there is a remarkable difference with regard to their goodness and plenty in this country. Wheat here yields a hundred-fold; it being common for one stem to bear 5 or 6, sometimes 34 ears; but for want of a market, great part of this country lies fallow, and they sow only what is wanted for home-consumption. Their vines are also exuberant. The principal use made of their rich lands, is for fattening oxen, goats, or sheep. The commerce of Conception is at a very low ebb, from the thinness of its inhabitants, consisting chiefly in provisions, wines, &c. and this in very small quantity. Their exports are tallow, grassa, cordova, and tanned leather, excellent butter, and dried fruit. The goods brought hither in exchange, are woollen stuffs from Quito and Europe, with iron and mercury. Here is a good harbour. Conception lies 152 miles S. of St. Jago. According to an observation made by M. Ulloa at Talcaguano, which lies exactly E. and W. with this city, its lat. is 36, 43, S. Long. 72, 35, W. from London.

CONCEPTION-BAY, in the neighbourhood of the city last-mentioned of the same name, besides its excellent bottom, its length from N. to

S. is nearly 3 leagues and a half, and its breadth from E. to W. almost 3 leagues, being the distance between the harbour of Talcaguano, and the Cirillo Virde, or little green mountain near the city; from whence its breadth is contracted by the island of Quiriquina, which lying in the mouth of it, forms two entrances, of which that on the E. side is the safest, being 2 miles in breadth. The W. entrance is between the island and Talcaguano-point, and near half a league broad. The principal entrance has 30 fathoms water, decreasing to 11 and 10, till within about a mile of the shore. The western channel has the same depth of water, and in the middle of the entrance between rocks projecting about a quarter of a league from Talcaguano-point and Quiriquina. Within the bay are three roads or harbours, in one of which only ships can ride safe, being no where else sheltered from the wind; and this is about half a league from the land, in about 12 fathoms water.

Two rivers empty themselves into this bay, one of which passing through Conception, has its name; the other is called St. Pedro. The country round the bay, within 4 or 5 leagues of the shore, has a singular curiosity, that at the depth of half, or three-quarters of a yard below the surface, is a stratum of shells of different kinds, two or three toises thick; and in some places more, without any intermixture of earth, or other heterogeneous substance; and that not only in the plains, but in the mountains, and the very same with the shells found in the bay, and neighbouring places: a plain proof of the universality of the deluge! The seas on these coasts abound with fish, also whales, tunny-fish, and sea-wolves.

CONCEPTION, the capital of Veragua, a province of Guatimala, in Mexico, or New Spain, in South America. It is not a large place, but is the seat of the governor, and others of the king of Spain's officers. It is situated near the end of a bay, which runs into the North sea, and not far from Panama, 40 leagues W. from Nombre de Dios, and 48 N. of Santa Fé.

CONCHEE. See MALO, St.

CONCHES, a town and marquise of Compagne de St. André, a subdivision of Compagne, in Upper Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of an election, viscounty, bailiwick, marshalsea, mayory, policy, and salt-granary. It has one abbey, three parishes, and an hospital. It belongs to the county of Evreux.

CONCHUCOS, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in South America, under the archbishop of Lima; it begins 40 leagues N. N. E. of the metropolis, and runs along the center of the Cordillera. It produces fruits, grains, and affords extensive

extensive pasture for cattle of all kinds. Several branches of the woollen manufacture are carried on here, which constitute its greatest commerce with the other provinces.

CONCORD, a small town near Boston, in New England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Middlesex, near which was the first attack of the king's troops on April 10, 1775. It is situated on the river Concord, over which it has a bridge.

CONCORDIA, a town in the duchy of Mirandola, in the Upper Division of Italy. It is situated on the Secchia, and gives title of marquis. It lies 18 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 11, 29, E.

CONCORDIA, though now a small place, was formerly a considerable city, till destroyed by Attila. It lies in Patria del Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, not far from Porto Gruaro.

CONCORSALT, or **CONCRESSANT**, the former is the ancient name; in Latin *Concreffanum*, or *Concordiæ saltus*; a small town, resembling a bourg, in Upper Berry, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the little river Saudre, 4 leagues from the Loire on the W. and 26 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47, 36, N. Long. 2, 46, E.

CONDA, one of the many rivers which join their streams with the Ob, in Asiatic Russia.

CONDE, a small city of French Hainault, and government of Flanders, near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Scheld. Its fortifications have been considerably improved by the French, since they took the place in 1676; and it was yielded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. By means of sluices, the whole neighbouring country can be laid under water. It gives title of prince to a branch of the Bourbon family, and is the seat of a collection, has a collegiate church, the chapter of which consists of 26 prebendaries. Here is a military governor, king's lieutenant, major, aid-major, and a captain of the gates. It lies 13 miles W. of Mons. Lat. 50, 36, N. Long. 3, 48, E.

CONDE, a town in Bocage, a little territory, belonging to Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, on the river Nereaux or Noireaux. It has a mayory, two parochial churches, and an hospital, and belongs to the house of Matignon.

CONDECEDO, (Cape of), a promontory of Jucatan, in North America. Lat. 21, 15, N. Long. 93, 26, W.

CONDEVAL, a large town on the frontiers of Balaguete, a province of Decan, in the peninsula intra Gangem and Mogul empire, in Asia. Here, it is said, the best sword-blades are made in all India.

CONDER, a river in Lancashire, which empties itself into the Irish sea, at Ashton-park.

CONDESUYOS, (de Arequipa), a jurisdiction in the diocese of the latter name, and audience of

Lima, in South America. It lies N. of Arequipa, and 30 leagues distant from that city. It extends about 30 leagues, with different temperature of air, producing grain and fruit. Here is bred the wild cochineal, which is taken off by the provinces where the woollen manufactures flourish. From 4 ounces of cochineal, pulverized and mixed with 12 of violet maize, are formed square cakes, weighing 4 ounces, which sell for a dollar per pound. In this country are gold and silver mines still worked, though not with equal care as formerly.

CONDEVIR, a large city of Golconda, in India, within the Ganges. It has a castle and double moat, faced and paved with free-stone. From hence to Condapoly, is a road inclosed with walls and towers. On the E. side of this city is a mountain, about a league in circuit, surrounded with walls; within which are three fortresses and half-moons. In this city the king of Golconda keeps his diamonds and treasure.

CONDOM, the capital of Condomois, a subdivision of Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Baïse, is the seat of a provincial court, and bailiwick; also the see of a bishop, who is a suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux; has a diocese of 140 parishes, and 80 chapels of ease, with an annual income of 50,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2500 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, which was once an abbey of Benedictines, but secularized, are two other churches, and five convents. Here is but very little trade: and the place suffered considerably in the religious wars. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Agen. Lat. 43, 55, N. Long. 1, 27, E.

CONDOMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Ob on the left hand, and opposite to the town of Kutsnezk.

CONDORA, or **CONDIESKI**, a large province in the eastern part of European Russia, between the Dwina on the W. Jugoria on the N. Petzora on the E. and Permia on the S. It gives title of duchy; but is boggy, woody, and mountainous. Ancient maps place this province between the White sea and Siberia, which is the country of the Samoiedes; and they inclose it within the river Ob, or Umar. Its capital Wereatoura lies in its northern part, under lat. 66, N.

CONDORÉ, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, a small, but fruitful island, of the Indian ocean, in Asia. It has a convenient harbour; from which consideration the English East-India company were induced to make a settlement upon it in 1702. But in 1705, most of their factors and servants were assassinated by the Cochin Chinese, and the rest driven out. It lies in lat. 9, 39, N. Long. 107, 5, E.

CONDRIEUX, a town of Upper Forez, in the government of Lyonnois, on the Rhone, and has one parish-church, and two convents.

CONEY-ISLAND, a small island in Bantry-Bay, on which horses fatten very fast in spring.

CONFLANS, a fine castle in the government of the Isle of France, and neighbourhood of Paris, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, belonging to the archbishop of that capital. Of the same name is a valley, formerly a county, but now one of the vigueries, or bailiwicks, of the government of Roussillon, in France. It is surrounded by the Pyrenean mountains, and the river Tec runs through it. In 1659 it was annexed to Roussillon, when this province was ceded to that crown by the famous treaty of the Pyrenees.

CONGLETON, a market-town of Cheshire, though ancient, is a handsome place, and on the borders of Staffordshire. The middle of the town is watered by the brook Howty, the E. side by the Daningshow, and the N. by the Dan. It is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen. It has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church, a stately structure, being near two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 700 hands. Its market is on Saturday; and fairs, Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5, and July 12.

CONGO, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zair, or Zarah, which divides it from Loanga; on the S. by the river Danda, which separates it from Angola; on the E. by the kingdoms of Fungono and Metamba, and the burnt mountains of the Sun, those of crystal or salt-petre and silver, or (according to Anthony Cavazzi, a late traveller into those parts) by the mountains of Coanza Berbela, and the great mountain of Chilandia or Aquilonda; and on the W. by that part of the Atlantic ocean called the Ethiopic sea, or the sea of Congo. According to these limits, Congo Proper extends about 3 degrees from N. to S. lying between 6 and 9 S. latitude; but widens in its breadth inland, by the course of the rivers Zair, which runs winding above 2 degrees more to the N. Its length from E. to W. is very uncertain, as no observations have been taken of the exact situation of those mountains which bound it.

The history of this kingdom affords but few interesting particulars. Before its discovery by the Portuguese, the history is altogether uncertain and fabulous, as the inhabitants were totally unacquainted with letters and learning. So little were they acquainted with chronology, that it is said they did not even distinguish between day and night; much less could they compute their time by moons or years; and therefore could remember past transactions only by saying they happened in such a king's reign.

The country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484. The discoverer was named Diego Cam, an expert and bold sailor. He was very well received by the natives, and sent some of his men with presents to the king, but they being detained by unexpected accidents beyond the promised time of their return, Cam was obliged to sail away without them, and took with him 4 young Congoes, as hostages for the safety of his countrymen. These he taught the Portuguese language, in which they made such progress that king John was highly pleased, and sent them back next year to Congo with rich presents; charging them to exhort their monarch, in his name, to become a convert to the Christian religion, and to permit it to be propagated through his dominions. A firm alliance was concluded between the two monarchs, which continues to this day, though not without some interruptions, to which the Portuguese themselves have given occasion more than the natives.

Any particular account we have of this kingdom, rests almost entirely on the credit of Anthony Cavazzi, the traveller above-mentioned. He was a capuchin-friar, a native of the duchy of Modena, and was sent missionary into those parts, de propagandi fide, in the year 1654, and arrived at Congo the same year. During his stay there, his zeal to make converts, made him travel through all these different kingdoms; and the credit he gained, as well as the great employments he was entrusted with, gave him an opportunity of informing himself of every thing relating to them with great exactness. The extent and situation, however, he could not ascertain, for want of instruments; nor hath this defect been since supplied. According to him, the dominions of Congo extended a great deal farther E. and S. before the introduction of Christianity than afterwards, a great number of the states that were under the Congoes monarchs, either as subjects, or tributary, having withdrawn their allegiance out of dislike to them on that account. Not content with opposing the officers and troops, that came annually to raise the tribute imposed by the king, they made such frequent and powerful incursions into his dominions, that they obliged him to draw his forces nearer the centre of Congo, to prevent an invasion; by which means the kingdom, from an extent of 600 leagues, was reduced to less than one half.

Congo Proper, being situated within the torrid zone, is liable to excessive heats; as it lies on the S. side of the equinoctial, the seasons are of course, opposite to ours. They reckon only 2 principal seasons, the summer and winter; the former begins in October, and continues till February or March; during which time the sun's rays dart with such force, that the atmosphere appears to an European

to be in a flame. The excessive heat, however, is mitigated by the equal length of the days and nights, as well as by the winds, breezes, rains, and dews. The winter takes up the other part of the year; and is said by the natives to be proportionably cold, though to an European it would appear hot. These 2 seasons they divide into 6 lesser ones, viz. Masfanza, Neasu, Ecundi, Quitombo, Quibiso, and Quibangala.

Masfanza begins with the month of October, which is the beginning of their spring. The rains begin to fall at that time, and continue during the next 2, and sometimes 3 months. When they do so, the low lands are generally overflowed by the extraordinary floods, and all their corn carried off. A disaster of this kind is commonly followed by a famine; for the lazy inhabitants take no care to lay up any provisions, although such misfortunes happen very frequently. This first season they reckon commences at the time the plants begin to spring.

The second season, Neasu, begins about the end of January, when the produce of their lands are arrived at its full height, and wants but a few days of being ripened for harvest. Their first-crop is no sooner gathered in, than they sow their fields afresh, their land commonly yielding them two harvests.

The third and fourth seasons, called Ecundi, and Quitombo are frequently blended together towards the middle of March, when the more gentle rains begins to fall, and continue to do so till the month of May. These two seasons are distinguished by the greater or lesser quantity of rain that falls during that interval. During the rest of the time, the air is either very clear, hot, and dry; or the clouds being overcharged with electric matter, burst out into the most terrible thunders and lightnings, without yielding the least drop of rain, though they seem loaded with it.

The 2 last, viz. the Quibiso and Quibangala, make up their short winter, which consists not in frost or snow, but in dry, blasting winds, which strip the earth of all its verdure, till the next Masfanza begins to restore them to their former bloom.

They now divide their year into 12 lunar months, and begin it in September. They have also weeks consisting of 4 days only, the last of which is their sabbath; and on it they religiously abstain from every kind of work. This practice, the compilers of the Universal History conjecture to have arisen from the extreme laziness for which this people, and indeed all the African nations, are so remarkable. To this shameful indolence also is to be ascribed the little produce they reap from their lands, while the Portuguese settled among them, who are at more pains in the cultivation of theirs, enjoy all manner

of plenty. The natives, however, had rather run the risk of the most terrible famines, than be at the tenth part of the labour they see the Portuguese take. They seem to think it below them to use any other exercises than those of dancing, leaping, hunting, shooting, &c. the rest of their time they spend in smoking, and downright idleness, committing the laborious part of their household affairs to their slaves, or, in want of them, to their wives.

Nothing is more common than to see these poor creatures toiling in the fields and woods, with a child tied to their backs, and fainting under their excessive labour and heavy burdens, or (which is still worse,) hunger and thirst. What is yet more surprisingly shameful is, that though they have plenty of domestic animals, which they might easily make use of for cultivating their grounds, and for other laborious services, and though they see the Portuguese do it every day to great advantage, yet they will rather see their tender females sink under their toil and labour, than be at the trouble of breeding up any of these useful creatures to their assistance.

The ground produces variety of grain, but no corn or rice, except what is cultivated by the Portuguese. The maize, or Indian wheat, grows very strong, and is well laden. This, being well ground, they make into bread, or boil with water into a kind of pap. Of this they have 4 kinds; 1 of which resembling what we call French wheat, is produced in plenty, and makes some amends for the want of industry in the people. They cultivate also a variety of the pease and bean kind; but what they chiefly live upon, as most suitable to their lazy disposition, is a kind of nut, like our filberds, which fall to the ground of themselves, and are to be found every where; every nut that falls to the ground, producing a new shrub next year. They have scarcely any fruit-trees, but what have been brought thither by the Portuguese. They have various sorts of palm-trees, useful both by their fruit, leaves, and their juice, which is easily converted into wine; also by affording a kind of oil with which they dress their victuals, though the Europeans use it only to burn in their lamps. They have also a vast number of plants and shrubs, which it would be impossible to describe or enumerate. Wheat is the only thing that the ground will not produce. It pushes forth indeed, the straw and the ear; the former of which grows high enough, we are told, to hide a man on horseback, but the latter is empty, without 1 grain fit for use.

Father Labat, however, who had lived a considerable time in some of the American islands, where he had observed the same thing, tells us, that he had the curiosity to examine these ears more carefully, and had found some few grains; and that, having

having sowed them afresh, they produced very long ears, full of large heavy grain. Whence he conjectures, that if the Portuguese had tried the same experiment in their African settlements, it might perhaps have been attended with the same success.

In the low lands the grass grows so high, rank, and thick, that it becomes one of the most dangerous receptacles for wild beasts, serpents, and other venomous insects; on this account travelling is exceedingly hazardous, as they have few beaten roads in the whole country, and travellers are obliged to march over it through vast plains, in continual danger of being devoured or stung to death; to say nothing of the many diseases produced by the unwholesome dews with which the grass is covered during some part of the day. The only method of guarding against all these evils effectually, is by setting fire to the grass in the hot weather, when it is quite parched by the heat of the sun; but even this cannot be done without the greatest danger; because both the wild beasts and venomous reptiles, being roused out of their places of retirement, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. In this case there is no possibility of escaping, but by climbing up the highest trees, or defending one's self by fire arms or other weapons. In such emergencies the natives have a much better chance than the Europeans; the former being able to climb trees with surprising swiftness; while the latter must be assisted with rope-ladders, which they commonly cause their blacks to carry about with them, and to go up and fasten to one of the branches.

The flowers are here exceedingly beautiful and numerous. Almost every field and grove yields a much noble prospect than the European gardens can boast of, notwithstanding the pains bestowed on their cultivation. The flowers are remarkable, not only for the prodigious variety of their colours, but the vast quantity of heads which grow upon one stalk. In the day-time, indeed, they seem to have lost their natural fragrancy: that being in some measure exhaled by the heat of the sun; but this is amply compensated after its setting, and more especially a little before its rising, when their sweetness is again condensed, and revived by the coldness and dews of the night, after which they exhale their various refreshing scents in a much higher degree than ours. The lilies, which there grow naturally in the fields, vallies, and woods, excel those of our gardens, not only in their extreme whiteness, but much more in a delightful fragrancy, without offending the head, as the European lilies do by their faintish sweetness.

The tulips, which there grow wild, though generally called *Perfic*, have something so surprisingly charming in the variety and combination of their colours, that they dazzle the eyes of an intense be-

holder; neither do their flowers grow singly as with us, but 10 or 12 upon one stalk; and with this double advantage, that they diffuse a very reviving and agreeable sweetness, and continue much longer in their full bloom. Of the same nature are their tuberoses, hyacinths, and other native flowers; which spring up in vast groups of 100 and 200 from one root, though somewhat smaller than ours; some of them finely variegated, and all of them yielding an agreeable smell. The roses, jessamines, and other exotics brought thither from Europe or America, come up likewise in great perfection; but require a constant supply of water, and diligent attendance to prevent them from degenerating. The American jessamine, in particular, instead of single flowers, will grow up by dozens in a bunch, some of them of an exquisite white, and others of the colour of the most vivid fire.

A vast variety of animals of different kinds are found in the kingdom of Congo; the chief of which are the elephant. This creature is mostly found in the province of Bamba, which abounds with woods, pasture, and plenty of water; the elephants delighting much to bathe themselves in the heat of the day. They commonly go in troops of 100 or more; and some of them are of such a monstrous size, that we are told the print of their hoof hath measured 4, nay 7 spans in diameter. From the hair of their tails, and that of some other animals, the natives, especially the women, weave themselves collars, bracelets, girdles, &c. with variety of devices and figures, which denote their quality; and are in such esteem, that the hair of 2 elephants tails is sufficient to buy a slave. The reason of this is, that the natives have not the art of taming them, but are obliged to send some of their bravest and stoutest men to hunt them in the woods; which is not done without great labour and danger, they being here exceedingly fierce. The most common way of hunting them is by digging deep holes in the ground, the top of which they cover with branches and leaves, as is practised in most parts of Asia.

Lions, leopards, tigers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here in great plenty, and do much damage. Here are also a great variety of monkeys of all sizes and shapes. The zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. They have also a variety of buffaloes and wild asses; but the dante seems to be an animal peculiar to this kingdom. It is shaped and coloured much like an ox, though not so large. Its skin is commonly bought by the Portuguese, and sent into Germany to be tanned and made into targets, which are then called dantes. The natives make use of their raw hide dried, to make their shields; which are so tough that no arrow or dart can pierce them, and they are also large enough

to cover the whole body. The creature is vastly swift, and when wounded will follow the scent or smoke of the gunpowder with such fury, that the hunter is obliged to climb up a tree with all possible speed; and this retreat he always takes care to secure before he ventures to fire. The wounded beast finding its enemy out of its reach, stays for him at the foot of the tree, and will not stir from it; of which the hunter taking the advantage, dispatches it with repeated shots. The forests of Congo also swarm with wild dogs, who, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are so fierce that they will attack armed men. Their teeth are exceeding keen and sharp; they never bark, but make a dreadful howling when famished or in pursuit of their prey.

This country also abounds with all the different kinds of birds that are to be found in other warm climates. One sort, which they call birds of music, is greatly esteemed, inasmuch that persons of the highest rank have from time immemorial taken the greatest delight in keeping them in cages and aviaries, for the sake of their surprising melody. On the other hand, as the Congolese are superstitious to the last degree, there are several kinds of birds which they look upon as ominous, and are so terrified at the sight or hearing of them, that if they were going to enter upon ever so momentous an expedition, if they were met in council, or going to engage an enemy with ever so great an advantage, the flight or cry of such birds would throw them into a general panic, and disperse them in the utmost haste and confusion. The most dreadful of the ominous kind are the crows, ravens, bats, and owls. The great owl is the most terrible of all, and to him they give the name of *kariam pamba*, by which words they likewise denote the devil.

Fish of different kinds abound on the coasts of Congo in great numbers. But the inland parts are infested with such numbers of serpents, scorpions, and other venomous insects, as are perhaps sufficient to overbalance every natural advantage we have yet mentioned. The most pernicious and dangerous kind are the ants; of which they reckon no less than 6 several species, of different colours and sizes; all of them formidable, on account of their prodigious numbers, and the mischief they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but to men and beasts; whom they will surround in the night time, and devour even to the very bone.

It is a common practice, we are told, to condemn persons guilty of some atrocious crimes, to be stripped naked, tied hand and foot, and thrown into a hole where these insects swarm; where they are sure to be devoured by them in less than 24 hours to the very bones. But criminals are not the only persons who are in danger from the jaws of these little devouring insects. People may be attacked

by them, as we have already hinted, in the night time; and while they are sleeping in their beds. This obliges the natives to be careful where they lie down, and to kindle a small fire, or at least to have a circle of burning hot embers round their beds. This caution is still more necessary in the country villages and hamlets, where persons are otherwise in danger of being attacked by millions of them in the dead of the night. In such a case the only expedient to save one's self is to jump up as soon as the bite is felt, to brush them off with all possible speed, and then at once to set the house on fire. The danger is still greater in travelling through the country, where a person is often obliged to take up his lodging on the bare ground; and may be overtaken during the heat of the day with such profound sleep, as not to be awaked by these diminutive animals till they have made their way through the skin; and in such a case nothing will prevent their devouring a man alive, though there were ever so many hands to assist him: in such incredible quantities do these creatures abound, notwithstanding the great numbers of monkeys who are continually ferreting the ants out of their retreats, and feed upon them with the utmost avidity. This can only be ascribed to the natural laziness and indolence of the inhabitants; which is such, that they not only neglect to rid their lands of them by proper cultivation, but will suffer their houses, nay even their very churches, to be undermined by them.

Another kind of these destructive vermin lie so thick upon the paths and highways, that a person cannot walk without treading upon, and having his legs and thighs almost devoured by them. A third sort of a white and red colour, but very small, will gnaw their way through the hardest wood, penetrate into a strong chest, and in a little while devour all the clothes, linen, and every thing that is in it. A fourth sort, small and black, leave a most intolerable stench upon every thing they touch or crawl over, whether clothes or household-stuff; which are not easily sweetened again: or if they pass over victuals, it is entirely spoiled. A fifth sort harbour chiefly on the leaves and branches of trees; and if a man chance to climb up thither to save himself from a wild beast, he is so tormented by them, that nothing but the fear of the jaws of the one could make him endure the stings of the other. A sixth sort is of the flying kind, and is probably one of the former kinds, that live wholly under ground, till nature furnishes them with wings. After this, they rise in such swarms as darken the air, and would make terrible havoc among all kinds of vegetables, did not the natives come out against them in whole companies, and by dint of flaps, and other flat weapons, knock them down by myriads, and then laying them in heaps, set fire to their

their wings, which half boils them for food. Amidst all this variety of pernicious insects, however, they have one species of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the industrious bee, which furnishes the inhabitants with honey and wax in such plenty, that there is scarce a hollow tree, cleft of a rock, or chop of the earth, in which their combs are not found in great quantities.

With respect to the populousness of the kingdom of Congo, some authors writing either from mere conjecture, or at best precarious inferences, have represented it as thinly peopled. The accounts of the missionaries and Portuguese, however, are directly opposite to these. They found the country for the most part covered with towns and villages, and these swarming with inhabitants; the cities well filled with people, particularly the metropolis, which is said to contain above 50,000 souls. The provinces, though not equally populous, yet in the whole, make up such an amount, as plainly proves that what is wanting in the one is amply made up by another. We are told that the duchy of Bamba is still able to raise 200,000 fighting men, and was formerly in a condition to raise double that number; and that the army of the king of Congo, in the year 1665, consisted of 900,000 fighting men, who were attended by an infinite number of women, children, and slaves. The numbers of the Congoesse will appear the more credible, when we consider the extreme fecundity of their women, the hardness with which they bring up their children, and the stoutness and healthiness of their men. In some villages, if the missionaries are to be credited, the number of children is so great, that a father will part with one or two, for any commodity he wants, or even for some trifling bawble he fancies; so that the number of slaves they sell abroad, seldom amounts, communibus annis, to less than 15 or 16,000.

There is scarce a nation on earth that have a higher opinion of themselves or their country, than the Congoesse, or that is more hardened against all conviction to the contrary, from reason, experience, or the most impartial comparison with other countries in Europe or Asia. Indeed, it is impossible they should think otherwise, when it is one of the fundamentals of their belief, that the rest of the world was the work of angels, but that the kingdom of Congo, in its full and ancient extent, was the handy-work of the Supreme Architect; and must of course have vast prerogatives and advantages over all others. When told of the magnificence of the European and Asiatic courts, their immense revenues, the grandeur of their palaces and edifices, the riches and happiness of their subjects, the great progress they have made in the arts and sciences to which their country is wholly a stranger, they coolly answer, that all this comes

vastly short of the dignity and splendor of the kings and kingdom of Congo; and that there can be but one Congo in the world, to the happiness of whose monarch and people all the rest were created to contribute, and to whose treasury the sea and rivers pay their constant tribute of zimbis, (or shells, which are their current coin); whilst other princes must condescend to enrich themselves by digging through rocks and mountains, to come at the excrements of the earth, for so they stile gold and silver, which are in such request among other nations. Accordingly, they imagine, that the nations which come to traffic with them, are forced to that servile employment by their poverty, and the badness of their country, rather than induced to it by luxury or avarice; whilst they themselves can indulge their natural indolence or sloth, though attended with the most pinching poverty, rather than disgrace the dignity of their blood by the least effort of industry, which, how laudable and beneficial soever, is looked upon by them as only a lesser degree of slavery. But though they generally esteem it so much below their dignity to apply to any useful work, they think it no disgrace to beg or steal. With respect to the first, they are said to be the most shameless and importunate beggars in the world. They will take no denial, spare no crouching, lying, prayers, to obtain what they want, nor curses nor ill language when sent away without it. With regard to the last, they deem no theft unlawful or scandalous, except it be committed in a private manner, without the knowledge of the person wronged. It is esteemed a piece of bravery and gallantry to wrench any thing from another by violence; and this kind of theft is so common, not only among the vulgar, but also among the great ones, that they make no scruple, in their travels from place to place, to seize not only upon all the provisions they meet with in towns and villages, but upon every thing else that falls in their way. These violences oblige the poor people to conceal the few valuables they have, in some secret place out of the knowledge and reach of those harpies; and they think themselves well off, if they can escape a severe bastonading, or other cruel usage frequently inflicted upon them in order to make them discover the place of their concealment.

The complexion of the natives, both men and women, is black, though not in the same degree; some being of a much deeper black than others. Their hair is black and finely curled; some have it also of a dark sandy colour: their eyes are mostly of a fine lively black; but some are of a dark sea-colour. They have neither flat noses, nor thick lips, like the Nubians and other negroes. Their stature is mostly of the middle size; and, excepting their black complexion, they much resemble the

Portuguese,

Portuguese. In their temper they are mistrustful, envious, jealous, and treacherous; and where they once take a distaste or affront, will spare no pains, nor stick at any means however base, to be avenged of, and crush their enemies under their feet. There is no such thing among them as natural affection. A husband, if an Heathen, may take as many wives as he pleases; and if a Christian, may have any number of concubines, whom he may divorce at pleasure, or even sell them though with child. So little regard have they for their children, that there is scarce one among them who will not sell a son or a daughter, or perhaps both, for a piece of cloth, a collar or girdle of coral or beads, and often for a bottle of wine or brandy.

The religion of the Congoe in many parts is downright idolatry; accompanied with the most ridiculous superstitions, and the most absurd and detestable rites, invented by their gangas or priests; and even in those parts where Christianity is professed, it is so darkened by one kind of superstition or other, that we may justly question whether the people are any gainers by the exchange.

The government of this kingdom is monarchical, and as despotic as any in Asia or Africa. The kings are the sole proprietors of all the lands within their dominions; and these they can dispose of to whom they please, upon condition they pay a certain tribute, out of them, upon failure of the payment of which, or any other neglect, they turn them out. Even the princes of the blood are subjected to the same law; so that there is no person of any rank or quality whatever, that can bequeath a foot of land to his heirs or successors; and when these under the crown die, the lands immediately return to it again, whether they were in their possession, or had been let to ever so many tenants under them; so that it entirely depends on the will of the prince whether these lands shall be continued in the same, or be disposed into other hands. The Portuguese, however, since their settling in these parts, have prevailed upon the monarchs to permit the heirs and successors to continue in the quiet possession of such lands, in order to avoid the confusions, or even rebellions, which the alienation and deprival of them frequently occasioned, and to oblige the tenants of them to pay their tribute more exactly and readily than they did before.

In Congo there are only 3 offences deemed capital, viz. treason, murder, and sorcery. In the former the offender's punishment chiefly depends on the prince's will, who commonly condemns him to the loss of his head and estate, the latter being confiscated for the king's use. A murderer is immediately beheaded, unless some atrocious circum-

stances seem to require, or the relations of the deceased petition for a more severe death; in which last case, he is usually delivered up to them, to suffer such punishment as they choose to inflict on him, and which is generally put in execution immediately after sentence is pronounced. Magic or sorcery, a crime very common in the unconverted provinces, is, on that account, more severely punished by the Christians; and the person convicted of it is immediately burned alive; which punishment seems to have been introduced by the Portuguese. Other punishments for lesser crimes are the bastinado, whipping, fines, and imprisonment. The Portuguese are allowed a judge of their own nation, not only for their law suits among themselves, but between them and the natives, who decide all controversies according to the laws of Portugal; a privilege granted to no other Europeans.

St. Salvador is the chief place of traffic the Portuguese and other Europeans have in this country. There are thought to be about 4000 of them settled here, who trade with most parts of the kingdom. The chief commodities they bring thither are either the product of Brazil, or European manufactures. The former consist chiefly of grains, fruits, plants, &c. the latter of Turkey carpets, English cloth, and other stuffs; copper, brass vessels, some kinds of blue earthenware, rings, and ornaments of gold, silver, and other baser metals; coral, glass-beads, bugles, and other trinkets; light stuffs made of cotton, woollen, and linen, for cloathing, and a great variety of tools and other utensils. In return for these they carry off a great number of slaves, amounting to 15 or 16,000 annually, as we have already observed. Formerly they used also to carry away elephants teeth, furs, and other commodities of the country; but these branches of commerce are now greatly decayed; and the slave-trade is what the Portuguese merchants principally depend on.

CONGON, a town of Farfistan, one of the provinces of Persia, with a pretty good trade; for most of the pearls taken up at Bahara, on the Arabian side, are brought hither for a market; and great numbers of fine horses are sent from this place into the Indies, where they generally sell very well. It stands on the S. side of a large river, about 90 miles from Benderic on the S. E.

CONHAM, a place in Gloucestershire, on the edge of King's-wood forest, about a mile from Bristol, and belonging to the parish-church of St. Philip and St. Jacob in that city, where are famous works for smelting copper, which supply the East-India and other companies, with vast quantities of that metal every year, besides what is used by the brass-works

C O
works in the neighbourhood. The principal part of the ore which is smelted here, comes from Ireland and Cornwall.

CONI, CONIO, CUNIO, or CUNENUM, a strong town of Piemont Proper, on a hill, and is defended by a stout, high castle, at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gesso, or (Grez.) It is so fortified both by nature and art, that it hath often withstood the French arms, and was never taken by that nation but once; namely, in the year 1641, by count Harcourt, in the reign of Lewis XIII. after a very stout resistance. It had before baffled the attempts of Francis I. who had been obliged to raise the siege of it.

In 1691 the French made a new, but equally successful attempt against it. In 1705, the duchess of Savoy retired to this place with her family and treasure, upon the apprehension of her capital going to be besieged; and next year she retired thither again, when Turin was actually besieged; but the French who had begun the siege, were obliged to abandon it soon after. In 1744 it was again briskly besieged by the French and Spaniards, but Baron Leutrum, made so long and vigorous a defence, and killed so many of their troops, that the advanced season, rains, and other concurring accidents, obliged them to raise it. At the same time a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, when vast numbers were killed on both sides. To Coni belongs a certain district, with some small places, called Cunes. The town lies 35 miles N. of Nice. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

CONIGLIANO, a small but very populous town in the marquisate of Trevigiano, one of the Venetian territories.

CONIL, an ancient small town of Andalusia, in Spain, belonging to the dukes of Medina Sidonia, or Celi, who have here a pretty well fortified castle. At this place is a considerable tunny-fishery.

CONINGHAM. See CUNNINGHAM.

CONINGSECK, the capital of a country of the same name, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It gives title of count, and lies 20 miles N. of Constance. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 9. 33. E.

CONINGSBOROUGH-CASTLE, in Yorkshire, in British called Caer-Conan. It stands upon a rock, in view of the river Dun, and is not only famous for its antiquity, but also for its pleasing site. Its out-walls are still standing, but overtopped by a high hill, on which is the town. In the churchyard, under the wall, is a very ancient stone of blue marble, with antique figures; one representing a man, with a target, encountering a vast winged serpent; and another bearing a target behind him, Upon it, being ridged like a coffin, is a man on horseback, curiously engraved, and very ancient.

C O
Here Matthew of Westminster, says Aurelius Ambrosius, a British prince, vanquished Hengist the Saxon general, and took him prisoner. He afterwards cut off his head, in revenge of his barbarous murder of the British nobility, in cool blood, near Stonehenge, Wiltshire. Before the gate of the castle is said to be the burying-place of Hengist.

CONINGSBURG. See KONINGSBERG.

CONITZ, a town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, on the the river Bro.

CONNAUGHT. See CONAUGHT.

CONNECTICUT, (colony of,) is commonly considered as a province of New England, in N. America. It also comprehends Newhaven. It is bounded on the W. by New-York, divided from Long-Island by an arm of the sea on the S. It has Rhode-Island on the E. with part of Massachusetts colony, and the other part of it on the N. From Stony-town in New London county, to Rye on the borders of New-York, it is about 110 miles long; and in breadth from Saybrook in New London county, to the confines of Hampshire, about 86, N.

The Connecticut river runs through the heart of it, dividing itself into different parts, and is navigable above 40 miles for ships of burthen, and many more for smaller vessels. The country on both sides the river abounds with timber, and it is here that they produce so great a quantity of tar and turpentine as to require numbers of hands to extract it. The business of the people here is, besides fisheries, that of timber-felling, or cutting timber for knee-timber, plank for ship-building, deals, baulks, and spars for houses, masts and yards for ships. And the New-England merchants sent a present to Charles II. of several masts so large as to serve for first-rates. The great floats of timber brought down this river have very much improved their navigation. Several sorts of metals have been found here, as lead, iron, copper. The iron-mines are still worked, and greatly improved, but the attempts to raise a stock for working the lead and copper have failed. The colony is populous and increasing, containing about 192,000 people. This colony is divided into the counties of Windham, Hertford, Litchfield, New London, New-haven, and Fairfield. Lat. 42. 0. Long. 72. 50.

CONYERN, a town in the duchy of Madgeburg, of great antiquity, with a Lutheran and a Calvinist congregation, an alms-house, and a magistracy of 5 persons; in 1004 it was conferred on the cathedral, by the Emperor Henry II. In 1473, it suffered greatly by a fire, and in the 30 years was almost destroyed.

CONNESTIGUCUNE, a settlement a little to the N. of Albany, in the county of that name,

and

and to the E. of Schenectady, or the Mohawk's-river, which a little lower tumbles down a precipice of about 70 feet high.

CONNOR, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland; though a small town, yet it is the see of bishop, united with that of Down. It lies 6 miles N. of Antrim.

CONEQ, or **CONEQUEE**. See **CONCAR-NEAU**.

CONQUES, a bourg of the Lower Marché, of Rouergue, subdivision of Guyenne Proper. It is a chapter.

CONQUET, (Le,) or **CONQUEST**, in Latin, *Conquestus*, a small town in the bishopric of S. Pol. de Leon, a subdivision of Lower Brittany, in the government of the latter name in France. It stands on the most westerly point of the province, has a good port and road on the N. of Cape St. Mahé, 10 miles W. of Brest. It gives name to the nearest cape to this place, and also to the road between it and the islands of Belinguier, Molines, &c. Lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 4, 35, W.

CONRADSBURG, a Dutch fortress on a high hill, called St. Jago, in Fetu and Guinea Proper, in Africa. It is quadrangular, and strengthened with 4 good batteries, besides 4 smaller in the out-wall surrounding it. In the midst of it is a pretty high tower, which only adorns the place; and from its top is a prospect of the neighbouring land and ocean, where ships may be discovered 7 or leagues at sea.

CONSENZA, anciently *Consentia*, the capital of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the seat of the juridical court, and though small, is the see of an archbishop, who has considerable revenues, and only one suffragan; namely, the bishop of Martorano. It lies 16 miles E. of the sea. Lat. 39, 25, N. Long. 16, 39, E.

CONSERANS, or **COUSERANS**, anciently a viscounty, a small territory of Lower Armagnac, among the Pyrenean mountains.

Of the same name is a bourg, which stands on an eminence, and was formerly the capital of this territory.

CONSTANCE, (bishopric of), in Suabia, situated on both sides of the lake of the same name, and on the confines of Swisserland, among the allies of which it is commonly reckoned: and indeed part of it may be said to lie in Swisserland, as well as part in Germany, being only divided by the lake. It extends about 30 miles E. and W. and 24 S. and N. where broadest, including the lake. Its bishop, besides being a baron, count, and prince, of the empire, was sovereign of the city of Constance, before it was made imperial; and is said to have had 1000 castles and villages under his jurisdiction, 6 deanries, divided into 1760 parishes, 17,000

priests, and 400 convents. He has hereditary officers belonging to him, and is perpetual chancellor of the university of Friburg in the Brisgaw; which was transferred in 1677 to Constance. His diocese extends into the cantons of Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Berne, in which he has the collation of several ecclesiastical benefices, Protestant as well as Catholic. He has also great possessions in Turgaw, in Swisserland; he is styled baron of Richenaw, and is co-director of the Circle of Suabia with the duke of Wirtemberg, but is named first in the commission.

This was formerly one of the largest and richest bishoprics of Germany, but has been greatly reduced since the reformation; notwithstanding which it is still considerable. The bishopric disputes the navigation of the lake with the prince of Furstenburg: his annual revenue is reckoned at about 12 or 14,000*l.* sterling; which sum is raised principally by the toll on the lake and the Rhine. Its chapter consists of 20 canons, besides 4 who are expectants of vacancies. The religion of this diocese is Roman Catholic.

CONSTANCE, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric of the same name, in German *Costnitz* or *Constantz*, in Latin *Constantia*, and in Latin *Constanza*. It is a very pretty city, pleasantly situated on the S. W. shore of the lake of the same name, where the Rhine issues out of it. Some reckon it the metropolis of Austria, or Lower Suabia; and the country on both sides of the lake is called *Hegow*. It is supposed to be the ancient *Vitodurum* or *Gaunodurum*. It was taken by Attila, and afterwards possessed by the old French kings; and in their records called *Villa regia Dugoberti regis*. From *Windisch* in *Ergow*, the bishopric was translated hither, and is a suffragan of *Mentz*: upon which it was enlarged, and so fortified, that it withstood a great army of Hungarian savages, who over-ran this country in the year 938; and that year a tournament was held here, at which all the nobility on the banks of the Rhine were present. Several diets of the empire were kept here: and in 1044, or 1045, an assembly of princes met under the emperor Henry III. in which he appeased the troubles of Germany, by the peace of Constance, at a juncture when there were three popes, who were set aside, and a pope chosen, who took the name of Clement II. in the year 1056. In 1514, an ecclesiastical council was held here, in the spacious edifice, now called the custom-house, which kindled a flame of war that laid Bohemia waste, together with several other provinces of Germany. It was called by the emperor Sigismund, in order to remove a schism in the Romish church, like that just mentioned, upon three popes, pretending to the infallibility, who were set up by

the Italians, French and Spaniards respectively; but were all three deposed by this council, and a new one chose by them; namely, Martin V. They also condemned the doctrines of John Wickliff of Oxford, John Hus, and Jerom of Prague; causing Wickliff's bones to be dug up and burnt, and the other two to be burnt alive, though Hus had a safe conduct granted him from the emperor. This council was one of the most important events of the 15th century, and the greatest of all synods that was ever held, considering the dignity and number of the princes, prelates and doctors, who assisted at it; for there was not a kingdom, state, or scarce any city or community, but had its ambassadors or deputies at this council. Ten popes presided in it by turns, and the emperor was hardly ever absent from it.

There were 30 cardinals, 4 patriarchs, 2 popes' legates, 27 archbishops, 206 bishops, 33 titular bishops, about 150 other prelates, and 203 abbots: the number of these in short, is reckoned at 18,000, and there were 80,000 laymen, all strangers, besides a vast many auditors, secretaries, &c. At one time there were not less than 30,000 horse in the city. This famous council, which lasted four years, and had 45 sessions, made that infamous canon, „That faith is not to be kept with heretics, nor those suspected of heresy”.

Constance was once a free imperial city; but refusing to conform to the interim, a regulation formed by the emperor Charles V. with regard to religious quarrels, he besieged, took, and subjected it to the house of Austria, who maintain a governor and garrison here. It is a populous, rich place, and has a considerable trade, by means of its lake, and the neighbourhood of the Rhine, which comes out of the former, not above a musket-shot below the town, and runs into the lake of Zell or Cellersee, by means of a canal upon which the town stands. It is a well-built place, and strongly fortified. The churches, public buildings, and bishop's palace, are very magnificent. Over the river is a wooden bridge, 6 arches at one end excepted, which are of stone. Here is an university, which was translated hither from Friburg in 1677. Lat. 47, 42, N. Long. 9, 27, E.

CONSTANCE, (Lake of), a collection of inland water, upon which the city of the same name stands. It is 21 miles long, and between 8 and 10 in breadth, through which the Rhine runs with remarkable rapidity. It is divided into two arms, opposite to the city; the one called the lake of Bodmer, or Uberlinger; and that on the W. the Cellersee. The former is the largest.

CONSTANTINA, a province of Algiers, in Africa, bounded on the E. by part of Tunis and Bona, Latex on the W. Atlas on the S. and the

Mediterranean, with part of Bona, on the N. The low-lands abound with corn, fruit, &c. and the mountains with pasturage. The mountaineers are stout and warlike, and so numerous as to be able to bring 40,000 men into the field.

CONSTANTINA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, and the ancient Cirta Numidiae, or Cirta Julia. Here the emperor Constantine built an aqueduct; and here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is the seat of the eastern government of Algiers, stands very high, and is surrounded with steep hills. Its citadel on the N. side is the governor's residence, 96 miles S. of Bona. Lat. 35, 36, N. Long. 7, 20, E.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Authors are divided in opinion with respect to the motives of the emperor Constantine's building this city. Zosimus writes, he did it out of hatred to the Romans, who scorned and insulted him for having embraced a new religion. Eutropius says he did it to display his power, in being able in a few years to build a city equal to Rome, which for so many ages had so deservedly been looked on as the wonder of the universe. Others, that he, disliking Rome for reasons unknown, resolved to build another city for his imperial residence. That he disliked Rome is plain; for though he had been master of that metropolis of the empire near 20 years, he had never made any long stay in it, but passed most of his time in Gaul and in Thrace. The first place he chose to execute his design was between Troas and ancient Ilium on the coast of Asia; but changing his mind, upon a vision he had, or imagined to have had, he resolved to enlarge the ancient city of Byzantium, and make it the second, or if he could the first, of the empire. He began with extending the walls of that ancient city from sea to sea; and, while some of the workmen were busied in rearing them, others were employed in raising within them a great number of stately buildings, and among the rest a palace no ways inferior in magnificence and extent to that of Rome.

As he designed to fix his own court there, and was desirous the succeeding emperors should follow his example, and honour his new city with their ordinary residence, he spared no cost nor labour to render it both beautiful and convenient. With this view he built a capitol and amphitheatre, made a circus maximus, several forums, porticos, and public baths, and divided the whole city into 14 regions, securing the inhabitants with many wholesome laws, and granting them great privileges and immunities. By this means Byzantium became in a short time one of the most flourishing and populous cities of the empire, whole families flocking thither from all parts, especially from Pontus, Thrace, and Asia, Constantine having appointed, by a law then

then enacted, that such as had lands in those countries should not be able to dispose of them, nor even leave them at their death to their heirs, unless they had a house in this his new city. The common people were enticed thither from the different and most distant provinces, and even from Rome itself, by the great quantities of corn, oil, and meat, that were daily distributed among them. He caused idols to be pulled down, and the old temples to be consecrated to the true God. He built besides an incredible number of churches, and caused crosses to be erected in all the squares and public places. When most of the buildings were finished, the emperor, on May 11, A. D. 330, the 25th of his reign, caused his new city, by a very solemn dedication, to be consecrated, according to Cedrenus, to the Virgin Mary, but according to Eusebius, to the God of martyrs, and styled the new city, from his own name, Constantinople, i. e. the city of Constantine.

At the same time he equalled it to ancient Rome, granting it the same rights, immunities, and privileges, enjoyed by that metropolis. He established a senate, and other magistrates, with power and authority equal to those of the Roman, and declared this his New Rome the metropolis of the east, as Old Rome was of the west. Constantine, having accomplished this great work, according to some in 5, according to others in 2, years, fixed his residence in the new city, and never more returned to Rome. By this removal the Roman empire received a fatal stroke, and shrunk by degrees into nothing. Constantius, son of the said Constantine, finished the walls, which it seems his father had not perfected, repaired at a great expence many of the buildings, and embellished the city with fountains, baths, and other stately edifices; and Julian, after him, enriched that metropolis, (which was the place of his nativity) with many privileges, formed a large harbour to shelter the ships from the S. wind, built a magnificent porch leading to it, and in another porch a stately library, in which he lodged all his books.

Among the remarkable events that happened to this city in its ancient state, was a fire in 465, which burnt 8 of the 14 quarters the city was divided into. In 477 another fire happened, which consumed great part of the city and the library, containing 120,000 volumes. The greatest tumult mentioned in history raged here in 532, in which 30,000 citizens were murdered, and many stately buildings destroyed.

Constantinople, now called Istambol by the Turks, continued in the possession of the Christian emperors in the eastern part of the Roman empire, till 1453, when it was taken from the emperor Constantine (who was killed at the siege,) by the

Turks under Mahomet II. in 54 days, ever since which it has been the capital of their dominions. It is seated on the most eastern point of Romania, on a neck of land which juts out towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a canal or strait about a mile broad; the sea of Marmora washes its walls on the south side, and a gulph of the canal of Constantinople, or Thracian Bosphorus, waters it on the N. It is about 1435 miles S. E. from London. Its situation is the most agreeable and the most advantageous of the whole world. It seems as if the canal of the Dardanelles and that of the Black Sea, were made on purpose to bring to it the riches of the 4 quarters of the world. These 2 canals are as the door of Constantinople; the north and south, which are the ordinary winds there, are, as it were, the two leaves of the door: when the N. wind blows, the S. door is shut, that is, nothing can come in from the S. coast; this door opens, when the S. wind reigns; and if you will not allow these winds to be called the doors of Constantinople, you must allow them to be at least the quays of that city.

Constantinople is of a triangular figure, two of whose sides are washed by the sea, and the third is on the firm land. To the 2 first are generally allowed 7 miles, and 9 to the third. The walls are very good, those of the land-side have a double range, 20 feet from each other, and defended by a flat-bottomed ditch about 25 feet broad; the outer-wall which is about 12 feet high, is defended by 250 low towers; the inner-wall is above 20 feet high, and its towers, which answer to those of the other, are well proportioned. The battlements, the courtines, and the port-holes are well contrived. These works consist mostly of free-stone. The walls that are washed by the sea appear to be somewhat more disregarded, and there is no going round them for the several outjettings to the water. There is no wharf or quay; some part of the walls, especially towards the port, is faddled with houses; the towers of both are set at a proper distance, but have been often damaged by storms, and as often repaired by the Roman emperors, as may be seen by the inscriptions on the 7 towers and other places in and about the walls.

There are 7 gates from the point of the seraglio, to the 7 towers; 5 landwards, and 11 on the port; but, whichever gate you go in at, you mount an ascent. Constantine the Great, who designed to make this city like Rome, could not have found a better spot for eminences. It is a very tiresome city for foot-travellers; persons of note go on horseback. This town affords a fine prospect to those who behold it from without. Nothing upon earth can be more delightful than with one glance of the eye to discover all the buildings of one of the largest cities in Europe, whose roofings, terraces, balconies

balconies, and gardens form a variety of amphitheatres: so that strangers are commonly swelled with a high conceit of it; but perhaps no place in the world deceives their expectations more than this; for the streets are narrow, dark, and steep, very ill paved, and some not at all; the only street that is respectable, is that which leads from the seraglio to the gate of Adrianople; the rest look like so many cut-throat lanes. The private houses are but mean and beggarly, being small, low, and ill-built, consisting of wood, earth, or, at best, but rough or unhewn stones. However, you frequently meet with good buildings, bagnios, bazars, and some houses of great men, built with lime and sand, and angled with freestone, the apartments running very cleverly into one another.

As the houses are mostly of wood and mud, a fire often consumes thousands of them in a day; a disaster which frequently befalls them, either from the Turks smoking in bed, or on purpose by the soldiers for the sake of pilfering. In 1754, an earthquake did immense damage here, a fire breaking out at the same time: and in 1755 and 1756, there were two more terrible conflagrations. It would be no great damage if nothing but the houses were destroyed, for they cost but a trifle to build again, and there is wood enough on the coasts of the Black sea to rebuild Constantinople once a year, if there were occasion; but numberless families are utterly undone by the burning of their merchandises. The foreign merchants have, of late years, wisely bethought themselves to build at Galata, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, very substantial warehouses of free-stone, standing single, and having no more windows than are barely necessary; the shutters of which, as well as the doors, are covered with iron plates.

The mosques, of which there are 7 stiled royal, are very handsome edifices of their kind, completely finished and kept in perfect good condition. They stand every one single, within a spacious inclosure, planted with fine trees and adorned with beautiful fountains. The Turks suffer not a dog to enter the mosques, and no one presumes to hold discourse in those inclosures, nor to do the least irreverend action. The mosques are all well endowed; and though their architecture is inferior to ours, yet they fail not to make an impression on the beholders, by their largeness and solidity. In all parts of the Levant the domes are well executed; those of the mosques are of an exact proportion, and accompanied with other smaller domes, which make them appear full and stately to the eye. It is not so with minarets, which are spires as high as any of our belfries, and as small about as a may-pole. These minarets are a great ornament to the mosques and to the whole town, nor have we any works of that boldness among us.

St. Sophia is the most perfect of all these mosques. Its situation is advantageous, for it stands on one of the best and finest parts of Constantinople, at the top of the ancient Byzantium, and of an eminence that descends gradually down to the sea by the point of the seraglio. This church, which is certainly the finest structure in the world, next to St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's at London, looks to be very unweildy without; the plan is almost square, and the dome rests outwardly on 4 prodigious large towers, which have been added of late years to support this vast building, and make it immoveable, in a country where whole cities are often overthrown by earthquakes.

The frontispiece has nothing grand, nor answerable to the idea entertained of St. Sophia. You first enter in at a portico about 18 feet broad, which in the time of the Roman emperors served for a vestibulum. This portico communicates with the church by 9 marble folding-doors, the leaves whereof, which are of brass, adorned with basso-relievos, are extremely magnificent. On the middlemost of them are some figures of Mosaic work, and even some paintings. This vestibulum is joined to another which is parallel to it, but has no more than 5 brazen doors, without basso-relievos. On the leaves there were crosses, but the Turks have only left the upright posts of them, and have taken away the cross-beam. You do not enter frontways into these 2 vestibulums, but only at doors opened on the sides; and, according to the rules of the Greek church, these vestibulums were necessary for the placing those that were distinguished, either for being about to receive the sacraments, or undergo public penance. Parallel to these vestibulums the Turks have built a great cloister, for lodging the officers of the mosques. A dome of admirable structure holds the place of a nave; at the foot of this dome runs a colonade, which supports a gallery 30 feet broad, the archwork whereof is exquisite. In the interspaces of the columns, the parapet is adorned with crosses in basso-relievo, which the Turks have spared. By some this is called Constantine's gallery, and it was formerly set apart for the women. At the roof and on the cornish of the dome runs a small gallery, or rather balustrade, no broader than just for one person to pass at a time, and above this there is also another. These balustrades make a beautiful shew at the time of their Ramadan, when they are all adorned with lamps. The columns of this dome have scarce any belly or swelling, and their chapters seem to be of a singular order. The dome is 108 feet in the clear, that is, from wall to wall; and rests upon 4 huge pillars, about 48 feet thick. The arch seems a perfect demi-sphere, illuminated with 24 windows, disposed in a circumference. From the E. part of this dome you pass straight on to the demi-dome, which terminates

nates the edifice. This dome or shell was the sanctuary of the Christians, and the great altar was placed there.

Mohammed II. when he conquered this city, went and sat there with his legs crossed under him, after the manner of the Turks: having said his prayers, he caused himself to be shaved, and then he fastened, to one of the pillars where the patriarch's throne was, a fine piece of embroidered stuff with Arabic characters on it, which had served as a screen in the mosque of Mecca; such was the consecration of St. Sophia. There is at present in this sanctuary nothing but the niche where they keep the Koran; it looks towards Mecca, and the Musselmén always turn that way, when they say their prayers. The musti's chair is near it; raised on 7 steps; and on the side of it a kind of pulpit for the officers to repeat certain prayers.

This mosque, built like a Greek cross, is in the whole 252 feet long and 228 broad. The dome takes up almost all the square, with 107 columns of different marble, porphyry, or Egyptian granite. The whole dome is lined or paved with variety of marble; the incrustations of the gallery are Mosaic, mostly done with cubes or dice of glass, which grow daily loose from their cement; but their colour is unalterable. These glass dice are really doublets, for the variegated leaf is covered with a piece of glass very thin, and glued on so as nothing but boiling water can make it scale off. The Turks have destroyed the noses and eyes of some of the figures, as well as the faces of some of the cherubim, placed in the angles of the dome.

The port of Constantinople can never be too much admired. It is a basin 7 or 8 miles in circuit towards the city and as much on the suburb side. Its entrance, which is about 600 paces broad, begins at the point of the seraglio, or cape of St. Demetrius, situated on the S. and is the cape of the Bosphorus, where stood the ancient town of Byzantium. Thence to the W. the port extends like a crooked horn, more like that of an ox than stag, as Strabo has it; for the coast has no in and out turnings, like divisions. It is true, it has been observed that many alterations have destroyed its ancient form. It opens to the E. and faces Scutari; Galata and Cassun-pacha are to the N. and it lastly terminates to the N. N. W. where the river Lycus empties itself. This river consists of 2 streams; the larger, on which is a paper-mill, comes from the W. and the other flows from the N. W. These streams are of very singular use to cleanse the haven, for they wash all the coast of Cassun-pacha, and Galata, while part of the waters of the canal of the Black sea, which descend from the N. like a torrent, dash violently against the cape of Bosphorus, and recoil to the right towards the W. By this motion they sweep

away the mud that might gather about Constantinople, and by a piece of natural mechanism, shove it on by degrees as far as the fresh waters. And these fresh waters help to preserve the shipping; for experience shews, that they are less subject to be worm eaten in such ports where there is fresh water than where there is salt. Nothing but the E. wind can disturb the port of Constantinople, as being entirely exposed to it. Whenever it blows hard from that quarter, especially, if it be in the night, it occasions a frightful noise, for the seamen make such a bawling, and the dogs such a barking, that the town might seem ready for destruction, if one was not apprised of the cause of it.

The grand Signior's seraglio affords a pleasant prospect, when one comes to Constantinople by sea, because of its pleasant gardens on the water-side. The architecture is by no means magnificent, being, on the contrary, very plain in respect to what the palace of so powerful a prince ought to be. The Turks call it Padisha Serai, the king's or emperor's palace. Sera signifying any great building, and from that the western Christians have formed Serail, or Seraglio. This palace is just at the mouth of the port, and stands on the very spot of the old Byzantium, exactly where the Bosphorus is. It is nearly 3 miles about, is a kind of triangle, whose side next the city is the biggest; that next the Bosphorus is at the E. and the other, that forms the entrance of the port, is to the N. The apartments are on the top of the hill, and the gardens below stretch to the sea. The walls of the city, flanked with towers, joining to the point of St. Demetrius, make the circumference of the palace towards the sea. The apartments of the seraglio having been constructed at different times, and according to the caprice of the princes and sultanas, it is become rather a heap of houses, clustering together without any manner of order, than a beautiful palace. They are, however, spacious, commodious, and richly furnished. Their best ornaments are not pictures nor statues, but paintings after the Turkish manner, inlaid with gold and azure, diversified with flowers, landscapes, tail-pieces, such as printers adorn the end of a book or chapter with; and compartments like labels, containing Arabian sentences. Marble basons, bagnios, spouting fountains, are the delight of the Orientals, who place them over the first floor, without fear of overpressing the ceiling.

If there is any thing curious in the seraglio, it is what the ambassadors of foreign princes have brought thither; such as French and Venice looking-glasses, Persian carpets, oriental vases, and the like. It is said most of the pavilions are supported by arches, under which are lodged the officers that serve the sultanas. These ladies dwell over-head, in apartments

ments commonly terminated by a dome covered with lead, or by spires with gilded crescents; the balconies, galleries, cabinets, belvederes, are the most agreeable places of these apartments. In short, take the seraglio all together, and it will be found answerable to the greatness of its master; but to make a fine edifice of it, it should be pulled down, and the materials employed to build another on a new model.

There is another seraglio, called the Old, in which, after the Grand Signior's death, are shut up all his ladies for the rest of their days, in which they bewail at leisure his death, or that of their children, whom the new sultan often causes to be strangled. It was built by Mahommed II. the Turks call it *Esqui-Serai*. It is inclosed with a wall 24 spans high, for 2 miles in compass, within which are lodgings and gardens. There is no going into it, the gate being guarded by janizaries and capigis.

The public buildings and other remarkable places at Constantinople consist of the bazars, or *bezestins*, places like our changes, for selling fine wares of all sorts; the *caravanserais*, erected in convenient parts of the city for the markets and traffic of different commodities. These are for all men of what quality, condition, country, or religion soever; the Hippodrome, or running-place for horses, is an oblong square, 400 paces long and 100 wide. It was anciently adorned with several excellent ornaments, of which only 3 pillars remain; namely, the hieroglyphical pillar, the white marble pillar, and the brazen pillar; lastly, the castle of the 7 towers, so called, because it has so many eminent spired towers. It is situated in that angle of the city nearest the Propontis. It is a prison for state-criminals, as the tower of London is with us. No stranger is admitted to see it. The place is pentagonal, but not large, and has no ditch on the side of the city. It looks not strong enough for a castle, but is sufficiently so for a prison. The gilded or golden gate, which was the most considerable of Constantinople under the Roman emperors, is now within this prison's walls. It is adorned with basso-relievos, on oblong tables of white marble. On one is the fall of Phæton, on another Hercules fighting with a bull, on a third the same hero in combat with Cerberus, and on a fourth Venus coming to visit Adonis sleeping, and lighted by Cupid's torch.

We come now to the suburbs of Constantinople, if they may be so called, for there are no buildings contiguous to the city, the walls being bare all round the 3 sides. The first is *Castum-Pacha*, which seems to be a large village. Here, by the water-side, is the arsenal, where the Grand Signior's ships are built. There are 120 houses arched over for keeping the galleys. The store-houses and work-houses are under very good economy, and all is

subject to the captain basha. From this suburb, you cross some burying-place to go to Galata, which is the handsomest suburb of the whole city, and formerly made its 13th region. It is built over against the seraglio, in that which is called the fig-quarter. It stands upon the S. side of a considerable steep hill, jetting out into a promontory on the N. side of the harbour. It is defended by pretty good walls, flanked with old towers; and comprehending the houses built without the walls, may be reckoned a good large town and very populous. This suburb is peopled by Christians and Jews more than by Turks, and is the resort of merchants, who have a good bazar. You go up from Galata to Pera, a suburb situated beyond the gate of Galata.

The situation of Pera is perfectly charming, as from it there is a view of part of the coast of Asia and of the Grand Signior's seraglio. The ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, have their palaces in Pera. From Pera you go down to Topana, another suburb, just as you enter the canal of the Black Sea. Here such as have a mind to divert themselves on the water usually take boat. Nothing is so agreeable as the amphitheatre formed by the houses of Galata, Pera, and Topana, running from the top of the hills as far as the sea. Topana is somewhat less than either of the 2 others. Scutari, though situated on the opposite shore, on the coast of Asia, is likewise reckoned a suburb of Constantinople, the strait here not being much above a mile over. It is a large and beautiful town, and the only one upon the Bosphorus on the Asiatic side. It is seated part on a plain and part on a hill, and is agreeable enough, especially in summer, upon account of its greens and good fruits. There are very good bazars, or market-places, in the lower part of the town.

The famous canal, which separates the 2 best quarters of the earth, Europe and Asia, is commonly called the Hellespont or the Dardanelles; the first name being given it from Helle being drowned therein, as she was going to Colchis, with her brother Phrygeus, to carry the golden fleece: the second from Dardana, an ancient city, not far off, which would have been buried in oblivion, but for the peace which was there concluded between Mithridates and Sylla, general of the Roman army. This canal is in a fine country, bounded on each side with fruitful hills, on which are seen sometimes vineyards, sometimes olive plantations, and large spots of arable land. As you go in, you have Thrace and Cape Greek on the left hand; Phrygia and Cape Janissary on the right; the Propontis or sea of Marmora presents itself on the N. and the Archipelago remains behind on the S. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over, and

is defended by the 2 castles which Mohammed IV. built there in 1659, to secure his fleets against the insults of the Venetians, who used to come and attack it in sight of the old castles. The waters that pass through this canal, from out of the Propontis, are as rapid as if they flowed beneath a bridge, and when the N. wind blows, no ship can enter; but when it is S. you hardly perceive any current at all: You must only beware of the castles, and yet the passage might be forced without much danger, the castles being above 4 miles asunder. The Turkish artillery, however monstrous it looks, would not much annoy the ships, if they had a good wind and went in file. The port-holes of the cannon belonging to these castles, look like coach-house doors; but the cannon, not being set on carriages, cannot fire above once; and who would dare to charge them in the presence of ships of war, that would pour in such broadsides upon them as would soon demolish the walls of the castles, which are not terraced, and bury beneath their ruins both guns and gunners? Half a dozen bombs would do the business. Such merchant ships as come from Constantinople, stop 3 days at the castle on the Asiatic shore, to be searched, whether they have any of the Turks slaves on board; and yet there passes not a day but some or other of these poor creatures make a shift to escape.

No ship of war of whatever nation, is exempted from being thus visited, without an express order from the Porte; it is true, it is rather a ceremony than a search. The greatest length of the sea of Marmora, which lies between the canal of Constantinople, or Bosphorus of Thrace, and that of the Dardanelles, is about 150 miles, and its greatest breadth about 45. It is so much encompassed by land on all sides, that it resembles a lake. The climate is so temperate, that it is neither subject to sharp colds, nor burning heats; which occasioned so many famous cities to be built on both sides of it in ancient times.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Volhinia, in Little Poland, has a well-fortified castle, near the source of the river Slucz; 96 miles N. of Kaminiec. Lat. 50, 21, N. Long. 26, 49, E.

CONSUEGRA, a town of La Mancha and New Castile, in Spain; at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by 2 castles. It is a commendary of the order of Malta.

CONTENTAYNA, a bourg of Valencia in Spain; on Mount Mariola, where grows an uncommon variety of rare plants and medicinal herbs. This place gives title of count.

CONTESSA, or CONTESSA, a place in Macedonia, at the mouth of the Strymon, now Stroma, which falls into the gulph thence called Sinus Strymonicus, and now the gulph of Conteffa.

It lies 20 miles from the ruins of Philippi, to the S. W. and 69 E. of Salonichi. Lat. 41, 20 N. Long. 25, 27, E.

CONTI, a bourg of Amienois, on the little river Seile, and gives title of prince, which is in the second line of the royal house of Bourbon. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Amiens. Lat. 49, 46, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

CONVERSANO, a small city of Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to that of Bari. It lies among high hills, on the Adriatic sea, and gives title of count, 14 miles E. of the city of Bari. Lat. 41, N. Long. 17, 25, E.

CONWAY, or ABER-CONWAY, a delightful-ly situated market-town of Caernarvonshire, in the N. of Wales, at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a spacious harbour, 229 miles from London. It is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are tolerably well built, but they do not fill up the space inclosed within the walls, which are nearly perfect. Near the town, corn, timber, and oak bark are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. A vast body of marcasite is found up the river, of which copperas is made; and it is thought that there are veins of copper ore near it. This town was formerly famous for a pearl-fishery; but though there are still plenty of pearl-muscles, they are neglected. Here is 1 church, in which they preach one Sunday in English, and another in Welch. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on April 6, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8.

CONWAY, a river which separates Denbighshire from Caernarvonshire, and falls into the Irish sea at the town of Conway. It rises from a lake where these 2 counties join with Merionethshire.

CONWYDD, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with 1 fair on October 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CONZA, an archiepiscopal see in the Farther Principate of the kingdom of Naples, at the foot of the Appennine mountains, near the source of the Aufidus or Ofante, and on the confines of the Capitanate and Hither Principate. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1694, and lies 57 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 16, 15, W.

COOLTICORMACK, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland, 24 miles S. of Limerick.

COOS, Cos, or LONGA, an island of Asiatic Turkey, near the S. W. coast of Asia Minor, and 56 miles N. W. of the Isle of Rhodes. It extends from N. to S. about 70 miles or upwards in circuit. It has a fruitful soil, and agreeable mountains in the

the E. part. It is subject to the Turks, who are very careful of their cypress and turpentine trees. Here was Apelles' much admired picture of Venus rising out of the sea. He was a native of this island, as was Hippocrates.

Of the same name is the capital of the island, situated on the E. coast, E. long. 27, 38. lat. 36, 52, and is large, well-built and inhabited, and fortified, having a good convenient haven secured by a mole, and well guarded against pirates by galleys as well as by a good stout castle, which commands both it and the port, and all kept in good repair by the Turks. The ships that go to and from Constantinople, to Syria, Egypt, &c. do generally touch here. The next and only place in the island worth taking notice of is the castle of Bodron. It stands over against Coos, on the opposite coast, and is about 12 miles from it. It was formerly a good haven, but is now much choaked with sand. There are 7 gates at the entrance of the castle, over which are 300 coats of arms of the knights of Rhodes, who formerly commanded here; and beyond the 6th gate is a platform with 6 cannons pointed towards the sea; and the last gate, which is an iron one, is always kept by a good guard. The whole fortress is strong, walls high and of stone, cannon-proof. The sea surrounds it on one side, which is mounted with cannon to prevent the approach of strange ships; and on the land side it is very strong, and cannot be approached by horse. The only danger it labours under is of having its water cut off, which is conveyed to it by an aqueduct. The stately marble pillars of Hippocrates' house are still to be seen in the town of Harangues, among a number of other ancient houses of the same stone.

COOK'S-STRAITS, the opening to Charlotte Sound in New Zealand, so named from its discoverer in 1770.

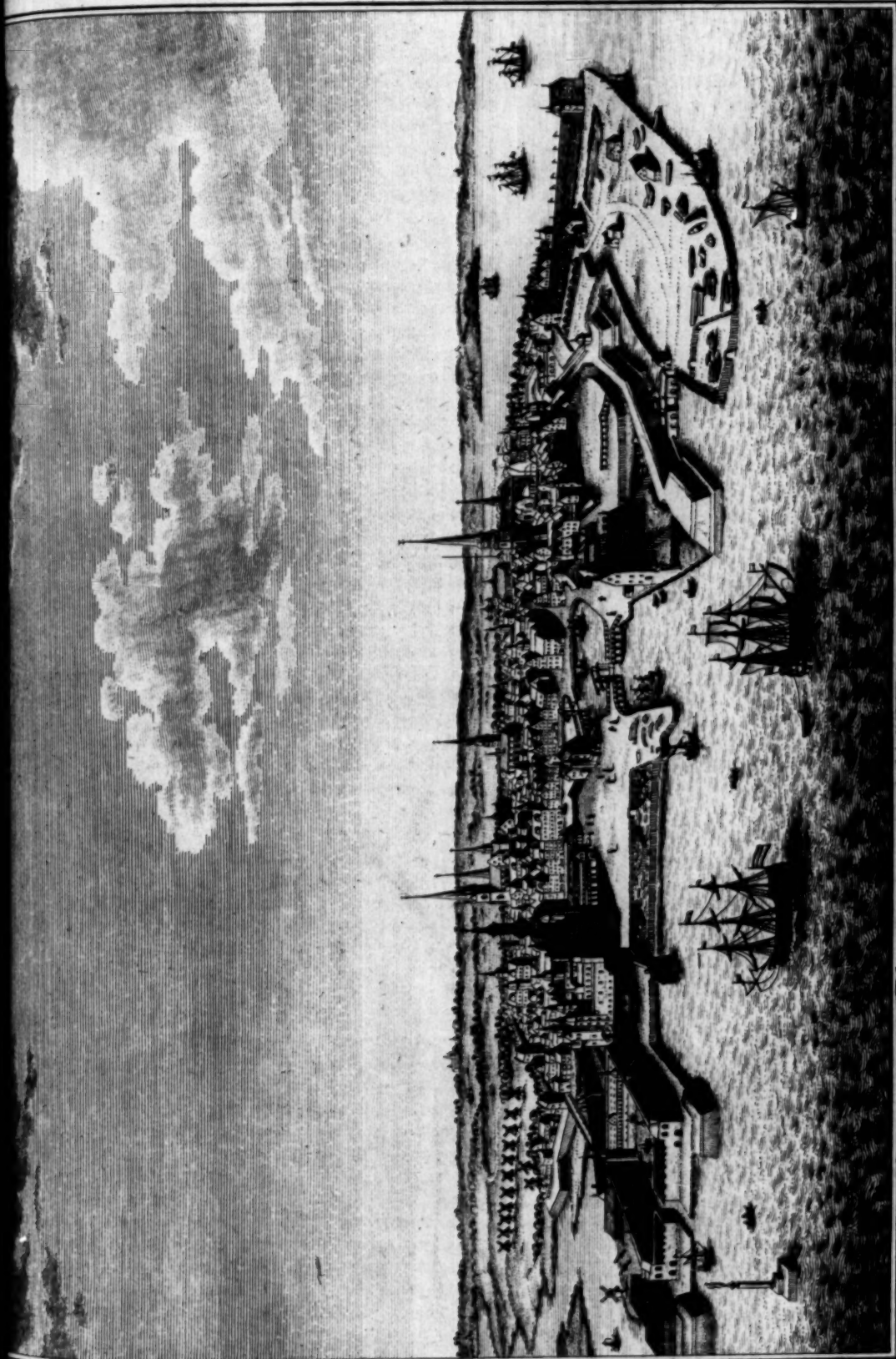
COPENHAGEN, in Latin, Hafnia, the capital of the island of Zealand, and of all Denmark, and the royal residence. The appellation, which literally signifies the Merchants Port, seems to originate in the convenience and utility of a harbour equally beautiful and capacious. The city is situated upon a fine bay of the Baltic, near the strait called the Sound, on the eastern shore of Zealand, in 55, 40, N. lat. and 12, 56, E. long. and is 634 miles S. W. of Petersburg; 340 N. E. of Amsterdam; 580 N. E. of Paris; 450 N. W. of Vienna; and 560 N. E. of London.

Copenhagen was originally a mean little village of fishermen's huts, which, by the assistance of the bishops of Roschild, gradually rose to magnitude and consequence. It was in process of time constituted a city, and made the royal seat of the Danish sovereigns. The houses were formerly of wood, but in the year 1728 almost the whole were

reduced to ashes by fire; and since that time they have been more sumptuously and securely built of free-stone. The present superb palace was then erected at an immense expence, and the town embellished with various elegant houses for the nobility, magnificent churches, and some stately public edifices. The exchange of the East India company, their military repository, the king's stables, the college, the magazine of provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the martial academy, are all structures planned and finished with taste and elegance.

The citadel is a regular fort, defended by 5 good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores sufficient for the equipment of no inconsiderable armament; it exceeds that of Venice, and the royal fleet usually lie here. The harbour is surrounded by the fortifications of the town; and the entrance is so narrow, that only 1 ship can enter at a time. In the night-time this entrance is shut up by a strong boom laid a-crofs. The passage is defended on the one side by the cannon of the citadel, and on the other by a strong block-house, well mounted with heavy artillery. The whole haven is capable of containing 500 sail of large ships. It is inclosed by a wooden gallery, close to which every ship has her appointed station; a circumstance that adds greatly to the beauty and conveniency of the scene, than which nothing can be more rich and regular, when a number of shipping happen to lie in the port. The harbour owes most of its excellence to the little island of Amack, which diverts the waves, and shelters it from the surge of the sea. Here stands that lofty range of houses known by the name of the New Town.

The whole city is about 5 miles in circumference, and from the space it occupies in the bottom of a spacious bay, which embraces the sea in the form of an amphitheatre, and the declivity of the situation, exhibiting as it were in detail all the natural and artificial beauties of the place; it makes a most magnificent appearance at a distance. This metropolis contains 4 royal castles; 10 parish and 9 other churches; a considerable number of public and private palaces; above 4000 burghers houses, several of which accommodate 10 or more families; 11 markets and public places, areas, or squares; 186 streets, and 100,000 inhabitants. The city in general is divided into 3 parts; Old Copenhagen, New Copenhagen, and Christianshafen. The 2 last, more modern than the first, are laid out in broad streets running in a straight line. Those in the Old town since the last great fire are sufficiently broad; but their original obliquities could not entirely be avoided. Except in a few lanes and obscure corners, all



F. Cary sculp.

COPENHAGEN, the Capital of DENMARK.

Published Nov. 27, 1852, by J. Hildling N^o 43 Peter-norster Row.



all the buildings are of brick and stone, which gives to the whole uncommon magnificence and splendor, and renders Copenhagen one of the finest, most beautiful, and elegant cities in Europe. Between Copenhagen and Christianshafen, there is a lofty pillar erected in the middle of the water, on which is a statue representing a naked woman with a swan.

The police of Copenhagen is exceedingly good, and one may walk through the whole city at midnight with the most perfect safety; no robberies, no assassinations. Indeed it is usually almost as quiet here at 11 o'clock at night as in a country village; and scarce a coach passes through the streets.

I do not apprehend this capital can be above the fourth part of the size of London, possibly not so much. It is fortified towards the land by a fosse, always full of water. The streets are commonly of a good breadth, and the houses very neat and handsome. There is one very beautiful place here which approaches nearer to a circus than a square, each side or division of which is only one palace, and in the center is an equestrian statue in bronze of the late king Frederick V.

The royal palace, called Rosenburg, is a small edifice, and built in the semi-gothic taste. It is, however, a grand structure, and adorned with 1 large and 2 small towers, and surrounded by a ditch and fort of fortification. The adjoining gardens are very extensive, and are embellished with a profusion of ornaments. In summer, they serve the inhabitants for a public and pleasure walk; and the royal family at times continues here for some days. The third story of this palace is most remarkable, as it contains a treasure of inestimable value. In the great hall, which includes the whole floor, are 5 pieces of painting by the celebrated Danish virtuoso, Krogk; 12 valuable pieces of tapestry, which represent the achievements of Christian V. and 3 silver lions as big as the life, which are placed round the throne at the king's inauguration. In 2 cabinets adjoining to the hall, the old and new regalia, and other valuable jewels, and a whole service of gold are kept. Another cabinet contains a collection of all manner of curious drinking-glasses, and other glass vessels. In a third apartment stands the royal throne, which is used at the accession.

The new palace was built by the present king's grandfather, Christian VI. and though it cost 6,000,000 of dollars, yet the inscription over the grand portal declares, that the sovereign erected it from the ordinary revenues of the crown, without laying any additional taxes or imposts upon his subjects.

Besides the supreme and other colleges, here are literary societies, academies of painting and drawing, the surgeons theatre, trading companies, the bank, insurance offices, and several manufactories, in which silk and woollen stuffs, cloths, linen, gold and silver lace, porcelain, &c. are made; and the port is frequented by a great number of ships annually. The tower of Trinity-church, designed by the celebrated astronomer, Logomontap, for an observatory, is round, 115 feet high, and 54 feet in diameter. It is flat on the top, and surrounded by an iron balustrade. The ascent is spiral, and so spacious and easy, that a coach and horses may be drove up and down with ease, which experiment was tried in 1716 by Peter the Great of Russia. The apparatus of Tycho Brahe, and other astronomers, and many valuable books and manuscripts were destroyed with a part of this building in 1728.

In the history of this city, it is observed, that from a mean fishing place in the 11th century, it rose to a city in 1254, and then continued an episcopal seat till 1443, in which year it became the residence of the kings of Denmark, and has remained such to the present time. In 1360 and 1372, it was taken and plundered by the Hanse-towns, and in the years 1306, 1428, 1523, 1535, 1658, and 1659, it was closely besieged. The plague visited here in 1546, 1571, 1583, 1601, 1629, 1637, 1659, and in 1711, swept away a great number of inhabitants. In 1626, this city was considerably enlarged, and in 1700 it was bombarded by the British, Dutch, and Swedish fleets. The fire in 1728, alluded to above, broke out on the 20th of October; and in 48 hours destroyed 24 streets, &c. 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, the council-house, and several public buildings. The anniversary of this accident is kept in a religious manner.

COOPER'S-ISLAND, one of the lesser Virgin Isles in the West-Indies, situated on the S. W. of Ginger-island. It is about 5 miles long, and 1 broad; but not inhabited. Long. 62. 57. Lat. 18. 5.

COPERA. See PLASENTIA.

COPET, a small, yet walled town of Berne, in Switzerland, in a country abounding with vines and fruit, with a handsome castle and gardens, belonging to count Dohna. It is half way between Nyon and Geneva.

COPHTI, or COPTI, a name given to the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, in Africa, and is still applied to a sect of Christians residing there; who are the remains or descendants of them.

COPIAPO, a port town of Chili, in S. America, at the mouth of a river of the same name; W. long. 75. lat. 25. It is an open Spanish town, the houses of which are disorderly scattered, in
8 S. which

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which are above 900 souls. There are gold mines directly above the town, and others at 2 or 3 leagues distance, whence they bring the ore on mules to the mills; and the ounce of gold is sold here for 12 or 13 pieces of eight cast. Besides the gold, hereabout are mines of iron, brass, tin, lead, which they disdain to work; also much load-stone and lapis lazuli, which the people of the country know not to be of value. On the high mountains of Cordillera, 40 leagues S. E. from this port, are mines of the finest sulphur that can be seen, which is taken pure from a vein 2 feet wide, without needing to be cleansed, and is worth 3 pieces of eight a quintal (100 wt.) at this port, whence it is carried to Lima. All the country is full of mines of Sal Gemm, whereby sweet water is very scarce. Saltpetre is found in the vale, an inch thick on the ground.

COPILOWATS, a middling town of Widinsangiacate and Bulgaria, in European Turkey, where formerly several Albanian merchants of the Roman Catholic religion resided; but were driven out in 1700. Lat. 43, 40, N. Long. 27, 30, E.

COPORIA, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617, but it was taken from them by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the present century. Long. 29, 50, E. Lat. 59, 36, N.

COPPER-ISLAND. See **ARCHIPELAGO**, Northern.

COPPER-QUIN, a small town on the Black-water, over which it has a good bridge, in the county of Cork. Here is a fine old castle, handsome barracks, and a church as old as the castle. The country round is beautiful.

COPPINSHA, one of the Orkney islands in the N. of Scotland, abounding with grain and pasture, has a good fishery, and abundance of fowl. It is very conspicuous to seamen, as is the holm to the N. E. of it, called the horse of Coppinsha.

COQUET-ISLE, in Northumberland, between Seaton and Aylmouth, which takes its name from the river; had anciently both a castle and monastery, but the soil is so barren, that except a few huts for the diggers of sea-coal, it has only 1 house. Such flocks of wild fowl continually harbour here, that sometimes it is impossible to walk far on it without treading on their eggs, which the fishermen sell to the neighbourhood; but the air, by reason of the frequent fogs here, is very unhealthy; and it is often troubled with storms.

COQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a river of the same name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom

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or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the English. Long. 61, 59, W. Lat. 29, 44, S.

COQUINCHINA. See **COCHINCHINA**.

CORALAM, one of the most considerable cities in India, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands in the center of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

CORASAN. See **CHORASAN**.

CORBACH, a town of Hesse, on the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It has a well-endowed university and gold mine in its neighbourhood. Its principal trade is in brewing of beer. The Allies were defeated near here by the French in 1760. It is subject to the prince of Waldeck. Lat. 51, 29, N. Long. 8, 36, W.

CORBAU, (county of,) in Hungarian Dalmatia, on the river Unna. Its W. part is occupied by the Hungarians, and E. by the Turks, who have a strong garrison in the castle of Udbinva.

CORBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 5 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51, 10, N. Long. 4, 39, E.

CORBELL, in Latin, Corbolum, or Josedum, a town of La Brie Françoise, in the government of the Isle of France. It stands at the junction of the Juine or Effone, with the Seine; by which last river it is divided into the Old and New town. It has 2 stone-bridges; the one over the Seine, and the other over the Juine, 2 suburbs, a collegiate church, 3 parish-churches, 2 priories, &c. Its principal trade is in hides, 18 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 2, 38, E.

CORBIERES, a small territory of Narbonne, diocese, in Lower Languedoc, in France; remarkable, as on the plain of the same name the Saracens were defeated in the year 737.

CORBIGNY, or **St. MARCOUL**, a bourg of Le Laonnois, in the Isle of France, where is the celebrated church and Benedictine abbey of St. Marculf, where formerly the kings of France, after their unction, used to perform a neuvaine, i. e. 9 days prayers: upon which it was then believed, that they acquired the power of healing scrophulas; but now they send thither one of their almoners.

A town also of the same name, or **St. Leonard**, in the vallies of Yonne, and government of Nivernois, in France; near which is likewise a Benedictine abbey.

CORBY, a town of Amienois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France, on the river Somme. It has 5 parish-churches, a beautiful abbey, &c. Its works have been demolished ever since Lewis XIII.'s time, 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 2, 47, E.

Also of the same name is a town and abbey of Westphalia, in Germany, on the Weser, whose

whose abbot has a seat in the imperial diet, being a sovereign prince, with pretty extensive territories, 36 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 9, 25, E.

CORBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with 2 fairs, viz. on August 26, and on Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

CORCANG, otherwise called Jurgantz, a town seated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral, but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel.

CORCYRA, (now Corfu,) an island in the Ionian sea, was in more ancient times called Drepane, Scheria, and Phæacia. The name Corcyra, (which was also given to another island in the Adriatic over against Illyricum,) it took from a nymph so called, whom Neptune is said to have ravished here. It was once famous for the delightful gardens of king Alcinous, who with great courtesy entertained Ulysses after his shipwreck. It had anciently 2 cities of no small note, Corcyra and Cassiope. The former was the metropolis, and very powerful, as appears from Thucydides and others, who have given us account of their wars. The latter is commended by Pliny and Ptolemy, as a wealthy well-built city; but Cicero calls it only a haven. This island is said to have been first inhabited by the Phæaces, whence named Phæacia; but afterwards the Corinthians sent thither a numerous colony, which made Thucydides reckon it among the countries peopled by the Corinthians. The Corcyraeans were skilful mariners, and, as Thucydides informs, for some time masters of the sea. Their government was first monarchical, but afterwards they formed themselves into a republic, and made a very considerable figure in the flourishing times of Greece. Herodotus tells us they were very powerful by land, and had more ships than any other people of Greece except the Athenians. As to its modern state, see **CORFU**.

CORDILLERAS, the famous chain of mountains consisting of 2 ridges, that traverse America from S. to N. called the Cordilleras of the Andes. See **ANDES**.

CORDONA. See **CARDONA**.

CORDOVA, anciently Corduba, or Colonia Patricia, a fine, trading, and royal city, of a kingdom of the same name, and subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain; on the river Guadalquivir, and at the foot of a high mountain, which is a branch of the Sierra Morena. In its circuit it includes several vineyards and gardens, and has fine large suburbs. Its bishop is a suffragan to Toledo, with a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The roof of the large cathedral is supported with 365 pillars of different sorts of marble; and, having been a mosque

in the time of the Moors, it is still called Mezquita. The episcopal palace is large; the late inquisition-court stands on the river, and the royal palace at the end of the town, to the W. The neighbouring mountains, besides gardens and vineyards, are full of groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive-trees. It contains 14,000 souls; has an university, and a good trade in excellent wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. It lies 73 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 38, 10, N. Long. 4, 53, W.

CORDOVAN, (tower of,) a remarkable light-house at the mouth of the Garonne, in Guyenne, in France. Lat. 45, 30, N. Long. 1, 11, W.

CORDOVA, (De la Nueva Andalucia,) a city in South America, and kingdom of Peru, subject to the jurisdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S. of Santiago del Estero. Here is the episcopal church of Tucuman, with some monasteries, besides a convent of Jesuits. It is very fruitful in grain, fruits, honey, and wax, cotton, and sugars, with luxuriant pastures for mules, who are inconceivably numerous in this part, which also abounds with salt-pits. It is situated on a marshy, though rich and fertile ground, and drives a considerable trade in the above-mentioned commodities with Peru, it lying on the road to Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are Spaniards, amounting to about 300, who are also employed in tilling the ground, and manufacturing of cotton cloth, which they send to Potosi. Lat. 31, 30, S. Long. 63, 30, W.

CORDUA, (New,) a considerable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 175 miles of St. Jago. Long. 62, 5, W. Lat. 32, 10, S.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. Long. and between 32 and 46 of N. Lat. It is divided into 8 provinces, which contain 40 cities of the first rank, 51 of the second, and 70 of the third. The capital of the whole is Hanching, where the king resides. The Jesuits say the people are well-made, of a sweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, music, and dancing, and in general resemble the Chinese. Their houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. They have little silk, and therefore make use of linen-cloth in its room. Their arms are cross-bows, and very long sabres or swords. Their trade consists in white paper, pencils, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, fowls, whose tails are 3 feet long, horses no more than 3 feet in height, sable-skins, castor, and mineral salt. In general it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till 3 years after their decease, but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, in the

the middle of the island of Purbeck, 121 miles from London, and 20 miles from Weymouth; has its name from a castle, supposed to have been built by king Edgar, who kept his court here; and it being a royal demesne, great privileges have been granted to it by him, and others of our monarchs. It has a large lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction or visitation. It was a borough by prescription, but incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles II. with the stile of mayor and barons, having the same privileges as the Cinque-ports; and this in particular, that the chief members, especially those who have been mayors, are called barons. The mayor, as is also his predecessor, is a justice of peace, can hold sessions, choose coroners for life, counsellors, ass-tasters, &c. which were privileges granted by king Charles I. as a reward for the noble defence the castle made for him. It appears, that the circumference was near half a mile by the ruins of the walls, which, standing on a high eminence, are visible a great way. Here is a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 12, and October 19.

CORFU, anciently Corcyra, by the Greeks called Corfi, and Corfous, is situated in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice, under the 39th degree lat. and 20th of E. long. It is allowed to be now 120 miles in compass. Pliny gave it 135; but he included with it that of Pazo, which runs along the side of it about 12 miles distance, and might be much nearer to it in his time. It extends along the coasts called Della Chimera, (anciently Acroceraunii, from the mountains of that name,) from N. to S. about 50 miles. Its figure is somewhat like a wedge, it being widest towards the N. W. side, and growing narrowest towards S. E. till it comes almost to a point. This island is very healthy and well inhabited, it being computed to have about 60,000 souls in it. It hath indeed but 2 cities, viz. Corfu the capital, and Cassopo.

The present city Corfu, is not, however, the ancient Corcyra; for this is now called Palæpoli, and stands at some distance from it, and all 3 seated on the E. coast, where it is divided from the land by a narrow strait. Here are reckoned about 100 villages, some pretty large, populous, and wealthy. The Venetians have been in possession of it ever since 1386, when the Corcyreans did of their own accord put themselves under their protection and government. After which Laodislaus yielded all his pretensions to it for 30,000 ducats. It is esteemed the quay of the Adriatic gulph, and hath been often attempted in vain by the Turks, being defended by the fortress called St. Angelo, thought impregnable. Corfu city is also very strong, and keeps

constantly between 15 and 20 galleys, besides other vessels, for its guard. It hath besides 2 fortresses; the oldest situate on a steep craggy rock, and surrounded below with strong bastions; the other fortified at immense charge; and the city, which 100 years ago, we are told, was but the old fortress and suburb of the ancient Castrati, is now one of the strongest places in all these coasts. It furnishes Venice with vast quantities of salt, and is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, all sorts of fruits, timber-trees, cedar especially. It is governed by a provisor, camerlingo, and castellano, who are Venetian nobles; as is the archbishop of it, who is primated and metropolitan of all these Venetian islands. The cathedral is a fine building, as is that of the Greeks, both which are enriched with reliques, paintings, and costly ornaments. There are many other noble churches and structures here, and in other parts of the island; and in the capital alone are computed 20,000 inhabitants.

CORIA, (city of,) in Latin, Cauria, in Spanish Estremadura, on the little river Alagon, in a very fruitful plain. Its bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Santiago, with a yearly income of 20,000 ducats. In its neighbourhood is a very delightful district, called La Verde Plazencia, i. e. the orchard of Placentia. It lies 37 miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39, 59 N. Long. 6, 46, W.

CORIANA, a noted promontory of Galicia, in Spain, not far from the town of Mongia.

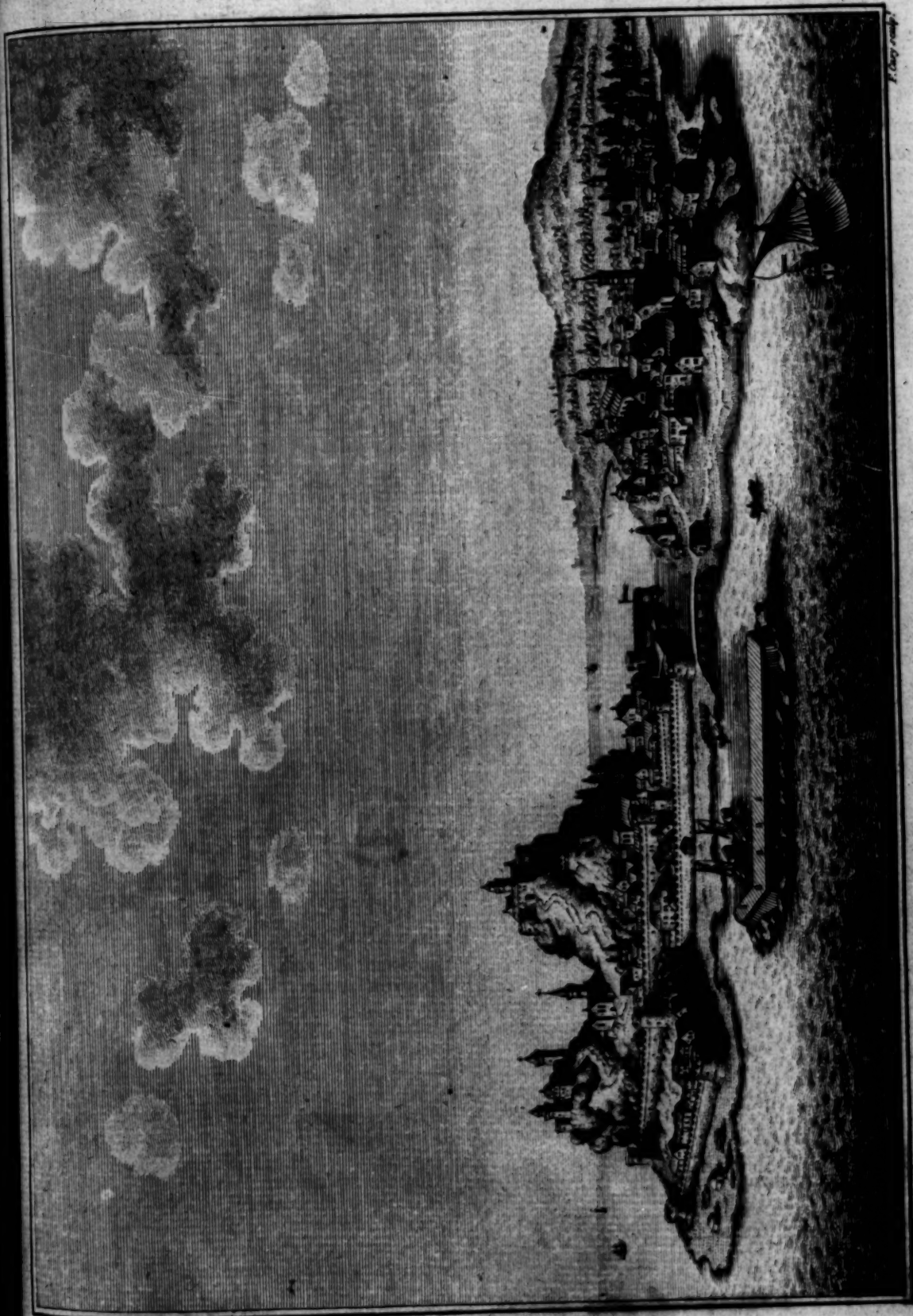
CORIENTES, (Las,) a city of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, on the eastern banks of the river Plata, about 100 leagues N. of Santa Fé.

CORIENTES, (Cape,) a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in N. America, on the Pacific ocean, and 100 miles S. of Xalisco. Lat. 20, 20, N. Long. 108, W.

Of the same name is another cape in Africa, on the Indian ocean. Lat. 24, 18, N. Long. 36, 49, E.

CORIGLIANO, a place in the Hither Calabria of Naples, noted for a silver mine.

CORINTH, a celebrated city of antiquity, for some time the most illustrious of all the Greek cities. It is said to have been founded 1514 years before Christ, by Sisyphus the son of Eolus, and grandfather to Ulysses. Various reasons are given for its name, but most authors derive it from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was situated in the S. part of the isthmus which joins the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to the continent. It consisted of a citadel built upon an eminence, and thence named Acrocorinthus; besides which it had 2 maritime towns subject to it, named Lecheum and Cenchrea. The whole state extended scarce half a degree in length or breadth; but so advantageously were the above-mentioned ports situated, that they might have



The Island of CORFU, in the Mediterranean.

Published April 20. 1784. by J. Fielding, No. 45. Pall-mall. London.



have gained the Corinthians a superiority, if not a command over all Greece, had not their advantageous situation inclined them to commerce rather than war. For their citadel was almost impregnable; and commanding both the Ionian and Aegean seas, they could easily cut off all communication from one half of Greece with the other; for which reason this city was called, one of the fetters of Greece.

But as the genius of the Corinthians led them to commerce rather than martial exploits, their city became the finest in all Greece. It was adorned with the most sumptuous buildings, as temples, palaces, theatres, porticos, &c. all of them enriched with a beautiful kind of columns, which from the city were called Corinthian. But though the Corinthians seldom or never engaged in a war with a view of enlarging, but rather of defending their little state, they did not forget to cultivate a good discipline both in time of peace and of war. Hence many brave and experienced generals have been furnished by Corinth to the other Grecian cities, and it was not uncommon for the latter to prefer a Corinthian general to any of their own.

This city continued to preserve its liberty till the year before Christ 146, when it was pillaged and burnt by the Romans. It was at that time the strongest place in the world; but the inhabitants were so disheartened by a preceding defeat, and the death of their general, that they had not presence of mind enough even to shut their gates. The Roman consul, Mummius, was so much surprised at this, that at first he could scarce believe it; but afterwards fearing an ambuscade, he advanced with all possible caution. As he met with no resistance, his soldiers had nothing to do but destroy the few inhabitants who had not fled, and plunder the city. Such of the men as had fled, were all put to the sword, and the women were sold for slaves. After this the city was ransacked by the greedy soldiers, and the spoils of it are said to be immense. There were more vessels of all sorts of metal, more fine pictures, and statues done by the greatest masters, in Corinth, than in any other city in the world.

All the princes of Europe and Asia, who had any taste in painting and sculpture, furnished themselves here, with their richest moveables; here were cast the finest statues for temples and palaces, and all the liberal arts brought to their greatest perfection. Many inestimable pieces of the most famous painters and statuarys fell into the hands of the ignorant soldiers, who either destroyed them or parted with them for trifles. Polybius the historian was an eye witness to this barbarism of the Romans. He had the mortification to see 2 of them playing at dice on a famous picture of Aristides, which was

accounted one of the wonders of the world. The piece was a Bacchus, so exquisitely done, that it was proverbially said of any extraordinary performance, "it is as well done as the Bacchus of Aristides." This masterly piece of painting, however, the soldiers willingly exchanged for a more convenient table to play upon; but when the spoils of Corinth were put up to sale, Attalus king of Pergamus offered for it 600,000 sesterces, near 5000l. of our money. Mummius was surprised at such a high price offered for a picture, and imagined there must be some magical virtue in it. He therefore interposed his authority, and carried it to Rome, notwithstanding the complaints of Attalus. Here this famous picture was lodged in the temple of Ceres, where it was at last destroyed by fire, together with the temple. Another extraordinary instance of the stupidity of Mummius is, that when the pictures were put on board the transports, he told the masters of the vessels very seriously, that if any of the things were either lost or spoiled, he would oblige them to find others at their own cost; as if any other pieces could have supplied the place of those inestimable originals, done by the greatest masters in Greece. When the city was thoroughly pillaged, fire was set to all the corners of it at the same time. The flames grew more violent as they drew near the centre, and at last uniting there, made one prodigious conflagration. At this time the famous metalline mixture is said to have been made, which could never afterwards be imitated by art.

The gold, silver, and brass, which the Corinthians had concealed, were melted, and ran down the streets in streams, and when the flames were extinguished, a new metal was found composed of several different ones, and greatly esteemed in after ages. The walls of the city were then demolished, and rased to the foundation; but the city was rebuilt again by Julius Cæsar, and made a Roman colony. It continued subject to the Roman emperors till the division of the empire, after which it fell to the share of those of Constantinople. On the decline of that empire it fell to the Venetians, but was taken from them by Mohammed II. The Venetians retook it in 1678, but the Turks became masters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed, for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and from its castle, is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country to the N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above 6 miles over. There are still to be seen the ruins of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana,

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Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. E. Long. 28, 13. N. Lat. 38, 14.

CORINTH, (the isthmus of,) in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins the Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall across it, which they called Hexamilium, because it was 6 miles in length. This was demolished by Amurat II. and afterwards rebuilt by the Venetians, but was levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORISCO. There are 2 islands of this name on the coast of S. Guinea, distinguished by the adjectives of Great and Little. At the former the Dutch had once a settled trading-lodge; but they lost it. The said 2 islands are agreeable to fight, for the land is so low, that at a distance the multitude of trees there seeming planted in the water, afford a very pleasant prospect.

CORITA, a town of Leon in Spain, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lat. 31, 15. N. Long. 5, 29. E.

CORK, the capital of the county of the same name, in the province of Munster, is a large and extensive city, 3 miles in length, and near 2 in breadth, seated on the river Lea, which divides itself into 2 branches, about a mile above the city, 1 branch running on the N. side, and the other on the S. under 2 well-built bridges. Several canals intersect this city, by which means ships are brought up almost to every street to load and unload. Some of the streets are very broad, but the greatest part of the city is composed of lanes, very narrow. The houses are old and inelegant, but the new city as it is called, built at times since 1718, on ground which has been gained from the river, is built in a much better manner.

The 2 gates, N. and S. of the old city are good buildings, and used as prisons. Near the N. gate is an old tower converted into a powder-magazine, and the custom-house, market-house, exchange, and court-house, are good buildings. Here are 7 protestant churches, 11 mass-houses, and 4 dissenting meeting-houses, and several charity-schools, and alms-houses. On a bridge thrown over one of the canals is an equestrian statue of George II. and here is also a statue of William III. and a pedestrian one of the great earl of Chatham. In this city are 2 public walks, a theatre, and plenty of sedans, but no hackney coaches, and the coffee-houses and taverns are numerous and well-conducted. The exports of this city, except in the article of linen, are greater than those of Dublin;

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and it may be called the warehouse for supplying the British fleet and garrisons in all parts of the world, with most kinds of provision.

The island on which the city stands was walled before the English had any footing in the kingdom, and those walls were repaired by king John. The old citadel is now converted into barracks, it commanded the town and was once formidable. Oliver Cromwell took this city after a short siege, and taking all the bells out of the churches had them cast into cannon. The earl of Marlborough also took it in 5 days for William III. and it was twice burnt by accident in the reign of James I. Cork harbour is large enough to contain the whole royal navy of Great-Britain, and has a good entrance secured by 2 head-lands, on 1 of which stands the ruins of an old fort, and though cannon planted here would command the entrance of the harbour, there are none. The ships anchor in the harbour off the village called the Cove of Cork, and are secure from all danger; and the 2 islands of Spike and Hawlebowling, shelter them from the land floods and the tides of ebb. On the latter are the remains of an old fortification erected by queen Elizabeth; also an apartment in which a society who delight in sailing, dines on Saturdays, and here is the station for their pleasure-boats. One side of Cork harbour is formed by Barrymore island; and Cove is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, with a few custom-house officers. Between Cove and Cork is a place called Passage, where all ships above 200 tons burthen load and unload; and between this place and Cork is a little island. The environs of Cork are picturesque and beautiful, and enriched with a great number of gentlemen's seats.

CORLIN, a pleasant town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, with a very good castle on the river Persant, 13 miles E. of Colberg.

CORLINGFORD, a market-town in the county of Lowth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It stands on a bay, and sends 2 members to parliament.

CORMEILES, a large bourg and barony of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It contains 3 parish-churches, and an abbey.

CORMENTIN, (Village,) in the kingdom of Saboe, on the coast of S. Guinea, lies somewhere to the E. of Agga, being so inconsiderable it would deserve no mention here but for the fertility of the country round about, and the Dutch fort Amsterdamm, which commands it. This was the chief residence of the English, till drove out by Admiral de Ruyter, in 1665, but much enlarged and beautified by the Dutch in 1681 and 1682; being a square fort, built with hard rock stone and lime, strengthened by 3 small, and 1 fine large battery, mounted with

with 20 cannon; and within is a very large square tower, in the midst, with a cupola on it. There are all offices for use of the commander and garrison of 25 whites, besides Grometto blacks. The breast-works are large, and the prospect from the tower delightful. Large cisterns hold rain-water. It is strong by nature, standing on a rocky hill, in most places steep and craggy, and only accessible by a lane cut into steps along the descent of the hill.

CORMERY, a town of France, in Tourain, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Indre, 8 miles from Tours. Long. 0, 18, W. Lat. 5, 30, N.

CORNA, KORNA, GORNA, GUORNA, in Yerack or Chaldea, is a considerable fortress on the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates, 20 leagues above Balfora, (so that vessels may go to it in 7 hours, if wind and tide favour,) E. long. 48, 15, Lat. 31, 3. Here account is taken of all merchandise and persons going up these rivers, and the former pay custom here. It hath 3 stout castles, one on the point where these 2 rivers meet, and which is the largest and strongest of the 3. The second on the Chaldean side, and the third on that towards Arabia; and the tide comes up to the town.

CORNAVACCA, a district, a village, and a mountain, so called, in the road from Acapulco to Mexico, in New Spain.

CORNET CASTLE, a fortification upon a small island to the right hand of the pier of St. Peter's, in Guernsey. Lat. 49, 40, N. Long. 2, 42, W.

CORNETO, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical State, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Marta. Its bishopric is united with that of Monte Fiascone. The trade here is chiefly in oil, and next to that in grain. It lies 5 miles E. of the Tuscan sea, and 38 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42, 26, N. Long. 12, 56, E.

CORNHILL, a village in the bishoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for pedlars goods.

CORNIGLIA, one of the 5 places near each other called Le Cinque Terre, not far from the strong castle of S. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spezza, and Genoese dominions.

CORNWALL. This county extends the farthest of any part of Great-Britain to the W. and is bounded by the English channel S. St. George's channel W. Bristol channel N. and it is parted from Devonshire E. by the Tamer. From E. to W. it is about 70 miles; about 40 broad near Devon, but not above 5 from Mountsbay to St. Ives, where it is narrowest. It has 9 hundreds, 21 parliament boroughs, 27 market-towns, 89 vicarages, 161 parishes, besides chapels of ease, and 12 or

1300 villages. Its circumference is computed at 150 miles, and its acres about 960,000; but according to a survey in the reign of king Edward I. as told by Carew, it contained then 1,500,000; which makes it probable that the Scilly islands were once of a part of it, though since divided by the sea, therefore called the Lioness. Its chief rivers are the Tamer and Hamel. The air is clear and healthy, but sharp; and its being almost encompassed by the sea, subjects it to violent flaws of wind. The spring is more backward, summer more temperate, autumn fruits and corn-harvest later, but winter milder, than elsewhere in England. Though so mountainous and rocky, it has all kinds of soil. In vallies is plentiful pasture. The land near the sea is manured with a sea weed, called oreweed and seasand. Here are the best slate tiles, which are exported in great quantities as well as used at home; as also the moor-stone, which has been used for the curb-stones in new paving London, &c. and is of great use in building. It lies in vast quantities upon the moors, and some of the stones are very large and lie in heaps. This stone when polished looks as well as Egyptian granite. This county abounds with mines of tin, copper, and lead; and along with the tin a yellow ore is dug called mundic, which affords copper as good as the Swedish.

The horses and cattle are generally small. The sheep, for the most part, have no horns, but their flesh is very good, and the wool fine. Here are foxes, badgers, and otters, and in the rivers and bays are trout, lobsters, oysters, plaice, soles, &c. But those they profit most by are pilchards, which swarm on the coasts from July to November, in such quantities that 500,000 have been caught at one draught, and 8 or 900 hogheads filled in one season at the fishery at Mousehole near Mountsbay. Here are multitudes of sea-fowl, with woodcocks and other land-fowl. The most remarkable is the Cornish chough. Pilchards are exported in vast quantities for foreign markets; for which they fit them by fuming, pressing, and pickling. They are salted, but not gutted, the entrails being reckoned the best part; and after having been piled in heaps in a cellar for 10 days, and pressed, to drain of the superfluous moisture of the blood and salt, they are barrelled up with pickle for France; but for Spain, Italy, and other hotter countries, without it. The people in general are well-bred, and the gentry so sociable and respectful to one another, that they commonly intermarry among themselves; whence arose the saying, "all Cornish folk are cousins." The natives have been long famed for wrestling and hurling.

Ever since Edward the III. created his eldest son the prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, the eldest sons

sons of the kings of England are born with that title. And they not only appoint the sheriffs of this county, but have peculiar royalties and prerogative in certain actions, and in the stannaries, wrecks, customs, &c. for which they appoint several officers. This county, though but an angle of the kingdom, so remote from the royal residence, sends no less than 44 members to parliament. The chief metals and manufactures are tin and copper; the ore is brought above-ground in the stone, and broke with hammers, then carried to the stamping-mills, which make it ready for other mills, whereby it is ground to powder. After it is washed and cleared from the earth, &c. it is melted at the blowing-houses into pigs of 3 or 400 weight marked with the owner's name, and the value is set upon it at the coining-house, where it is assayed. The times for coining or marking are Midsummer and Michaelmas; and for such as have not their tin then ready, there is a post-coinage at Lady-day and Christmas. The stamp is the seal of the duchy of Cornwall. The tanners are regulated by stannary laws (so called from stannum, the Latin word for tin;) and the trials of their causes are by juries returned by the mayors of the stannary towns; and for which purpose courts are held by the lord warden of the stannaries, who has a deputy. When all legal duties are satisfied, the tinner may sell his tin where he will; only if the king or the duke of Cornwall have a mind to be purchasers, they have a right of pre-emption.

How long these mines have been discovered is not ascertained. It is apparent they were worked by the Britons in the Roman times, and that the Phœnicians had traded hither for tin. The Saxons seem to have neglected them; but after the Normans came, the earls of Cornwall were so enriched by them, that from time to time they granted the tanners new privileges, &c. one, that no Englishman in that duchy shall pay custom for exporting Cornish cloth; a privilege first granted by Edward the Black Prince, and has been always enjoyed, in consideration for their paying 4s. for the coinage of every 100 weight of tin, whereas Devonshire pays but 8d.

King Charles I. granted their trading to all parts of the world, in reward of their loyalty. The coinage towns are Liskard, Lestwithiel, Truro, Helfston, and Penzance. The Mundic, in which the tin lies, as in its bed, yields such a quantity of lapis calaminaris for making brass, that instead of importing it to a great amount, great quantities are exported.

CORNWALL, a territory of France, in Bretagne, which stretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocese of Quimper.

CORO. See **VENEZUELA**.

COROMANDEL, the eastern coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges in Asia. It is bounded on the north by Golconda, on the east by the bay of Bengal, on the south by Madura, and on the west by Bimnagar. This coast so much resembles that of Orixa, that the Abbé Raynal chooses to consider them as one, and gives to both the general name of Coromandel. Here an excessive heat reigns from the beginning of May to the end of October. It begins at nine in the morning, and continues till nine in the evening. During the night it is allayed by a sea-breeze from the south-east; and most commonly this refreshing gale begins at three in the afternoon. The air is less inflamed during the rest of the year, though in all seasons it is very hot. It rains almost continually during the months of November and December. This immense tract is covered with a parched sand for the extent of two miles, and sometimes only one mile along the coast.

This country was at first neglected by the Europeans for many reasons. It was separated by inaccessible mountains from Malabar, where these bold adventurers endeavoured to settle themselves. Spices and aromatics, which were the principal objects of their attention, were not to be found there. In short, civil dissensions had banished from it tranquillity, security, and industry. At that period the empire of Bimnagar, to which this vast country was subject, was falling to ruin. The governments of Visapour, the Carnatic, Golconda, and Orixa, threw off their dependence, and assumed the title of kings. Those of Madura, Tanjore, Mysore, Gingi, and some others, likewise usurped the sovereign authority, though they retained their ancient title of Naick. This revolution had just happened when the Europeans appeared on the coast of Coromandel. The foreign trade was at that time inconsiderable; it consisted only of diamonds from Golconda, which were carried to Calicut and Surat, and from thence to Ormus or Suez, whence they were circulated through all Europe and Asia. Maffulipatan, the richest and most populous city of these countries, was the only market that was known for linens; they were purchased at a great fair annually holden there by the Arabian and Malayan vessels that frequented that bay, and by caravans arrived from distant parts. The linens were exported to the same places with the diamonds. The fondness for the manufactures of Coromandel, which began to prevail here, inspired all the European nations trading to the Indian seas with the resolution of forming settlements there. They were not discouraged either by the difficulty of conveying goods from the inland parts of the country, where there was no navigable river; by the total want of harbours, where the sea at one season

season of the year is not navigable; by the barrenness of the coasts, for the most part uncultivated and uninhabited; nor by the tyranny and fluctuating state of the government. They thought that silver would be industriously sought after; that Pegu would furnish timber for building, and Bengal corn for subsistence; that a prosperous voyage of nine months would be more than sufficient to complete their ladings; and that by fortifying themselves they should be secure against the attacks of the weak tyrants that oppressed these countries.

The first European colonies were established near the shore. Some of them obtained a settlement by force; most of them were formed with the consent of the sovereigns; and all were confined to a very narrow tract of land. The boundaries of each were marked out by a hedge of thorny plants, which was their only defence. In process of time fortifications were raised; and the security derived from them, added to the lenity of the government, soon increased the number of colonists. The splendor and independence of these settlements several times raised the jealousy of the princes in whose dominions they were formed; but their attempts to demolish them proved abortive. Each colony increased in prosperity in proportion to the riches and the wisdom of the nation that founded it. None of the companies that exercised an exclusive privilege beyond the Cape of Good Hope had any concern in the trade of diamonds. This was always left to private merchants, and by degrees fell entirely into the hands of the English, or the Jews and Armenians that lived under their protection. At present this grand object of luxury and industry is much reduced. The revolutions that have happened in Indostan have prevented people from resorting to these rich mines; and the anarchy in which this unhappy country is plunged, leaves no room to hope that they will be again attended to. The whole of the commercial operations on the coast of Coromandel is confined to the purchase of cottons. The manufacturing of the white cottons bought there, differs so little from ours, that it would be neither interesting nor instructive to enter into a minute description of it. The process used in making their printed cottons, which was at first servilely followed in Europe, has since been rendered more simple, and brought to greater perfection by our manufacturers. The painted cottons which are brought there, we have not yet attempted to imitate. Those who imagine we have been prevented from undertaking this branch merely by the high price of labour among us, are mistaken. Nature has not given us the wild fruits and drugs neces-

sary for the composition of those bright and indelible colours which constitute the principal merit of the Indian manufactures; nor hath she furnished us with the waters that serve to fix them. The Indians do not universally observe the same method in painting their cottons, either because there are some nicities peculiar to certain provinces, or because different soils produce different drugs for the same uses.

We should tire the patience of our readers were we to trace the slow and painful progress of the Indians in the art of painting their cottons. It is natural to believe that they owe it to length of time, rather than to the fertility of their genius. What seems to authorize this conjecture is, that they have stopped in their improvements, and have not advanced a single step in the arts for many ages; whereas we have proceeded with amazing rapidity. Indeed, were we to consider only the want of invention in the Indians, we should be tempted to believe, that from time immemorial, they have received the arts they cultivate from some more industrious nation; but when it is remembered that these arts have a peculiar dependence on the materials, gums, colours, and productions of India, we cannot but be convinced that they are natives of that country. It may appear somewhat surprising, that cottons painted with all sorts of colours should be sold at so moderate a price, that they are almost as cheap as those that have but two or three. But it must be observed, that the merchants of the country sell to all the companies a large quantity of cottons at a time, and that the demands for cottons painted with various colours makes but a small article in their assortments, as they are not much esteemed in Europe.

Though cottons of all sorts are in some degree manufactured throughout the whole country of Indostan, which extends from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Ganges; it is observable, that the fine sorts are made in the eastern parts; the common ones in the centre; and the coarse ones in the most western parts. Manufactures are established in the European colonies, and upon the coast; they are more frequent at the distance of 5 or 6 leagues from the sea, where cotton is more cultivated, and provisions are cheaper. The purchases made there are carried 30 or 40 leagues farther into the country. The Indian merchants settled in the European factories, have always the management of this business. The quantity and quality of the goods wanted are settled with these people; the price is fixed according to the patterns; and, at the time a contract is made, a third, or fourth part of the money agreed on is advanced. This arrangement is owing to the necessity these merchants themselves

are under of advancing money to the workmen, by the partners or agents who are dispersed through the whole country; of keeping a watchful eye upon them, for fear of losing what they have advanced; and of gradually lessening the sum, by calling for the cottons as fast as they are worked off. Without these precautions, nothing could be depended on in an oppressive government, where the weaver cannot work on his own account, either because his circumstances will not permit, or because he dares not venture to discover them for fear of exactions. The companies that have either success, or good management, constantly keep their stock of one year in advance in their settlements. By this method they are sure of having the quantity of goods they have occasion for, and of the quality they choose, at the most convenient time; not to mention that their workmen, and their merchants who are kept in constant employment, never leave them. Such nations as want money and credit cannot begin their mercantile operations till the arrival of their ships. They have only 5 or 6 months at most to execute the orders sent from Europe. The goods are manufactured and examined in haste; and they are even obliged to take such as are known to be bad, and would be rejected at any other time. The necessity they are under of completing their cargoes, and fitting out their vessels before the hurricanes come on, leaves no room for nicety of inspection. It would be a mistake to imagine that the country agents could be prevailed upon to order goods to be made on their account, in hopes of selling them with a reasonable advantage to the company with whom they are engaged. For, besides that the generality of them are not rich enough to embark in so large an undertaking, they would not be certain of finding their account in it. If the company that employ them should be hindered by unforeseen accidents from sending the usual number of ships, these merchants would have no vent for their commodities. The Indians, whose dress requires different breadths and lengths from those of the cottons fabricated for our use, would not purchase them; and the other European companies would be provided, or certain of being provided, with whatever the extent of their trade required, and their money enabled them to purchase. The plan of procuring loans, which was contrived to remedy this inconvenience, never has, nor can be useful. It has been a custom time immemorial, in Indostan, for every citizen who borrows money, to give a written instrument to his creditor. This deed is of no force in a court of judicature, unless it is signed by 3 witnesses, and bears the day of the month, and the year when it was made, with the rate of interest agreed upon by the parties. If the borrower fails to fulfil his engagements, he

may be arrested by the lender himself. He is never imprisoned, because there is no fear of his making his escape. He would not even eat without obtaining leave of his creditor. The Indians make a three-fold division of interest; one kind they call vice; another neither vice nor virtue; and a third, they say is virtue. The first is 4 per cent. a month; the second 2; and the third 1. The last is in their opinion, an act of beneficence that only belongs to the most heroic minds. Yet though the Europeans, who are forced to borrow, meet with this treatment, it is plain they cannot avail themselves of the indulgence without being involved in ruin.

The foreign trade of Coromandel is not in the hands of the natives. In the western part, indeed, there are Mahomedans known by the name of Chalias, who, at Naour and Porto-Nuovo send out ships to Acken, Merguy, Siam, and the E. coast. Besides vessels of considerable burthen employed in these voyages, they have smaller embarkations for the coasting trade for Ceylon and the pearl-fishery. The Indians of Masulipatan, turn their attention another way. They import from Bengal white calicoes which they dye or print, and sell them again at the places from whence they had them, at 35 or 40 per cent. advantage. Excepting these transactions which are of very little consequence, the whole trade is vested in the Europeans, who have no partners but a few Banians and Armenians settled in their colonies.

The quantity of calicoes exported from Coromandel to the different ports of India, may be computed at 3500 bales. Of these the French carry 800 to Malabar, Mocha, and the Isle of France; the English 1200 to Bombay, Malabar, Sumatra, and the Philippine islands; and the Dutch 1500 to their different settlements. Except 500 bales destined for Manilla, each of the value of 100 guineas, the others are of such an ordinary kind that they do not exceed 30 guineas at prime cost; so that the whole number of bales do not amount to more than about 150,000l.

Coromandel furnishes Europe with 9500 bales; 800 of which are brought by the Danes, 2500 by the French, 3000 by the English, and 3200 by the Dutch. A considerable part of these calicoes are dyed blue, or striped blue and red for the African trade. The others are fine muslins, printed calicoes, and handkerchiefs from Masulipatan, or Pallacate. It is proved by experience, that each of these bales costs only about 42l. sterl. consequently they ought to bring into the manufactory where they are wrought, near 360,000l. The payments are not entirely in specie, either in Europe or in Asia; we give in exchange, cloths, iron, lead, copper, coral, and some other articles of less value. On the other hand, Asia pays with spices, pepper, rice, sugar,

sugar, corn and dates. All these articles taken together may amount to about 210,000*l.* and from this calculation it follows, that Coromandel receives annually from Europe about 300,000*l.* in money. The British, who have acquired the same superiority on this coast that they have elsewhere, have formed on it several settlements, which will be inserted under their proper names.

CORON, a handsome strong town of Belvedere, a district of the Morea, in Turkey in Europe, with a harbour on a bay of the same name. It is strong by situation, and fortified by art. It is of a triangular figure, and over against 1 of its towers is a large tower, built on a rock by the Venetians, in 1463, to serve for a store-house. The town where it is not washed by the sea, is defended by a fortress, encompassed by old thick walls, flanked with large towers. A small distance from it to N. is a suburb of 500 houses. It has no immediate port but its bay, or gulph, is a safe harbour. The country about it yields good store of fruits, grain, oil, and silks, which the inhabitants vend abroad to great advantage. It made but a weak defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and the rest of this province from the Venetians; 46 miles W. of Lacedemon. Lat. 37, 2, N. Long. 22, 15, E.

CORONADOS, a river in Chili.

CHORONÆA, once a city of Bœotia, on the river Cephissus, where it discharges itself into the lake Copias, not far from mount Helicon. It is famous on account of the victory which Agesilaus gained over the Thebans and Athenians.

COROO, the least of the Azores, or western islands, having only about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Long. 32, 35, W. Lat. 40, 0, N.

CORSLEY-HEATH, a place in Wiltshire, where there is a fair kept the first Monday in August for cattle and cheese.

CORREGIO, (principality of,) one of the subdivisions of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy, and an imperial fief. Of the same name is a town with a strong castle, 10 miles N. W. of Modena. Lat. 44, 46, N. Long. 22, 15, E. It gave birth or name to a celebrated painter.

CORRIB-LOUGH, an inland navigable lake of Gallway, in the province of Connaught in Ireland, 20 miles long, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. 5. It is said to contain 300 islands; covered with grass and pine-trees.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, situated between the gulph of Genoa and the island of Sardinia, and between 41 and 43, N. lat. and 8, 10 E. long. It was anciently called by the Greeks Kyrnos, Korfis. And with regard to its history, the Cathaginians had made themselves

masters of it before their wars with the Romans. Cornelius Scipio made a conquest of it in the first Punic war, and the Romans continued its masters for a long time, and built several towns there. The Goths took it from the Romans, and the Arabs conquered it afterwards from the Goths. Some lords of New Rome drove the Saracens out of it in the time of Pope Pascal II. who bestowed Corsica on one of the conquerors of those times, named Bianco, and reserved the homage to himself. The island remained peopled with ancient Romans, ancient Carthaginians, the Arabs, and its original inhabitants. The Pisans and the Genoese disputed with each other the possession of it. Pope Urban II. granted it the Pisans by a bull; the original of which remains, it is said, still at Florence. The Genoese, notwithstanding the bull, established themselves in a part of the island in the 12th century.

An Alphonso, king of Aragon, drove the Genoese out of it for some time, who in their turn drove him from it in 1354. The Corsicans then, of their own accord, submitted themselves as subjects of Genoa, because they were poor and the others rich. In the course of all these revolutions, the towns built by the ancient Romans fell to ruin, and the people were sunk into barbarism and wretchedness. The family of the Ornanos, which has since taken shelter and made a figure in France, attempted to restore liberty to their country. It did not however succeed. The king of France, Henry II. who assisted the Corsicans at that time, in order to become their master perhaps, was killed in a tournament.

The Corsicans remained under the dominion of the Genoese; and the more these islanders attempted to shake off the yoke, the heavier it was rendered by Genoa.

The Corsicans were for a long time governed by a law which resembled the law Verimique, or Westphalian, of Charlemagne; a law by which the judge-delegate of the isle condemned to death or the gallies, upon private information, without trying the party accused, or even inserting the least manner of formality in his judgment. The sentence was entered in these terms in a private record: "Being informed in my conscience, that such and such are guilty, I condemn them to death." There was no more formality in the execution than in the sentence.

These islanders were continually assassinating one another, and the judges and the survivors assassinated in their turn, upon the information of their consciences. This, on both sides, was the utmost degree of barbarism. The Corsicans required civilization, and they crushed them; they were to be mollified, and they were rendered

more intractable. There were 12 insurrections, which the Corsicans called efforts for liberty, and the Genoese termed crimes of high treason. Since the year 1725, there had been nothing but seditions, punishments, insurrections, depredations, and massacres of Corsican citizens assassinated by their fellow-citizens.

Can it be credited, that in a petition sent to the king of France by the chief Corsicans in 1738, it should be affirmed, that there had been 26,000 assassinations during the government of the 16 last Genoese deputies, and 1700 within the last 2 years? The petitioners added, that the deputies of Genoa connived at these crimes, in order to enrich themselves by fines and confiscations.

A prince of the house of Wirtemberg, a brave officer and a man of liberality, in the service of Genoa, obliged the Corsicans to lay down their arms, and negotiated an accommodation between them and the Genoese in 1732; but it was only a truce soon broken by the animosity of both parties.

The Corsicans began to have some very intelligent chiefs, such as always arise in the course of civil wars; a Giafferi, a Jacintho Paoli, a Rivalora, and above all a canon, named Orticoni, who for some time possessed the principal influence. These chiefs in 1735, dedicated Corsica to the Virgin Mary, and burned the Genoese laws, declaring at the same time the penalty of death on whoever should enter into treaty with Genoa. The Corsicans had scarcely placed themselves under the tutelage of the Virgin, when an adventurer of Lower Germany came to make himself king of Corsica without ever consulting her. He was a poor baron of Westphalia, named Theodore de Neuhoff.

This person having travelled into Spain, and having there made some acquaintance with an envoy from Tunis, passed over into Africa, and persuaded the Bey that he could put him in possession of Corsica, if the Bey would only supply him with a sloop of war mounting 6 cannon, 4000 musquets, 1000 sequins, and some provisions.

The regency of Tunis were weak enough to provide him with what he asked. He arrived at Leghorn in a ship which hoisted false English colours, sold the vessel, and wrote from thence to the chiefs of the Corsicans, that if they would elect him for their king, he would engage to drive the Genoese out of the island with the succours of the principal powers of Europe which he had secured. His proposition was accepted. The baron Theodore landed the 15th of March, 1736, at the port of Aleria, clothed like a Turk, and his head covered with a turban. He began by proclaiming that he had arrived with immense treasures, and by way of

proof distributed among the people 50 sequins in brass coin. The musquets and the powder which he distributed were certificates of his power. He gave the natives shoes made of good leather; a magnificence unknown in Corsica. He bribed couriers who used to come to him from Leghorn in packet-boats, and bring him forged dispatches from several powers of Europe and Africa. He was elected king, caused brass money to be coined in his name, had a court established, and secretaries of state appointed him. And what raised his reputation and power still more was, that the senate of Genoa had set a price upon his head. But in about 8 months the principal Corsicans having found out who he was, and the small sum he was master of being exhausted, he departed, as he pretended, to go in quest of more effectual succours.

Being a fugitive in Amsterdam, one of his creditors had him arrested; but this disgrace did not discourage him, he made new dupes, even in jail.

In the mean time, the Genoese solicited in 1737, the good offices of France. Cardinal Fleury, who had pacified the troubles of Geneva, undertook also to be the arbitrator of the peace between Genoa and Corsica.

King Theodore still promised them from his prison in Amsterdam, that he would go and deliver them shortly from the yoke of Genoa, and the arbitration of France. In fine, he had the art to impose upon the Jews and foreign merchants settled at Amsterdam; he prevailed on them not only to discharge his debt, but also to freight a vessel with arms, powder, ammunition, and provisions, with a considerable cargo of merchandise; persuading them that they should be put into possession of the exclusive commerce of the whole island, which he represented to be a trade of immense profit. However, not being suffered to disembark, he took shelter in Leghorn, and his Dutch creditors were ruined.

He fled afterwards into England, and was thrown into jail in London for his debts; there he remained till the beginning of the year 1756, when Mr. Walpole had the generosity to set a subscription on foot for his relief, which served to support him till he was released soon after by an act of insolvency, when he registered Corsica for the benefit of his creditors. He died the year following, and was buried in St. Anne's, Soho.

In the interval while Theodore was making his second attempt of reigning in Corsica, and when he had tried in vain to land in the island, the islanders made it sufficiently appear that they needed not his assistance to defend themselves. They had promised Boissieux, the French general, whom Fleury sent, to carry him their arms: they carried them

them indeed the 12th of December, 1738; but it was to surprize a post of 400 French, who were not able to resist them. Boissieux came to their assistance; he was repulsed, and driven back with muskets at their breasts even into Bastia. The Corsicans called this day the Corsican Vespers; though it was but a feeble imitation of the Sicilian Vespers.

At length the marquis of Maillebois, an officer of great reputation, conquered the Corsicans in three weeks, in the year 1739.

He began now to establish in the island a sort of police which had not been known there before, when the fatal war of 1740 obliged Fleury to withdraw all the forces from Corsica.

Genoa always kept possession of Bastia, the capital of the island, and a few other places; the Corsicans held all the rest. They enjoyed their liberty, or rather their licentiousness, under the command of Giafferi, elected their general; a person famous for an intrepid valour, and also for the virtues of a good citizen. He was assassinated in 1753. The senate of Genoa was accused of this act, who probably had no share in the murder.

Discord now divided the Corsicans. But they still reunited against the Genoese.

The old Jacintho Paoli, who had commanded them formerly, and who was then retired to Naples, sent them his son, Paschal Paoli, in 1755. As soon as he arrived, he was acknowledged for commandant-general of the whole island, though he was only 29 years of age.

Two powers very different from each other engaged in the contest between Genoa and Corsica; the one was the court of Rome, and the other that of France.

The ministry of France, more active and more powerful than that of Rome, were solicited again to assist Genoa with its good offices. At length the court of France sent seven battalions to Corsica in the year 1764, but not to act offensively. These troops were only charged to guard the places which the Genoese were yet in possession of.

The senate hoped that France having taken upon her the charge of garrisoning their forts, it might be able with its own forces to regain the rest of the island. But it was mistaken. This republic lost in the space of four years its troops and its money, while Paoli augmented daily both his forces and his reputation.

The four years station of the French in Corsica being expired, the senate of Genoa began to find that it had wasted itself in vain in a ruinous enterprise, and that it was impracticable to subdue the Corsicans.

It then surrendered all its rights in Corsica to the crown of France, and the treaty was signed in

the month of July, 1768, at Compeigne. By this treaty the kingdom of Corsica was not absolutely transferred over to the king of France, but only mortgaged to him, with a reservation of the equity of redemption to the republic, on reimbursing him the immense expences he had been at in favour of the said republic.

The French began by negotiating with General Paoli, but in vain. In fine, he had the honour of resisting the king of France for almost a year. No foreign power assisted him. Some English only, enamoured of that liberty of which he was the champion, and was likely to become the victim, supplied him with some money and arms; for the Corsicans were but ill provided with the latter: they had no muskets armed with bayonets; and even when they received them from London, the greater part of the Corsicans knew not how to manage them; they therefore preferred their common muskets and hangers: their principal defence was their courage. This courage was so great, that in one of their battles near a river named Gaulo, they made a rampart of their dead, to gain time to charge behind it, before they were to make a necessary retreat; and even the wounded were thrown into the heap to compleat the pile. Valour is found every where; but such actions as this, are never seen except among a free people. But in spite of all their courage, they were overcome at last. The count de Vaux, seconded by the marquis de Marbœuf, subdued the whole island, but not without great loss. Paoli fled to London, and had a pension granted him. Thus far history: and as to its geography, it would be endless to speak of the mountains, since it is every way covered with them. But one about its center is too remarkable to be overlooked. It is called Monte Gradacio, and is of considerable height. On its top are the 2 famed lakes of Crena and Ino, out of the first of which flow the 2 rivers of Limone and Tavignano, one of which takes its course towards the E. the other the W. coast, where they fall into the sea; out of the other lake springs the river Gollo, which waters the whole county of Mariana. These are the three most considerable rivers of the island. The other lakes of note are those of Diana and Vibino. The island is generally woody, and the ground stony; but in some places it produces good corn, wine, figs, almonds, chestnuts, olives, &c. and some of the pastures breed many cattle, as do the forests plenty of deer, and other game. The natives are a hardy race of people, and are supposed to amount to 200,000.

CORSO, a river on the coast of S. Guinea.

CORSOE, a river on the sea coast of the S. province of Algiers.

CORTATE, a town on the hither peninsula of

S X

India

India and Mogul empire, in Asia, a little N. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8, 5, N. Long. 77, 12, E.

CORTE, a small town in a district of the same name in the island of Corfica: its fortifications consist in a wall and castle. The malcontents took it in 1733. It is the ordinary residence of the bishop of Alleria, 40 miles S. of Bastia. Lat. 41, 56, N. Long. 9, 34, E.

CORTIS, a town of Liege, in Germany, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50, 50, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

CORTONA, a small, but episcopal town in the territory of Florence, and Great duchy of Tuscany. This was one of the 12 ancient cities of Etruria. Lat. 43, 25, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

CORUNNA, city of, commonly called the Groyne: it is the ancient Brigantium, in Galicia, a maritime province of Spain. It stands on a small bay and peninsula, and is divided into the upper and lower town; the former is defended by the castle of St. Diego; the latter stands on a neck of land, surrounded with water on three sides. It is in the form of a half moon, with a castle at each point. The harbour here is large; and to this port the English packet-boats usually come. It is the seat of the royal audience of Galicia, and here is a collegiate church; and in the neighbourhood is a jasper-quarry. Lat. 43, 10, N. Long. 9, 0, W.

CORVE, a river of Herefordshire, joining the Teme at the town of Ludlow, the rich flat country below which is called Corvedale.

CORVO, one of the Azores, or Terceira islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies N. of Flores, from which it is divided by a channel, a good mile in breadth. It is only three miles in circuit, has two harbours, and is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39, 48, N. Long. 31, 22, W.

CORRIN, or **KOREZYN**, or **NEW TOWN**, in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland, with a castle on the Vistula. Here is a starosty, and the general diet of Little Poland is held in this place. It lies in the midst of marshes.

CORWEN, Merionethshire, N. Wales, 10 miles E. of Bala. Fairs March 12, May 24, July 21, Oct. 20, and Dec. 26. This little town is rendered remarkable for an encampment near it, thrown up by Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, in 1164, in conjunction with the other Welch princes, to oppose Henry II. At a little distance runs the river Dee.

CORZOLA, or **CURZOLA**, in Latin *Coreyra Nigra*, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, and a principality. It serves for a naval store-house, as it abounds with wood.

The town of the same name, and the only one upon it, is the residence of a governor and a bishop.

It has good walls and towers, also a fine harbour, and excellent wine. In the year 1571, the women of this place armed themselves, like heroines, to oppose a landing of the Turks, whilst the men ran away like poltroons. Lat. 42, 36, N. Long. 18, 15, E.

COSBORIR, a city in the Thebaida, Egypt, said to have been Apollo's city, and one of the greatest on the Nile.

COSENZA. See **CONSENSA**.

COSHAM, a very pleasant village of Wiltshire, in a dry soil, the seat of health and long life. Its principal employment is in the woollen manufacture. The Saxon king Ethelred had a palace here; and here some of the earls of Cornwall resided; one of whom, named Edmund, obtained a charter for the market, of Edward I. Here is a handsome church, an alms-house, and a charity school. Fairs, March 7 and Sept. 4.

COSIRE, the southernmost port on the coast of Egypt, and anciently a place of great note; and is still considerable for the exportation of grain to Arabia, which is brought in caravans from the Nile. The town is in a miserable state of decay, and the country round is a dreary waste.

COSLIN, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, about a league from the Baltic. In the Frische-haff they catch prodigious quantities of fish. Here is a college, 12 miles E. of Colberg. Lat. 54, 20, N. Long. 16, 26, E.

COSMIN, or **COSMI**, in the kingdom of Ava, in India beyond the Ganges, is 3 days journey to S. E. of Negrais, and is a pretty town, pleasantly situated, and abounding with all conveniences. But they are forced to build their houses on stakes, to which they ascend by ladders, for fear of the ravenous tigers, wherewith the country is much infested.

COSMOPOLI, or **PORTO FERRAIO**, a strong town of Elba, an island in the Tuscan sea. This fortification at present stands on a distinct isle, as being separated from Elba by a channel, which has been cut, over which is a bridge.

COSNE, anciently *Condade*, hence *Condida*, *Conada*, and at last *Cona*, a town of Orleans, in France, upon the Loire, has a collegiate church, 3 convents and a priory, also a salt magazine; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works.

COSSA, or **COSA**, a city once of Etruria, Italy, the inhabitants of which were forced, by prodigious swarms of rats, to abandon their dwellings, and quit the place.

COSSACKS. See **UKRAIN**.

COSSONA, an episcopal city of the Hither Calabria, of Naples, 16 miles W. of the gulph of Otranto, and 26 N. of Rossano. Lat. 40, 20, N. Long. 17, 15, E.

COSSUVA,

COSSUVA, or **COSSOVA**, in Bulgaria, near the borders of Servia, is noted for its plain, where many great actions have been performed, though not much bigger (says Dr. Brown, who saw the place,) than Lincoln heath. Some take it for the *Campus Merulae*. Here Lazarus, despot of Servia, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest Christian army ever brought into the field, was defeated and killed by sultan Amurath, who viewing the dead bodies, was himself stabbed by Michael Cobilavit, a Christian soldier, who was left for dead in the field; upon which a monument was erected for Amurath; from which this plain is called the field of the sepulchre. Hunniades here fought 3 days successively against Mohammed, but being much unequal in force, was at last routed. The Servians call it *Cassowopolye*, the Hungarians *Rigomezu*, the Germans *Amelfelt*.

COSSYRA, or **COSYRUS**, a small island in the *Africa Propria* sea, which some authors refer to Sicily, but Strabo makes a part of the proper territory of Carthage. According to Ptolemy, it had a city of the same name, which, by reason of its vicinity to Carthage, was doubtless a place of some repute. According to Strabo, this island was 150 stadia in circumference.

COSTA-RICCA, (i. e. the rich coast,) a province of New Spain, America; bounded by the N. sea on the N. E. and the Pacific ocean on the S. W. by the province of Nicaragua N. W. and by that of Veraguas on the S. E. It is 90 leagues from E. to W. and 50 where broadest from N. to S. The soil is in some parts pretty good, but it is mostly mountainous and barren. However, it took its name from its rich mines of gold and silver, those of Tinsigal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potosi. On the N. sea it has 2 large convenient bays, the westernmost called St. Jerome's, and that near the frontiers of Veraguas, called Caribaco, and on the S. sea it has several bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage. The Spanish towns here are Cartago, the capital, and Nycoya.

COSTANZ, or **COSTNITZ**, in Latin, *Constantia*, an ancient town on the Bodensee, in Suebia, and was formerly an imperial town, but in 1549, Ferdinand I. annexed it to Austria. It is fortified, has a cathedral, a college, and 3 cloisters, and its bishopric was removed here in 1570 from Wendisch. From 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, which instead of 3 popes who were set up against each other, appointed a new one, and ordered John Hufs and Jerome of Prague to be burnt.

COSTOW, or **COSTWAY**, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Darwent below Cotehouse.

COSWICK, a small town on the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst; here formerly was a cathedral, and now is the usual residence of the prince's dowager of Anhalt-Zerbst.

COTATI, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Travancor, in the Peninsula, on this side the Ganges. Long. 77, 33, E. Lat. 8, 0, N.

COTATIS, a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Fasso, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital. It is divided into 3 parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houses; the palace, where the king resides, and the houses of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other side the Fasso, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garrison. It was taken by the Russians in 1770. Long. 43, 53, E. Lat. 43, 10, N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia; it is a strong and important place, and has been subject to the king of Prussia ever since the year 1645. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg.

LA COTE et LA VAUX. The country (of Berne, in Switzerland,) on the coast of the lake of Geneva, which is therefore called *La Coté*, part of which is included in the bailiwick of Morges, and that called *La Vaux*, are the 2 best vineyards in the 13 Cantons. The wine de la Vaux is the most sparkling, brisk, and palatable, but the wine de la Coté is the wholesomest, and better bears carriage. It is exported to Holland, Brandenburg, Italy, &c. and as much esteemed for its delicate flavour as Champagne and Burgundy. It is a white wine, of which the inhabitants of Berne drink to excess without any inconvenience.

COTO, (kingdom,) on the coast of S. Guinea, begins W. from Rio Volta, and extends on the sea-side, thence to the town of Coto or Verhou, about 16 leagues or better E. which is a populous large town and the residence of the king. From Cabo Monteyo E. the cape forms a great bulging of 10 leagues from point to point, to Cape St. Paolo, near which stands the village Quila, which is to be known from sea by a small wood over which 3 palm-trees rise. The sounding there is extreme fine sand, and on the shore very great swelling waves, which hinder the natives from coming out. The shore of the bulging appears broken through in many places, and the land within marshy and watery, as it is all along from Volta hither, and seems to be a large continued lake, out of which about the middle gushes a little river, which does not flow out to sea, but is discernible. The coast from Cape S. Paolo to Cape Monte runs E. N. E. the land low,

low, flat, level, and open. Near this cape appears a separation in the shore as of a river, but no canoes ever come out. This kingdom is not extraordinarily populous, and is like to be less by the wars with their neighbours of Popo. It is tolerably stored with cattle, palm, and wild cocoa; and the rivers afford good store of fish; but no sea-fish is seen there by reason of the horrid breaking of the sea all along, which makes fishing there impracticable. They've a very inconsiderable trade in slaves, and those few they get are stolen from the inland.

COTOPAXI, a large volcano, in the province of Quito, lying nearly under the line, yet the tops of it are generally covered with snow. It first shewed itself in 1553, when Sebastian de Belacazar first entered these countries, which eruption proved favourable to his enterprize, as it coincided with a prediction of the Indian priests, that the country should be invaded on the bursting of this volcano, and accordingly it fell out, for before 1559 he had subdued all the country.

COTRONE, anciently Croto, a small but episcopal city of the Farther Calabria of Naples, on the Mediterranean, 16 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lat. 38, 56, N. Long. 17, 46, E.

COTSWOLD-DOWNS, in Gloucestershire, famous for breeding the best sheep, and finest wool in England. Here is a clear view of the celebrated fosse which crossed all the middle part of the kingdom; also several cross-roads, as ancient as the fosse, which either joined it or branched out of it.

COTTINGHAM, in Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Hull, has 2 fairs on the days of St. Thomas and St. Martin. The river Hull falls, about 6 miles from hence, into the Humber.

COTTMAN-DEAN, i. e. the heath of poor cottages, a common belonging to Darking in Surry, where stands their alms-house, and reckoned the best air in England.

COTTYCEUM. See **CHIUTAYE**.

COVER, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Yowre below Middleham.

COUCO, (kingdom of,) formerly Cinnaba, in Africa. It is inhabited mostly by Bereberes, and Azuages, who keep inaccessible in their mountains, to which there is but one pass. This is a fruitful country, and lies next on the W. to that of Labez.

Its capital of the same name lies between Bugia, and Algiers, being defended by steep rocks, and stout walls. It contains, 1600 houses, with a stately palace. The inhabitants bear an invincible hatred to the Turks.

COUCY, in Latin, Codiciacum, a town in the Isle of France, divided into Upper and Lower; the former upon a hill, is called Coucy le Chatel, and the other Coucy le Ville. It is a barony and peer-

age belonging to the duke of Orleans, where resides a governor, &c. and here is a Benedictine priory.

COUEL. See **COWAL**.

COVENTRY, in Warwickshire, almost in the middle of the kingdom, 30 miles from Northampton, and 92 from London; joined with Litchfield, in a bishopric, and had formerly the honour of being such itself. Here was a rich convent, destroyed by the Danes in 1016, from whence the city is supposed to have its name. It was rebuilt by Leofric earl of Mercia, who seems to have been the first lord of this city, as his lady was its best benefactress; for there is a tradition firmly believed here, that her husband having heavily taxed the citizens, for some offence they had given him, this good lady, viz. Godiva, the daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit it them, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures; but could not prevail on him, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented part of the city, a condition which he was sure her modesty would never comply with; but, in compassion to the city, the tradition says, that after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, upon pain of death, she rode through the streets on horseback naked, with her loose hair about her, which was so long, that it covered all her body but her legs. We read in Camden, that no body looked after her; yet 'tis said elsewhere, that a poor taylor would needs be peeping, and that thereupon he was struck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the same window, of the high-street, to this day; and there is a yearly procession through the town on Friday after Trinity-Sunday; which is one of its fairs, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback. Edward III. granted it a mayor and 2 bailiffs; and Henry VI. having laid several towns and villages to it, granted, by his charter, that the city, with 19 adjacent villages, should be an entire county, incorporated by itself, distinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the said city should be sheriffs of the city and county for ever; and now the citizens began to flourish, and to inclose the city with walls. Edward IV. for his disloyalty, took the sword from the mayor, and disfranchised the city; which re-deemed its charters on payment of 500 marks; and he was so well reconciled, that in four years after he kept St. George's feast here, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. King James I. granted it a charter. After the restoration of Charles II. the walls, which were 3 miles in circumference, with 26 towers, were demolished, and only the gates left standing, which were 12, and are very noble and beautiful. A parliament was held here in the reign

reign of Henry IV. called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, or the unlearned Parliament, because the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, or the Devil's Parliament, from the attainders of the duke of York, of the earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and March, and their adherents. It had formerly many religious houses; is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings generally old. Though it has but 3 parish churches, it has 4 steeples, there being at the south end of the town a tall spire by itself, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monastery of grey friars. St. Michael's has a stone spire, of excellent workmanship, 3 hundred feet high, which, it is said, was more than 22 years building. There are 2 or 3 meeting-houses here of Protestant dissenters. The windows of the town-house are of painted glass, representing some of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. It is a city and county containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a jail for felons as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar-school with 3 masters, and exhibitions for both universities, and another free-school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for 10 old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a 3d for 8 married couples, and a 4th in West-orchard-street. In the market-place stood the stateliest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tammies, and also ribands. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of Gloucester, 11 of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 of Litchfield, and 92 of London. It had a considerable manufactory of cloth and caps, which is much decayed. The market here is on Friday; fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1. The water of the river Sherburn, on which this city stands, is peculiar for its blue dye. The roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round.

COVERDEN, a town of Overijssel, one of the united provinces of Holland. It lies near the confines of Westphalia, and a fortified place, in the marshes; 42 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lat. 52, 56, N. Long. 6, 46, E.

COVILHAA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, with 3500 inhabitants, in 13 parishes. Here the manufacture of weaving cloth, serges, and stock-

ings, has been set up, but not with the desired success. To the district of this place belong 47 parishes.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a Dutch fort and factory on the Malabar coast of the Hither India, in Asia, 62 miles S. of Cochin. Lat. 8, 36, N. Long. 75, 36 E.

COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a town of Burgundy, in France, on the Yonne. In its neighbourhood is produced wine, which is highly prized.

There is another town, called *Coulange sur Yonne*, being 5 French leagues distant from the former.

COULNEY, or **FOULNEY**, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse at Blacktoft.

COULOMIERS, a town of Brie Champenois, in the government of Champagne and Brie, on the river Morin, with a very beautiful castle said to have cost 2,000,000 livres. It lies in a fruitful neighbourhood.

COUNTESS-PILLAR, a beautiful free-stone column and obelisk at top, all curiously wrought and enchased, upon the old Roman way in Cumberland; it was erected in 1656, by the Countess of Pembroke, in memory of her parting, in 1616, with her mother the countess of Cumberland, and she left four pounds to be annually distributed here to the poor of Brougham on the 2d of April for ever.

COUPER. See **COWPAR**.

COUREZE, one of the principal rivers of Limosin, in France; its source is beyond Maignac, and falls into the Vezere.

COURLAND, or **CURLAND**, duchy of, in Latin *Curlandia* or *Curonia*. It imports a country upon, or stretching into the sea, and hence by the Germans called *Seeland*. It is bounded on the W. by the Baltic, on the N. by the bay of Riga and Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania Proper, and towards the S. by Samojitia. Its length is 50 miles, and breadth in some places 20, but in others scarcely half that; and towards the S. E. it terminates in a point. The soil is for the most part strong, rich, and clayish; and it abounds with forests and morasses. Its chief commodities are flax, hemp, yarn, honey, wax, linseed, tar, masts, timber of all sorts, pot-ashes, tallow, goats-skins, &c. which are carried to Riga, Libau, Windaw, and Memel, to be exported. They have plenty of black cattle and horses, and have many commodities from Riga. It is a populous country, and was formerly tributary to Sweden, afterwards subject to the Livonian knights, then to the Teutonic order, then to the Poles; for though it had its own duke, yet he paid homage to the king of Poland. Ketler, master of the Livonian order, was

made hereditary duke in 1558, by Sigismund-Augustus, king of Poland, on condition of quitting Riga and Livonia, and holding the duchy in fee of that crown. His successors were dukes of Courland till 1710; when the heir being a minor, upon the death of his father, the duchess his mother, the king of Poland his uncle, and the nobility of Courland, had a warm dispute who should be his guardian. During this the Saxons and Muscovites over run the country, which they were both soon obliged to abandon to the king of Sweden; but the latter was, not long after his entrance into the duchy, obliged to yield it to the Muscovites, who remained the sole possessors of it; and on the duke's marrying the czar's niece, he was restored to his duchy. He dying soon after his marriage, his young widow, protected by her uncle the czar, remained in possession of the duchy, which Ferdinand, uncle of the last duke, strove in vain to recover; and on his death in 1737, the Courlanders chose Count de Biron, a native. But he was banished in 1741, to Siberia by the czarina; and the states chose prince Lewis-Ernest of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele; and as this election was done by force, it had not its proper effect. The people in general are Lutherans; but there are some Calvinists and Papists. The Poles have attempted to re-incorporate this duchy with their republic; but it has been always opposed by the Russian court, who have usurped the protection of it ever since the czar's niece, the duchess-dowager of Courland above mentioned, was advanced to the Russian throne: and indeed in 1772, at a division of some part of Poland between Russia, the Emperor, and the king of Prussia, that duchy fell to Russia. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the the Aa, and the Windaw. Several lakes are appropriated to the public, called Free Seas, where any nobleman throughout the duchy has liberty of fishing.

COURLAND, (Proper,) is divided into 2 capital jurisdictions, namely Golding and Tuckum; the former containing nine parishes, and the latter five.

COURTENAY, a town in the isle of France, on the little river Clairay. It gives name to an illustrious family in France, a branch of which came over with William the Conqueror into England, and are now viscounts here. It lies 56 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48, 20, E. Long. 3, 16, E.

COURTLANT, a manor in the county of W. Chester, and province of New-York, in N. America; it sends a member to the general assembly. Here general Washington retired in 1776, when he returned from Kingsbridge. It stands on the N. river, is 20 miles from Croton river, and con-

tains about 20 square miles, the greatest part of which is covered with woods, and from hence to Pekipsy, it is 35 miles of one continued chain of mountains, called very properly the High Lands, as many of them are far higher than the Alps in Italy.

COURTRAY, a city in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Lys, which divides it into 2 parts. It is considerable for its citadel and manufactures of woollen cloths, diaper and damask table linen. It has been often taken. Lat. 50, 48, N. Long. 3, 10, E.

COUTANCES, or **CONSTANCES**, an episcopal city of the Coutantin, in Lower Normandy, in France, on the Burd. Here are 2 parish-churches, a college, seminary, &c. Its prelate is a suffragan to the archbishop of Rouen, his diocese containing 550 parishes; he has an annual revenue of 22,000 livres, and taxed in 2500 florins to the court of Rome. Lat. 49, 31, N. Long. 1, 22, W.

COUTRAS, a large town of Guyenne Proper, in France, near the confluence of the rivers Isle and Droume. In this neighbourhood, in the year 1587, Henry IV. beat the forces of the League. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 1, 26, W.

COWAL, one of the subdivisions of Argyleshire, in the middle partition of Scotland. It lies between Loch-fyn on the W. the frith of Clyde on the E. the isle of Bute on the S. Argyle Proper, and the Grampian mountains on the N. It is a peninsula included between the two bays of Lough-long and Loch-fyn; in it is the inland lake of Lough-heck.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and Oct. 18. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, but in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved, and it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 175 from London. Long. 4, 15, W. Lat. 51, 30, N.

COWDEN, a village of Kent, near the Medway, with a fair on July 22.

COWEN, a river in Carmarthenshire, which empties itself into the Severn, against Towy-Haven.

COWES, (E. and W.) Isle of Wight, in the parish of Northwood in W. Medina are 2 pretty towns, on the shore, which have the advantage of trade above any in the island. Several rich merchants live here, and formerly ships from Virginia, &c. used to unload their cargoes here, pay their customs, take in their goods again, and then sail to Holland,

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Holland, Hamburg, &c. to entitle them to the drawback of such their goods. Here also masters of ships, &c. are furnished with money for bills on London; and provisions are taken on ship-board at W. Cowes, which is the most thriving place in the island, though it lies so low, that it is not reckoned very healthy. At W. Cowes, is a castle and garrison, which was built by king Hen. VIII. as was another at E. Cowes; and at the former also is a charity-school. In time of war this is a place of general rendezvous for merchant-ships that wait for convoys. It is 8 miles from Portsmouth.

COWETTA, a town of Georgia, in N. America, to which Gen. Oglethorp travelled, and is 500 miles from Frederica. It belongs to the Creek Indians. And here the said general conferred not only with the chiefs of all the tribes of this nation; but also with the deputies of the Coctaws and Chickesaws, who lie between the English and French settlements, and made a new treaty with the natives of the Lower Creeks, more ample than the former ones. Lat. 30, 20, N. Long. 90, 10, W.

COWLING, a village in Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with 2 fairs, on July 31, and Oct. 17.

COWPAR, or COUPER. Of this name are 2 places in Scotland; the one lying in the shire of Angus, is distinguished by Cowpar of Angus, and the other by Cowpar of Fife. The latter is a royal borough, which with Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, and Forfar, sends one member alternately to the British parliament. It stands on the Eden, and is the shire town.

COWY-STAKES, near Chertsey, in Surry, where Julius Cæsar is said to have crossed the Thames with his army.

COW-ISLAND. See VACHE.

COZWOLD, a market-town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles N. of York city; 214 miles from London. Fair August 25. A free-school was built here, with an endowment for the master and 2 ushers, and 20s. to a preacher, for 3 sermons every year, besides 20s. for annual repast for the visitors of the school.

COZUMEL, an island near the W. coast of Yucatan, a province of Mexico, in N. America. Here Cortez landed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of that kingdom. It is subject to Spain. Lat. 19, 20, N. Long. 89, 20, W.

CRABS-ISLE. See BORRIQUEN.

CRACOW, a palatinate of Little Poland, containing the districts of Sezerye, Prozow, Xiaz, Lelow, Sadecz, Czchow, and Biecz: also the 3 duchies of Oswiecim, Zator, and Severia, formerly belonging to Silesia; the 2 first of which are starof-

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teys; but the third is subject to the bishop of Cracow, and likewise the county of Scepus.

CRACOW, the capital of the whole kingdom of Poland, in the palatinate of the same name. It stands at the junction of the Rudawa with the Vistula, in a fruitful country. Cracow Proper is walled round, and contains several churches and convents; the principal of the former is St. Mary. To the W. is a suburb, near which is the royal-country-seat, also walled round. On the S. side is the spacious royal castle, upon a rock encompassed with walls, towers and bulwarks. To it belongs the royal palace, besides 2 churches, and several buildings; also the cathedral of St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, whom king Bolislaus slew with his own hand near the altar, in the year 1079, as the good prelate's exhortations became irksome to that savage prince.

Here the royal crown, sceptre, and monde, are kept, and the coronation is performed in it. The bishop's revenue is 40,000 dollars per annum; and he is very powerful, and stiled the duke of Severia. Near the castle is the suburb of Stradomo, where is a bridge over the Vistula, leading to the town of Kazimierz on the E. which may be looked upon as the second part of Cracow, and is walled round. Here is the university; in which are 11 colleges, and 14 grammar-schools, scattered up and down the town, belonging to it. In 1549, all the students went away in one day, as sufficient satisfaction had not been given them, they thought for their fellow-collegians; some of whom had been killed, and others wounded in an affray. Towards the N. is the suburb Kleparz (Clepardia) not walled; where besides other churches, is that of St. Florian, and the bishop's palace. Cracow is large, and was formerly very flourishing; but it has suffered much in the Swedish wars, and been no less than 9 times burnt. In 1707 and 1708, the plague here carried off several thousands of the inhabitants. It lies 40 miles E. of the confines of Silesia, and 140 S. W. of Warsaw, to which the royal residence has been removed from Cracow. Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 19, 55. E.

CRAIL, or CAREIL, a market-town and royal burgh of Fifeshire, in the S. of Scotland, on the frith of Forth. It is a district, which with Pettenweem, Anstruther, E. and W. and Kilrennie, send 1 member to parliament. It lies 8 miles S. E. of St. Andrew's.

CRAINBURG. See CRAYNBURG.

CRANBROOK, a market-town of Kent, noted as one of the first places where the cloth manufacture was set up in England, 15 miles from Maidstone. Its annual fairs are on May 30, and Sept. 29.

CRANENBURG,

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CRANENBURG, a small walled town in the duchy of Cleves. The collegiate church was removed here from Zyfflich in 1436.

CRANGANOR, (town,) stands on a sandy hill, 5 leagues S. of Chitwa river, and N. of Cochin, 20 S. of Calicut. The Portuguese, who were the first European masters of this coast, burnt it in 1507, and after enlarged and fortified it; but the Dutch, after taking Coulan, took this also in 1662, and yielded it to the Samorin; but (say they) on his breaking his word with them, they retook and fortified it. They have a factory here, with a fort, which had a ditch round its walls, about 9 miles up the river, and 1 below the city, called Malabar Cranganor, because inhabited by Malabars. It is not walled, and the houses all stand single, with gardens, and green fields between them. Near its stands the palace of the king or governor of the country.

CRANSAC, a small place of Guyenne, in France, famous for its sulphureous mineral waters, of an excellent quality; and for coal-pits in its neighbourhood.

CRAON, in Latin, Credonium, a town and barony of Anjou, on the Audon. Here is a chapter and priory. The territory belonging to it, which is pretty extensive, is called Craonois.

CRAPAC. See **CARPATHIAN** mountains.

CRAPATAN, or Carapatan, a town of Cuncan, a province of the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is defended by a fort, and has 14 feet water near the shore, 30 miles S. of Rajapour.

CRATO, (audience of,) a subdivision of Alten-tejo, a province of Portugal. In it is a small town of the same, the capital of the priory of the order of Malta, to which 29 parishes are subject. The prior has jurisdiction in civil, criminal, and spiritual matters. To the district of the town belong 6 parishes. Lat. 58, 56. N. Long. 8, 12; W.

CRAVEN, a very hilly and craggy country, and subdivision of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Aire; it gives name and title of baron.

CRAVEN, a county in the province of S. Carolina, lying along the banks of the river Congaree, or Santee. It is pretty well inhabited by English and French protestants. In this county is Sewee river, where some families from New-England settled. In 1706, the French landed here, but were vigorously opposed by this little colony, who beat off the invaders, having forced them to leave many of their companions dead behind them. In this county are no towns, only 2 forts on the S. bank of Santee river; the one, Sheniningh fort, is about 45 miles above the mouth of the river; the other called Congaree, an English fort, which stands 65 miles above the former.

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CRAVEN, county in the district of Newbern, N. Carolina, in which stands Newbern, the capital of the province, through which runs the river Nuse, the N. boundary from Pitt county. Fort Barnwell, also stands on the same river, in this county.

CRAU, in Latin, Crava, a part of the ancient Campi Lapidei, a strong territory of 10 leagues extent, belonging to the city of Arles, in Provence, and formed by the Rhone. It reaches from that river to the bay of Martigne (lake of Berre) and between that and Marseilles. Here grow very fine herbs, on which great numbers of sheep feed, being very fond of them; and here is also produced excellent wine, and in the morasses, near this plain, are salt-works.

CRAWFORD-LINDSAY, a town in the shire of Lanerk, and S. of Scotland; the former giving title, and the latter surname, to an earl, who is the oldest of that rank in the kingdom, which he accordingly claims. Just by this place is Crawfordmoor, in the brooks of which they find gold, it is said, after rain. And here likewise lapis lazuli is dug up.

CRAWLEY, a village in Suffex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham, with fairs on May 8, and September 19.

CRAWLEY, or **CRAGLEY**, a river in Derbyshire, that runs into the the Rother.

CRAY, (St. Mary's,) a town in Kent, 12 miles from London. Market on Wednesday, and a fair on Feb. 2.

CRAY, a river in Kent, which falls into the Darent below Dartford.

CRAY, a river in Brecknockshire, that runs into the Ufke.

CRAYFORD, a town in Kent, 14 miles from London, on the road to Dover, noted for callicoe printers. Market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the nativity of the Virgin Mary.

CRAYLINGEN, a pretty town of Anspach, and circle of Franconia, in Germany, on the Tauber, with a good trade, 29 miles N. W. of Anspach.

CRAYNBURG, or **KRAINBURG**, a town of Carniola, and Austria, in Germany, on the Savre, over which is a bridge. It has a strong castle. Here Roman coins are dug up.

CRECY. See **CRESSY**.

CREDITON, or **KIRTON**, in Devonshire, 9 miles from Exeter, and 183 from London, stands on the river Credde; and in the time of the Saxons, was the see of a bishop, which, though afterwards translated to Exeter, the cathedral is still standing; and here is a meadow called My Lord's Meadow. Here was born Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, commonly called the German Apostle, because he converted

converted the Hessians, &c. in Germany to Christianity. Its chief manufactory is serge, in which it drove a great trade, and was a flourishing town till the 14th of August 1743, when above 460 houses were burnt down, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings; so that the loss in goods and stock in trade was computed at 3000*l.* and the loss in houses and goods uninsured, at or near 50,000*l.* Another terrible fire happened here on May 1, 1772, which again nearly destroyed the town. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs May 11, Aug. 21, and Sept. 21. In the reign of Edward I. it sent members to a parliament at Carlisle. Here is a charity-school.

CREDENHILL, a vast camp, with inaccessible works, on the top of a high steep mountain, N. of Hereford city, in the county of the same name. From it is a prospect to St. Michael's mount, in Monmouthshire, and is crowned with 2 tops, much resorted to by Romish votaries.

CREEKS, (Lower,) an Indian nation of Georgia, in N. America, consisting of 8 tribes, who are allied together, and speak the same language, though they have each their distinct government; and are in friendship with the British nation. They claim from the river Savannah, as far as St. Augustine, and up Flint river, which falls into the bay of Mexico.

CREFELD, a small town with a citadel, in the principality of Mors, in Germany, and has manufactures of velvet, silk, linen, &c.

CREIL, a small city in the Isle of France, in Latin, Creolium; it stands on the river Oyse, over which is a bridge, 2 leagues from Selius on the W.

CREILSHAM, a town with a citadel, on the river Jaxt, in the principality of Onobzbach. Here is a Latin school, and an hospital, also the revenue office.

CREMA, a pretty strong city of the Cremasco, a Venetian territory in Italy; it stands in a fruitful plain on the river Serio; is well-built, and also well peopled, the see of a bishop, suffragan to Bologna, containing besides the cathedral, 30 churches, convents, hospitals, and alms-houses. Here are good manufactures of linen-cloth and thread. Lat. 45, 26, N. Long. 10, 25, E.

CREMASCO, (Il,) a small territory of Venice, round its capital Crema last-mentioned. It is a part of Lombardy, and is surrounded by the Milanese, Cremonese, and the Lodiano, and only joining to the Venetian dominions by a highway. The Serio waters it on the N. and the Communa on the S. both falling into the Po, which runs along the S. side of the country. It is extremely fruitful in grain, wine, and hemp.

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CREMIEU, a small town of the Lower Delphinate and Dauphiny, in France, at the foot of a mountain, and about a league from the Rhone. Lat. 45, 46, N. Long. 5, 26, E.

CREMNITZ, a royal free town, and the principal among the mountain-towns, it lies very low, between high mountains, in the Hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The town itself is but small, and its suburbs are the most considerable part, in which are nine streets. Here is coined all the gold and silver found in the mines, to the amount of about 100,000 ducats annually. It has suffered much from the intestine disturbances of Hungary: lies 69 miles N. E. of Presburg, and is subject to the house of Austria. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1777. Lat. 48, 52, N. Long. 19, 21, E.

CREMONA, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, near the (Po) was founded (according to Tacitus, Polybius, and Livy) in the consulate of Tiberius Sempronius and Publius Cornelius, when Hannibal was ready to invade Italy, about anno before Christ 217, as a barrier against the Gauls on the other side the Po, or any other power meditating an irruption from beyond the Alps. It grew and flourished by the conveniency of rivers, the richness of its territory, and affinities with other nations of Italy. In no foreign war had it been ever hurt; but in the civil dissensions it suffered more than any other city; particularly during the triumvirate of Augustus and his 2 associates, and in the contests between Vitellius and Vespasian, anno Domini 69. For, after several engagements between the partisans, the fatal battle of Cremona determined the former's fate. The city was large and very rich, the walls very high, stone towers mighty strong, the gates secured with vast iron bars, the garrison numerous, the inhabitants devoted to Vitellius, and at that time a great part of Italy assembled in the town on occasion of a fair; yet 40,000 soldiers of Vespasian's party, in spite of all manner of opposition, at length entered it, and a greater number of servants and retainers to the camp, more abandoned to acts of cruelty and licentiousness than the soldiers themselves, pillaged, murdered, ravished, &c. without restraint for 4 days together, and then setting fire to the houses, reduced them to ashes. Such was the end of the 1st Cremona, 286 years after its foundation. However, such of the inhabitants as by flight or otherwise, out-lived the general massacre soon returned, and rebuilt the city, being therein countenanced by Vespasian. It fared not better again in the times of the barbarous Goths and Lombards, and afterwards of the Sclavonians, A. D. 630, who totally destroyed it; as did the emperor Barbarossa about 500 years after. Since then it has passed through the hands of so many masters,

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masters, such as the Venetians, Milanese, French, Spaniards, and lastly the Germans, that we need not wonder if it is now much inferior in wealth and inhabitants to what it formerly had been. However, it is yet a handsome city, with good wide streets, and noble houses, some of them not much short of palaces, several capacious piazzas well built, abundance of beautiful gardens, and stately public edifices. It is a university well endowed with privileges, and the air being very mild and serene, the town well supplied both for use and delight, by its fertile country and the Po, it is much frequented by students and men of letters. Here is an old castle, and a very high tower, of which latter there is a tradition, that the emperor Sigismund and pope John XXIII. being both gone up to the top of it, a certain lord of that city (whom one of their authors styles a tyrant of it, and names Gabrino Fondusio) had formed a design of flinging them headlong down, and often expressed a vexation that he had not executed it, merely to immortalize his memory.

This city is an episcopal see, under that of Milan, and the cathedral a magnificent structure, faced with an elegant portico, supported by white marble columns. Here are a number of other fine churches and monasteries, built in a grand taste, and some noble hospitals, and other public buildings, in the city and suburbs. This city stands about 50 miles E. from Milan; E. long. 10, 20. N. lat. 45. It is watered by the famed canal of Oglio on the N. and E. sides; has the Adda W. and the Po S. all which render the country very rich in wine, corn, fruits, cattle, fish, wool, flax, honey, &c. It surrendered with the rest of the Milanese to prince Eugene in 1706; but it is still more noted for his having here surprised the French general, Marshal Villeroy in his bed, and carried him off, Feb. 1, 1702. And he had then certainly taken the city, but that the troops appointed to support him lost their way.

CREMONESE, a territory in the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy; it lies along the Po, which divides it from the Parmesan on the S. as it is parted on the E. by the Mantuan, on the W. by the Lodetan, and on the N. by the Bresciano. It is uncommonly fruitful; it produces also costly wine, with large quantities of honey and flax.

CREMPEN. See **KREMPEN**.

CRESCENTINO, a fortified town of Montferrat and Piemont, in Upper Italy, not far from the Po, and 50 miles N. of Verne. Lat. 45, 10, N. Long. 7, 56, E.

CRESPY, the capital of Le Valois, in the Isle of France, situated between 2 rivers, with a good trade in grain and wood. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present. Here is a col-

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legiate church, &c. and a governor. It lies 39 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49, 26, N. Long. 2 59 E.

CRESSY, or **CRECY**, a burgh of Ponthieu and Lower Picardy in France, on the river Anthie. It is a prevoté, &c. and trades in cattle, wool, and hemp. It is memorable for a glorious, but bloody, victory, obtained here in 1346, by the English, under king Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the French, in the time of Philip of Valois, when the flower of their nobility were slain, and other persons of high distinction. It gave name to a neighbouring forest; and lies 29 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 2, 0, E.

CREST, in Latin *Crista*, a small fortified town, and the capital of the duchy of Valentinois, in the Lower Delphinat of Dauphiny, in France; it has a castle and tower, with a garrison. It lies 47 miles S. of Vienne. Lat. 44, 46, N. Long. 4 58, E.

CRETAN SEA, and its Isles. The Cretan sea is properly that part of the Egean sea which lies about Crete, and formerly belonged, together with the islands it contained, to the Cretans.

Crete, now Candia, was anciently known by the names of Aeria, Chthonia, Idæa, Curete, Macaris, &c. but its most common name was that of Crete. This last name is by some derived from the Curetes, whom they reckon to have been the first inhabitants of the island; by others from the nymph Crete, daughter of Hesperus; or from Cretus, the son of Jupiter, who reigned here.

The first inhabitants of Crete, according to Diodorus Siculus, were the Idæi Daëtyli, who inhabited mount Ida.

Next to the Idæi Daëtyli were the nine Curetes, supposed to be descended from the Idæi Daëtyli.

The Titans were cotemporary with the Curetes; and dwelt in the country where the city of Gnosus was afterwards built.

Though the island of Crete is one of the most remarkable in the writings of the ancient historians and poets, its history affords nothing interesting. The only remarkable particulars are the wife institutions of one of their kings, called Minos, who reigned in 1282 before Christ. The Cretan laws seem to have been modelled for people who had no other business than to attack enemies, or to defend themselves.

From their infancy they were accustomed to bear hunger and thirst with patience: As they advanced in years, they were taught the exercises of running, hunting, archery, (in which they particularly excelled,) the use of the sword and wrestling. For their martial improvement also the Pyrrhic dance was instituted, in which the young men, completely armed, imitated the motions and actions

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actions of combatants. Thus they were early accustomed to see arms, and their use, without emotion. Indeed no people had greater occasion for learning the art of war than the Cretans, as they were for many ages in perpetual enmity with one another, the inhabitants of each city claiming the sovereignty of the whole island. Hence also they became very useful auxiliaries to other nations. Many of Alexander's victories were owing to the Cretan auxiliaries; and to the archers and slingers brought from this island the Romans were highly indebted, after they became acquainted with it.

A custom established by Minos gives us reason to believe, that even the slaves in this island were better treated than any where else; for, at the feasts of Mercury, the masters waited on their slaves at table, and performed about them the same offices which they received from their slaves the rest of the year. Plato tells us, that, under the government of so wise a prince, Crete became the abode of virtue, probity, and justice; and that the laws which he established were so well founded in justice and equity, that they subsisted in their full vigour even in his time; that is, above 900 years after they had been first published. It is true the Cretans degenerated by degrees from their ancient probity; and at length, by an entire change of manners, became the most vicious nation known either to the Greeks or Latins. The impurity of their amours is but too well known from the accounts given us by Strabo, Servius, and Athenæus. These authors inform us, that the unnatural passion of the Cretans for boys proceeded to a degree of madness, and that from them it overspread all Crete. But this change of manners, in whatever time it happened, does not affect the probity of the ancient Cretans, nor lessen the glory of their legislature.

Crete was the most ancient maritime power mentioned by the Greek historians. It was exceedingly fruitful, producing all sorts of grain, fruits &c. and from its maritime power was stiled Empress of the Sea. In ancient times also it had the name of Hecatonpolis, as containing 100 cities; 90 of these were built before the Trojan war, and 10 after it. About 66 years before Christ this island fell under the power of the Romans. In the year of Christ 812 it was taken from them by the Saracens, who built the present capital of the island called Chandax, or Candia; from whence the whole island has got its modern name of Candia.

The Labyrinth, as it is called, runs under a small mountain at the foot of mount Psiloriti, or Ida, in a thousand intricate meanders, without any regularity, and seems a work of nature. The entrance is a natural aperture, 7 or 8 paces broad, and very low in some places. The principal passage is about

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1200 paces in length, and reaches to the end of the maze, where are two spacious chambers. The most dangerous part of the main walk is about 30 paces from its mouth; if a person happen to take any other course, he is immediately lost amidst the innumerable windings of this maze, and then it is no easy matter to find the way out. Travelers always have guides and torches. It is quite dry; and whether it was the famous ancient labyrinth, is far from being satisfactorily proved.

CREVACOR, a strong town in the principality of Masserano, on the river of Cessera, with a stout castle; 20 miles E. of Biel.

CREVANT, a small town of Burgundy, in France, upon the river Yonne, over which is a stone bridge. Its chief trade is in wine. Here a battle was fought between the English and French, in the year 1423. It lies 12 miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47, 45, N. Long. 3, 39, E.

CREVECCEUR, a bourg of Cambra S. of French Flanders, on the Scheld, 7 miles ured. Cambray city. Here serges are manufact Lat. 50, 10, N. Long. 3, 15, E.

Of the same name is a small fortified place in Holland, at the junction of the Dienne with the Maese.

CREVECEUR, a Dutch fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, between the English fort at Acra and the Danish fort Christiansburg, within cannon-shot of both. It is the residence of a chief governor. This fort surpasses the English in largeness and good guns, though about equal in strength, except that our walls are thinner than theirs, and consequently cannot endure so great a shock.

CREUSE, (Great and Small,) 2 rivers of La Marche, in France, which empty themselves into the Vienne. These receive the Cher and Gar-tempe.

CRÉUSEN, a town on the Red-Mayn, in the principality of Culmbach, where there are great quantities of fine earthen ware made.

CREUTZNACH, a town of the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the river Nahe; dividing it into 2 parts, with a strong castle, 18 miles almost S. W. from Mentz. Lat. 49, 56, N. Long. 7, 25, E.

CRICCIETH, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs, on May 23, July 1, and October 18, all for cattle.

CRICHINGEN, or CREANGE, a town of German Lorraine, with a lordship of the same name, belonging to the empire. It lies near Falkembourg.

CRICKHOWELL, in Brecknockshire, South Wales, has a very small market, though it is a very pretty place. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair.

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It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock, and 151 from London. It is governed by a bailiff and two burgessees. Here formerly was a castle called Alisby-castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and shew it to have been a place of considerable strength, but by whom it was erected is uncertain.

CRICKLADE, a borough of Wiltshire, governed by bailiff. It sends two members to parliament; and lies at the junction of the rivulets Churn and Rey, with the Thames, where it begins to be navigable: 29 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 81 W. of London. Its weekly market holds on Saturday; and annual fairs, the 2d Thursday in April, and Sept. 21.

CRIM TARTARY, TAURICA, or SCYTHICA, in the Cheronesus. The Turkish maps call it Kirim Athasi, i. e. Crim-island, a peninsula of European Turkey, in the Euxine sea. The ancients reckoned it of the same dimensions as the peninsula of the Morea. It is quite surrounded by the Black sea, and that of Asoph, except on the narrow neck of land which joins it to Little Tartary. In this country are several fruitful fields, producing wine and all sorts of grain, but the Tartars apply themselves no more than mere necessity compells to the cultivation of them, leaving that drudgery to their slaves and to foreigners. The Tartars eat but little bread; horse-flesh, milk, and cheese, being their beloved food. Of all the Mahometan Tartars, these are the likest to the Calmucks. They are subject to the Turks, who, not being able to defend them from the successful incursions of the Russians under Count Munich, into the Crim, from the year 1736 to the year 1739, quit the country, as too remote from their frontiers. At that time the Russians took the line which the Tartars drew directly over the isthmus, fortified it with several strong castles and towers, and put 100,000 men into them; then seized Prekop, and opened the way into the Crim; which has since been laid waste, partly by the Russians, and partly by the Tartars. They have a Chan or prince of their own, who styles himself Sovereign Chan of Little Tartary, &c. yet he is a vassal of the Turks, whom he is obliged to furnish with 30,000 men, when required. They subsist entirely on plunder, every one having two or three horses for carrying off his plunder; and when they lose a horse, his flesh is their highest regale, to the partaking of which they invite their comrades. In time of peace their whole traffic lies in buying of children in Circassia and the neighbouring countries, which they sell the Turks in exchange for rice, coffee, dates, raisins, and cloathing. In the part of the Crim belonging to the Chan, Prekop,

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Baktshifazai, and Crim, are the principal towns. And in that belonging to the Turks is Kaffa, once a considerable city.

Upon the decline of the Roman empire the best part of the Crim became subject to the Genoese, who maintained a considerable trade there till the Tartars invaded it, and they have since been entirely routed.

CRIM, CREMENDA, or SOLAT, in Latin Crimæa, which gives name to, and formerly was the capital of, the preceding peninsula, is seated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Gerukesu, 24 miles from Kaffa to N. W. Some take it to be the ancient Cimmerium. But since the Turks have taken possession of it, this town is considerably decayed, so that it has not above 600 houses or cottages, inhabited by Turks and some Jews.

CRISINGHAM MAGNA, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with a fair, on Aug. 12, for horses and toys.

CROATIA, (kingdom of,) in Hungarian Horvath Orszag, extends itself from the river Drave as far as the Adriatic sea. It is bounded on the E. by Sclavonia and Bosnia, on the W. by Stiria and Carniola; and is a part of the ancient Illyrium. The inhabitants are descendants of the Slavi; and were formerly called Kruati, from which the Greeks formed Crobati. In the middle ages they had kings of their own; but in the 15th century Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the kings of Hungary.

This country, with regard to its situation, is divided into Croatia on this side, and Croatia on the other side of the Save, as to its dominion into Hungarian and Turkish Croatia, and with regard to its government into the banat and generalate of Croatia.

Croatia on this side the Save, also called Upper Sclavonia, comprehends the following countries; namely, Warasdin, Kreutz, Zagrab, Zagor, and the jurisdiction of the generalate of Warasdin.

Croatia on the further side of the Save, or Croatia Proper, is divided into Hungarian and Turkish. Hungarian Croatia on this side the river Unna, consists of the generalate of Croatia, and the banat of Croatia. Turkish Croatia on the further side of the Unna contains 3 or 4 towns.

It is about 80 miles in extent either way. It pays above twice the sum Sclavonia does to the emperor's extraordinary subsidies. It is a fruitful soil in wine, oil, &c. as well as all necessaries of life, where cultivated: but being a frontier province, like Sclavonia, it labours under like inconveniencies. The people, who are called Croats, and Kرابaton by the Germans, are of good stature, valiant, hardy, good soldiers, the horsemen especially,

cially, who are so famous, that they are entertained in most of the courts of Germany as their horse-guards; and the foot, called Ufcoques, or Ufkokes, are exceeding swift, and run up the mountains like bucks. The chief places in Austrian Croatia are Carlstadt, Sifeg, Castanovitz, and Wilnitz, which lying on the S. side the Unna, belongs to the Turks.

CROCCEUS, or **HOAMBO**, a river of China, in Asia. It rises in the mountains W. of Suchuen province; and, after running along the frontiers of Tartary, beyond the Chinese wall a considerable way, it enters China, and with a southerly course, between Kansu, and Kensi, then E. through Houan, Xantum, and Nankin, having traversed about 2000 miles, it falls into the bay of Nankin.

CROCK, a river in Chester which falls into the Dane at Crockston.

CROJA, a town of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe; not far from the bay of Drino, remarkable as being the birth-place of the famous Scanderbeg, the last king of Albania, which he used as a fortress, whence he continually harassed the Turks, who at last destroyed it.

CROISSETTE, (La.) a place near Chalons, in Champagne, in France; where the inhabitants of that city under the conduct of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated 8000 English.

CROISIC, in Latin, *Crociliacum*, a town in the bishopric of Nantes, and government of Brittany, in France; with a harbour on the sea, between the mouths of the Villaine and Loire, the Brivas Portas of the ancients, in the neighbourhood are salt-marshes.

CROIX, (St.) a river which falls into Lake Superior, and agreeable to Carver abounds with sturgeon.

CROIX, (St.) a river in Nova Scotia, the E. boundary of Massachusetts-bay province.

CROKEN-TORR, a desolate hill or rock, in the forest of Dartmore, in Devonshire, where the tinners are obliged by their charters to hold their courts of stannary, of which the Lord Warden is judge; from which place, exposed to the weather with no seats but a moor-stone-bench, the steward commonly adjourns to Tavistock.

CROMER, Norfolk, on the N. E. coast, 23 miles from Norwich, 127 miles from London, has a harbour, and was formerly much larger than it is now, having 2 parish-churches, one of which, with many of the houses were swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and some to London; it is a rocky coast, and the seamen call Cromer-bay the Devil's Throat. Its market is on Saturday, fair Whit Monday.

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Of the same name is a subdivision of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, but differently pronounced, (Cromarr.)

CROMERTY, in the Highland language called *Crowmpa*, a burgh of regality, and the principal place in the shire of the same name, in Ardmearach, or the Black-isle, in the N. of Scotland. It is delightfully situated, on a projecture of land, northward, at the mouth of a branch of the Murray-frith, called the frith of Cromerty, and by Buchannan, and sailors *Portus Salutis*, a road where the whole royal navy might anchor securely, and have sea-room enough; but unhappily it is not much used by the natives or any else. It abounds with fish, and some of the rivers that fall into it are said to have mussels with pearls in them. It runs up 8 or 10 miles, as far as Dingwall and the water of Connon, and where-broadest is a Scottish mile over.

At the entrance to this frith are very dangerous rocks, called the Craigs: and at this town is a ferry, which crosses into Ross-shire; from which side they are supplied with peat or fuel. It gave title of earl to an unfortunate nobleman of the name of Mackenzie, who was hereditary sheriff of the county; but both titles are now fallen to the crown. Cromerty lies about 8 miles N. E. from Channery, and 14 from Inverness.

CROMERTYSHIRE, in the N. of Scotland. It lies in the Black island of Ardmearach, but a small country and peninsula, separated on the S. from Nairnshire, by that part of the Murray frith which goes up to Inverness; and on the N. from Ross-shire by the Cromerty frith; being bounded by a part of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire on the W. It is very fertile in grain, and produces plenty of great and small cattle, and is strewed with several seats up and down. This shire, alternately with that of Nairn, sends a member to the British parliament; and it is a part of Ross-shire.

CRONACH, a town in the bishopric of Bamberg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany; 26 miles N. E. of Bamberg, and subject to the prelate of that city. Lat. 50, 29, N. Long. 11, 30, E.

CRONBURG, one of the bailiwicks of Seeland, in Denmark. It consists of 2 districts, Liunge-Cronburg, which has 8 churches, and Holboe 13.

CRONEBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany; 16 miles N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50, 25, N. Long. 8, 25, E.

CRONENBURG, a famous castle, and considerable fort of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies on the N. side of the town of Helsingoe. Next to Fredericksburg, it is the best old fortress in this country, and in excellent condition, serving for the defence of the Sund, which here is about half a mile broad. At this place ships bound to the Bal-

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tic come to, and pay toll to the Danes. In 1659 the Swedes took it by stratagem. Lat. 56, 20, N. Long. 12, 25, E.

CRONSCLOSS, a strong castle in the form of a round tower, built on a sand-bank in the middle of the sea, at the mouth of the Neva, and gulph of Finland, about a cannon-shot from the harbour of Cronstadt, opposite to Ingermanland, in European Russia. It is in such good condition, that, together with Cronstadt, it seems as a bulwark to Petersburg; and was built by Peter the Great, in the middle of the winter 1704, for the defence of his conquests. It has 3 galleries over one another, well provided with guns. Between this and Cronstadt ships sail to Petersburg, and are within-reach of cannon on both sides. Here is a harbour, and one of the stations for Russian men of war, with naval store-houses, docks, and yards. Lat. 60, 20, N. Long. 30, 15, E.

CRONSTADT, a town and excellent fortress, on the isle of Ketufari. It is about a mile long and half a mile broad; 4 good German miles by water from Petersburg, on the gulph of Finland, and a mile from Ingermanland in Russia. The wall, which encompasses the town, is thick set with guns, besides being defended by a citadel and Cronschloss. Here are 3 harbours near one another, in one of which, in a large stone basin or canal, the greatest part of the Russian fleet lies. The number of inhabitants of this place, which consist of seamen, soldiers, and burghers amounts to about 20,000.

CRONSTADT, a considerable free town in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, on the confines of Moldavia, surrounded with walls, towers and ditches. It has been frequently pillaged, and suffered much by earthquakes. It is a considerable place for trade, has a college, and a Lutheran academy, with 3 large suburbs. Lat. 47, 10, N. Long. 25, 16, E.

CROOKED-ISLAND, a small island in the Windward Passage, where the shipping frequently take in wood and water. It lies E. of Long Island, and is reckoned among the Bahama Islands; is at least 7 leagues in length, from the S. to the N. point, and 2 in breadth. About 3 leagues from the N. point, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the S. not far inland, is a pond of fresh water. All along the W. side of this island is a bank of white sand, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, on which you may anchor in 15 or 20 fathoms water but farther out, you will find 60 and 100 fathoms.

There is a little island about a mile from the N. point of Crooked Island; called North Key.

CROOKHAVEN, an inconsiderable fishing town on the S. coast of Ireland, W. of Cape Clear. Near it is an excellent harbour of great extent; one

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of the best outlets in Europe for vessels to sail to any part of America, or the East and West Indies; but the lands near it are exceedingly rocky and barren.

CROOKHORN, or **CREWKERN**, in Somersetshire; it is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, and provisions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturdays, and a fair on Sept. 4. for horses, bullocks, linen-drapery, cheese, and toys.

CROSCOMB, in Somersetshire, near Wells and Shepton-Mallet; from which last a river runs through it, that drives several mills. King Edward I. granted it a market, and a fair at Lady-day; and his charter was confirmed by Edward III. and Henry IV. The market being disused, another was procured for it on Tuesdays, at the cross. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.

CROSNA, a pretty town of Red Russia, in Poland, on the river Wislock. It carries on a good trade, as here the Hungarian merchants deposit their wines and other goods, to be sold at their fairs. In this place is a college. Lat. 52, 6, N. Long. 15, 40, E.

CROSS-IN-HAND, a place in Suffex, where there are 2 fairs on June 22, and Nov. 19.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified. Long. 15, 20, E. Lat. 52, 5, N.

CROSTOLO, one of the principal rivers of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy.

CROTON, **CROTONA**, **CROTONO**, in the Farther Calabria, 6 miles N. from Capo della Columna, and 50 E. from Cosenza. E. long. 18, 2. Lat. 39, 4, is an antient city belonging to the Greeks in Italy, on the mouth of the Esaro; it is said to have been built 18 years before Rome, and surrounded with a wall 1200 paces in circuit; but after Pyrrhus's expedition into the country it was above half demolished; it was famous for breeding the strongest and best wrestlers; among whom was the famous Milo, surnamed from it Crotoniates. The Esaro runs through the town, and its situation is very advantageous for guarding these coasts. The emperor Charles V. added a good fortress to it for that purpose, and put a garrison into it; but it has been since neglected, and the place is now run to decay, and has lost all marks of its former grandeur.

CROTOY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demolished. It is

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is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Long. 1, 45, E. Lat. 50, 15, N.

CROUY, a town of France, in Brie, 20 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

CROWBOROUGH, a village in Suffex, with a fair on April 25.

CROCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with 2 fairs on the first Friday in May, and Oct. 31.

CROWLAND, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles from Peterborough, 36 from Boston, and 88 from London, had formerly an abbey, destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by king Eadred. Though this place is so inclosed with bogs, that it is not accessible, but on the N. and E. sides, and there, only by narrow causeways, yet it is pretty well inhabited, and consists of 3 streets, that are separated by water-courses, planted with willows, and built on piles, having a communication with one another, by a triangular bridge, of curious contrivance, at the conflux of the Nyne and Welland, each base whereof is said to be in a different county. Their greatest gain is from wild ducks, of which sometimes they drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought hither by decoy-ducks bred for the purpose.

For the liberty of fishing, they pay now to the king as they did formerly to the abbot, 300l. a year. The soil is much improved of late by drains and sluices; and most of the ponds are now turned into corn fields. The market here is on Saturdays, and the fair August 24. A causeway leads from hence between the river Welland and the marshes; on which, about 2 miles from Crowland, stood a pyramid, with an inscription, denoting that it was the utmost boundary of the abbey's jurisdiction, which was in a sort of island, 3 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The roof of the abbey church fell down about 70 years ago. It was of Irish oak, finely carved and gault; and pieces of it are to be found in almost every house. It was made a garrison in the late civil war. Over the W. gate of the church are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. and among the rest, St. Guthlac, (to whom the abbey was dedicated) with a whip and a knife, his usual symbols; and he lies buried in a small stone cottage, called Anchor-Church-House, in which he lived a hermit.

CROWLE, a village on the isle of Axhold, in Lincolnshire, has a charity-school and 2 fairs, the last Monday in May, and Nov. 23.

CROWN-POINT, a strong fortress on Lake Champlain, near the Narrows. It was built by the French, and taken in 1759 by the British. The Americans in their march to surprize Quebec, took it in 1775, but abandoned it the year following.

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CROYDEN, in Surry, ten and a half miles from London, on the edge of Bansted-Downs. It is said, here is once a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the archbishops of Canterbury, who turned it into a palace for themselves; but is much decayed since archbishop Whitgift, who built an hospital here, endowed with farms for the maintenance of a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed house-keepers of Croyden and Lambeth; with a school for 10 boys and 10 girls, and a house for the master, (who must be a clergyman,) and 20l. a-year for his salary. The church here is reckoned the finest and the largest in the county. The market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for oats and oat-meal for London, though there is a good sale too for wheat and barley; and its fairs are June 24, and Sept. 21, the latter much frequented by the youth of both sexes from London, for walnuts, &c. Here was formerly a chantry. The adjacent hills are well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made for London.

CRUGNA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, with the title of count; it is defended by a strong castle.

CRUSWICK, on the N. bank of Goplo lake, in the palatinate of Uladislaw, in Great Poland. In its brick castle, Popiel II. duke of Poland, is said to have been devoured by rats. Here is a college of 24 canons, and the court resided formerly in this place.

CRWYNY CAFN, a mountain in Merionethshire, in Wales, on the top of which are some ancient entrenchments of a large extent, and from whence there is a prospect of more than 20 miles, and near it is one of the most beautiful pools or lakes in the country, called the lake of Bala.

CSABA, a large bourg in the Hither Circle of the Theifs, and Upper Hungary; one of the colonies peopled by Bohemian Sclavi in this present century.

CSAGE. See **CSAKVAR**.

CSACK-THURN, or **CSAKA-TORNYA**, a considerable fort of the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is surrounded with walls, ditches, and bulwarks. It stands in the middle of a peninsula, which very much abounds with wine and corn.

CSAK-VAR, or **CSAGE**, an old, but now ruinous castle, in the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is noted as the original place of the Csaki family, descended from Szabolt, one of the 7 famous Hungarian generals, who came into this country to settle in the ninth century.

CSNAD, an episcopal town in the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, and county of

of the same name: it was formerly a considerable and fortified place on the river Maros; but since dismantled, it has declined; and in 1599 it came into the hands of the Turks.

CSEIKO, a village of Lower Hungary, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, remarkable, as in its neighbourhood is produced very good wine.

CSEITHE, or CZACHTITZE, an old mountain-castle, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Under it lies the town of Komarno, whose inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and dressing of vineyards.

CSEPEL, (island of,) in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in the Danube, a quarter of a mile below Buda. On the left-hand are ten isles; but on the right is a still greater number: and among these, the most remarkable is the Pheasant Island. Csepel is five Hungarian miles long; being sandy, and but poorly fruitful. Here, besides other wild game, are great numbers of hares. It was formerly a part of the Queen Dowager's allotment, and a park. It has lately belonged to prince Eugene, and after that to the empress dowager Elizabeth.

CSEPREG, formerly a populous town of the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; but now reduced, and employed in agriculture.

CSESZTE, a town of the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a pleasant eminence, in the neighbourhood of the castle of Biberburg.

CISK-SZEREDA, the capital of the jurisdiction of the former name, and Sicilian territory in Transylvania, in Hungary. It has a strong castle, and carries on a good trade.

CSONGRAD, an ancient fort in the county of the same name, and Hither Circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. Near it is a large town, at the junction of the river Koros with the Theiss.

CTESIPHON, an ancient and celebrated city of Parthia. (the present Arach, Erach, or Yerach,) stood on the Tigris, 3 miles below Seleucia. Polybius and Strabo speak of Ctesiphon as the metropolis of the whole Parthian empire. A. D. 198, this city was taken by assault by the emperor Severus, after a gallant resistance by Vologeses III. king of Parthia, and therein that king's treasures, wives and children, though he himself escaped. The city was plundered, the men all cruelly put to the sword; but the women and children, to the number of 100,000, were sold for slaves.

CUBA, a large and very important island in the West-Indies, belonging to Spain. On the east-side it begins at 20. 20 N. lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the north, and extends from 74. to 85. 15. W. long. It lies 60 miles to the W. of Hispaniola, 25 leagues N. of Jamaica, 100 miles

to the E. of Jucatan, and as many to the S. or Cape Florida; and commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, as also the windward passages. By this situation it may be called the key of the West-Indies. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, who gave it the name of Ferdinando, in honour of king Ferdinand of Spain; but it quickly after recovered its ancient name of Cuba. The natives did not regard Columbus with a very favourable eye at his landing; and the weather proving very tempestuous, he soon left this island, and sailed to Hayta, now called Hispaniola, where he was better received. The Spaniards, however, soon became masters of it. By the year 1511, it was totally conquered; and in that time they had destroyed, according to their own accounts, several millions of people. But the possession of Cuba was far from answering the expectations of the Spanish adventurers, whose insatiable avarice could be satiated with nothing but gold. These monsters finding that there was gold upon the island, concluded that it must come from mines; and therefore tortured the few inhabitants they had left, in order to extort from them a discovery of the places where these mines lay. The miseries endured by these poor creatures were such, that they almost unanimously resolved to put an end to their own lives, but were prevented by one of the Spanish tyrants, called Vasco Porcellos. This wretch threatened to hang himself along with them, that he might have the pleasure, as he said, of tormenting them in the next world worse than he had done in this; and so much were they afraid of the Spaniards, that this threat diverted these poor savages from their desperate resolution. In 1511, the town of Havannah was built, now the principal place on the island. The houses were at first built only of wood; and the town itself was for a long time so inconsiderable, that in 1536 it was taken by a French pirate, who obliged the inhabitants to pay 700 ducats to save it from being burnt. The very day after the pirate's departure, 3 Spanish ships arrived from Mexico, and having unloaded their cargoes, sailed in pursuit of the pirate ship. But such was the cowardice of the officers, that the pirate took all the 3 ships, and returning to the Havannah, obliged the inhabitants to pay 700 ducats more. To prevent misfortunes of this kind, the inhabitants built their houses of stone; and the place has since been strongly fortified. See HAVANNAH.

According to the Abbé Raynal, the Spanish settlement at Cuba is very important, on 3 accounts: 1. The produce of the country, which is considerable. 2. As being the staple of a great trade; and, 3. As being the key to the West Indies. The principal produce of this island is cotton. The commodity

commodity, however, through neglect, is now become so scarce, that sometimes several years pass without any of it being brought into Europe. In place of cotton, coffee has been cultivated: but, by a similar negligence, that is produced in no great quantity; the whole produce not exceeding 30 or 35 thousand weight; one-third of which is exported to Vera Cruz, and the rest to Madrid. The cultivation of coffee naturally leads to that of sugar; and this, which is the most valuable production of America, would be sufficient to give Cuba that state of prosperity for which it seems designed by nature. Although the surface of the island is in general uneven and mountainous, yet it has plains sufficiently extensive, and well enough watered, to supply the consumption of the greatest part of Europe with sugar. The incredible fertility of its new lands, if properly managed, would enable it to surpass every other nation, however they may now have got the start of it: yet such is the indolence of the Spaniards, that to this day they have but few plantations, where, with the finest canes, they make but a small quantity of coarse sugar at a great expence. This serves partly for the Mexican market, and partly for the mother-country; while the indolent inhabitants are content to import sugar for themselves at the expence of near 220,000*l.* annually. It has been expected, with probability, that the tobacco imported from Cuba would compensate this loss; for after furnishing Mexico and Peru, there was sufficient, with the little brought from Caracca and Buenos Ayres, to supply all Spain. But this trade too has declined through the negligence of the court of Madrid, in not gratifying the general taste for tobacco from the Havannah. The Spanish colonies have an universal trade in skins; and Cuba supplies annually about 10 or 12 thousand. The number might easily be encreased in a country abounding with wild cattle, where some gentlemen possess large tracts of ground, that for want of population can scarce be applied to any other purpose than that of breeding cattle. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains of the Havannah; and even those are not what they might be. All these plantations together may employ about 25,000 male and female slaves. The number of whites, mestees, mulattoes, and free negroes, upon the whole island, amounts to about 30,000. The food of these different species consists of excellent pork, very bad beef, and cassava bread. The colony would be more flourishing, if its productions had not been made the property of a company, whose exclusive privilege operates as a constant and invariable principle of discouragement. If any thing could supply the want of an open

trade, and atone for the grievances occasioned by this monopoly at Cuba, it would be the advantage which this island has for such a long time enjoyed, in being the rendezvous of almost all the Spanish ships that sail to the new world. The island was attacked in 1741 by admiral Vernon, who did not succeed; but it was taken in 1762, by the earl of Albemarle, &c. It has many harbours and towns, which will be inserted under their proper names; and has conveniencies both for making of salt, and catching of fish, which are principally barbel and shad. It has mules, plenty of horses, sheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than any other part of America; wild and tame fowl, parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoises. Their shores also abound with sea-fowl, particularly a sort of cranes, which are white when young, and of various colours when old. Here are quarries of flints, and fountains of bitumen, which is used in calking ships instead of pitch, as well as in medicinal compositions; and here are also some copper mines, with which they cast cannon, &c.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies 36 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 3, 20, N. Long. 8, 31, W.

CUBAGUA, an island of Terra Firma, from whence it is parted by a strait of 65 miles from Paria, or New Andalusia. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is about 9 miles long; and its fishery produces the greatest number of pearls, but they are not of the largest size. It lies in lat. 11, 45; long. 64, 12; has but a few inhabitants, and is subject to Spain.

CUBLEY, in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with a fair on Nov. 30.

CUCKFIELD, a market-town of Sussex, 11 miles from Lewes, and 40 from London. Here are 4 annual fairs, May 25, Whitfun-Tuesday, Sept. 19, and Nov. 8.

CUCKMERE, a river in Sussex, which runs into the sea at Cuckmere-haven.

CUDELLORE, river of the Mogul empire, and East Indies, in Asia, about a mile S. of Fort St. David's, in September and October capable of containing vessels of 200-tons; and though it has a bar, the water is very smooth.

CUELLAR, anciently Colenda, a small, but ancient town of Old Castile. It stands high, and gives title of marquis to the eldest son of the Albuquerque family.

CUENCA, (city of,) anciently Conca, belonging to Sierra, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It lies on a hill between high mountains; is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Toledo, with a yearly income of 50,000 ducats. It lies 88 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40, 27, N. Long. 2, 36, W.

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CUENCA, the capital city of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the province of Quito, in South America. It stands in a spacious plain. From 4 rivers in its neighbourhood, their streams uniting, form a considerable one. Its streets are straight, and conveniently broad. It contains 3 parishes, with convents, nunneries, and a college of Jesuits. The male inhabitants are shamefully indolent; but the women are remarkably industrious, spinning and weaving bays, &c. They entirely manage that little commerce by which their families are supported. The number of inhabitants is computed at 20 or 30,000 souls. Here the cold is very little felt, and the heat very supportable. The country is finely interspersed with farm-houses and sugar-plantations. They have corn and pasture land; and they make a good deal of cheese. Lat. 20, 53, 0. 49 S. and 29, 25, W. of Quito; from which city it is 170 miles distant.

CUJAVIA, a part of Great Poland, is fruitful, and full of inland lakes, which abound with fish; among those, that of Goplo is the most considerable, being 5 miles long, and half a mile broad. The bishop of Cujavia is a suffragan to Gnesnia, and he also styles himself prelate of Pomerellia. The bishopric was formerly called that of Kruswick, the cathedral being at the place of that name: and after it was translated to Uladislaw, it likewise kept that appellation. It comprehends the two palatinates of Brzesc and Uladislaw. The former contains the districts of Kruszwica and Kowal; the latter those of Bydgoszcz, Plockewics, Lawliszyn, Dybow, and Strzelno; in the last of which is a nunnery, said to be the richest in all Great Poland.

CUICOCHA, an inland lake of Quito, in Peru, in South America, a league in length, and half a league broad. Near its middle are two islands, abounding with a species of wild rabbits and deer, which frequently swim to the main land; but when pursued, swim back to their retreat. Here are several small fish, like cray-fish, but without a shell, and sent in pickle to Quito.

CULBETH, a river in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Cledhewen.

CULENBURG, a town of Guelderland, 1 of the Seven United Provinces, on the river Lech, with a castle, and title of count in the Waldeck family. It lies 6 miles from Buren on the N. W. and 10 from Utrecht on the S. Lat. 51, 47 N. Long. 5, 15, E.

CULENGA, one of the principal rivers which runs into the Lena, to the W. or on the left hand, belonging to the Asiatic part of Russia.

CULIACAN, a province of Guadalaxara, in the audience or kingdom of New Galicia, in Old Mexico, or New Spain. It has the province of

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Cinaloa on the N. New Biscay and the Zacatacas on the E. Chiametlan on the S. and the gulf of California on the W. Its length is 60 leagues, and breadth 50. It abounds with all sorts of fruit. When this country was first discovered by the Spaniards, they found houses here built after a strange manner, and full of serpents, hissing at such as came near. These were often worshipped by the natives, who alledged that the devil frequently appeared to them in that shape. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each side. According to Dampier, it is a salt lake, or bay, in which is good riding at anchor, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E. and parallel with the shore. Here are several Spanish farms and salt-ponds about it; and 5 leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by slaves belonging to the citizens of Compostella. Here also is another great river, whose banks are full of woods and pastures. Gazman, who first discovered, or at least subdued this part of the country, called it Mugeris, or the Women's-river, as he saw a great number of women here; which gave occasion to the fable of Amazons living in this country. On this river he built a town, to which he gave the name of St. Michael.

CULLEMBACH, or **CULLEMBERG**, the northern subdivision of the circle of Franconia, in Germany, and subject to the king of Prussia; 5 miles from N. to S. and 35 from E. to W. It has Bamberg on the W. Bohemia on the E. Saxony on the N. and Nuremberg on the S.

This principality is partly mountainous, and in some places very sandy, but this, with good cultivation, produces various herbs and fruits. In general this country has every thing necessary for the support of man, but no wine. Here are marbles of all colours; with crystal, iron, vitriol, sulphur, antimony, copper, and lead. Its ancient gold and silver mines are gone to decay. The Fichtelberg mountain is the most remarkable; and in the district of Streithurg are some remarkable cavities. Its several rivers abound with good fish. Cullembach contains 42 towns.

Of the same name is its capital city, and situated on the Maine, 25 miles E. of Bamberg. It has a well-fortified castle, where the family-records of Brandenburg are kept. Lat 50, 26, N. Long. 11, 37, E.

CULLEN, an old royal burgh of Boyne, a district of Banffshire, in the middle division of Scotland; hence in the Highland language called Cuyllen-a-Boyne. It is one of the districts or boroughs, which alternately with Banff, Elgin, Kintore, and Inverary, sends one member to the British parliament. It has a small harbour below the town on the Murray frith, and is noted for its fruitful

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fruitful soil on the coast, and salmon-fishery. The other parts are mountainous, and has large quarries of spotted marble. Near one end of the town is a noble seat of the earl of Finlater and Seafield. It lies 46 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and the same E. of Inverness.

CULLIFORD, a place in Devonshire, noted as the habitation of the famous Sir Thomas Gates, who, when bound for Virginia, of which he was governor, was, in 1609, shipwrecked and cast ashore by a violent storm, together with Sir George Somers, by which accident they became the first possessors of the island of Bermudas, or Somers's-island. Fair, March the 1st.

CULLITON, or **COLLITON**, a market-town of Devonshire. It has 2 annual fairs, May 1 and Nov. 30. It lies 17 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 159 W. of London.

CULLODEN, in Inverness-shire, about a mile to the S. of which was fought a battle on a moor or blair, called Drummossie, between the king's troops commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and a body of rebels, with a few French, under the young Chevalier, when the latter were routed and dispersed on April 16, 1746; and thereby an end was put to the insurrection in that kingdom. Culloden is little more than 2 miles from Inverness on the E.

CULM, or **CHÉLMNO**, the capital of the palatinate of the same name, or Culmerland, in Polish Prussia. It stands high on the Vistula. It is a large place, but poorly inhabited, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns, to which it was subject; but now to its bishop. Here are 2 convents for monks, and one for nuns. It has suffered much by fire: it lies 56 miles S. of Dantzick. Lat 53, 20, N. Long. 19, 20, E.

CULMOHRE, a town in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, on Lough-foyle, 7 miles N. of Londonderry town.

CULMERLAND, or jurisdiction of Culm, a palatinate of Polish Prussia. The bishopric of Culm is the oldest among those of this country. To it belongs a collegiate church.

CULROSS, a royal burgh of Clackmananshire, in the S. of Scotland, and on the confines of Fife-shire and Perthshire. Is one of the districts or burghs of Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dunfermling, and Queen's-ferry, which by turns send a member to the British parliament. This place is noted for making of girdles, namely, round plates of iron, on which their oat-cakes are baked over the fire. It lies on the N. side of the frith of Forth, towards the head of it, and 26 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. This town is pronounced as if written Curis, and had formerly a famous abbey, and more

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lately two celebrated Presbyterian pastors, namely, Sir James Frazer of Bray, and his nephew, Mr. James Cuthbert.

CULUMBTON. See **COLUMPTON**.

CUMÆ, once a famous city, of which only ruins are now left. It lies in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the top of a hill. Its waters were reckoned by the ancients to be very salubrious.

CUMÆ, anciently a large city of Æolis, in Asiatic Turkey, upon the Ægean sea. It gave name to the Cumean sybil. Now it lies in ruins.

CUMANA, or **COMANA**, the capital of New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma. It sometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520; and it is defended by a strong castle. The town stands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the sea, called Laguna de Carriaco; about which are several rich towns; but its mouth is so shallow, that no ships of burden can enter it. It has but few inhabitants and little trade. The privateers were once repulsed at Cumana, without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North-seas they had in vain attempted. It is situated 3 leagues S. of the North-sea, and to the S. W. of Margarettasland. Lat. 9, 55. Long. 65, 3.

CUMANAGATE, a small town in a bay on the coast of Terra-Firma, in the West-Indies, in the province of Cumana, or Andalusia. It is situated on a low, flat shore, which abounds with oysters that produce pearls.

CUMANIA, (Great) a county of the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is united with the county of Heves; but has its own governor.

CUMANIA, (Little) a county of the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Both Great and Little take their name from the Cumani, a people who came from that country at present possessed by the Precop Tartars, between the Dnieper and Black Sea, from which they were expelled by the Tartars in 1237, and came under their king, Cullen, to Hungary, where they were favourably received by Bela IV. who styled himself king of Cumania.

CUMBERLAND, (Island of,) in Georgia, in North America, is about 20 miles S. of the town of Frederica. On it are the 2 forts called William and St. Andrews. The former, which is at its S. end, and commands the inlet of Amelia-sound, is strongly pallisadoed, and defended by 8 pieces of cannon. Barracks are built here for 220 men, besides store-houses. Within the pallisadoes are fine springs of water, and a timber-house, with large magazines

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magazines under it for ammunition and provisions.

CUMBERLAND-HARBOUR, in the S. E. part of the island of Cuba, one of the great Antilles, in America; was formerly called Waltheam. But admiral Vernon and general Wentworth, who arrived here with a squadron in July 1741, made an encampment on shore, where they built a fort, giving it the present name, in honour of the duke of Cumberland. It is one of the finest harbours in the West-Indies, capable of sheltering any number of ships from hurricanes: it lies in a wholesome country, abounding with cattle and provisions, and a fine fresh-water river, which the admiral called Augusta, and is navigable for several leagues. This harbour is about 20 leagues E. from St. Jago de Cuba, with thick woods mostly all the way to it. Here the English forces having staid till almost the end of November following, were, by reason of the sickness among them, extremely diminished, and being obliged to quit the island, were carried back to Jamaica. Lat. 20, 30, N. Long. 76, 50, W.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains a city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon. The principal mountain is, the Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the country; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers.

The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and the valleys produce corn, &c. This county is generally admired for the pleasant prospects it affords; but these would be more beautiful, could trees be brought to thrive here better than they generally do. The principal commodities produced by this county are coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, black lead, (a mineral almost peculiar to this county, which contains more than sufficient to supply all Europe;) wild-fowl, salmon, pearls, &c. The last are found in muscles at the mouth of a brook called the Irt, which discharges itself into the sea a little to the N. of Ravinglafs.

This country abounds with rivers and marshes called by the inhabitants meers; of the former the Eden takes its rise from Ulles Water, and after a course of about 30 miles to the N. turns to the W.

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and falls into Solway frith. This river is remarkable for a small delicious fish, called char. The Derwent runs through the middle of the country, and discharges itself into the Irish sea. This river abounds with salmon.

CUMBERLAND-BAY, in the most northern countries of America. Its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and it is thought to communicate with Baffin's-bay on the N. In the cod of Cumberland-bay are several small islands, called Cumberland islands. None but the English, as Martiniere observes, call that bay Cumberland-bay; and De Lisle does not mention it.

CUMBERLAND, (county,) in West Jersey, has the Delaware-bay on the S. and W. of the country, and Greenwich is the county-town.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Massachusetts-bay, formerly the territory Sagodock.

CUMBERLAND, a county in Pennsylvania, the largest and the most western in the whole province, and is very mountainous.

CUMBERLAND, a town in New Kent county, Virginia, on Pamunky-river, 17 miles S. E. of Newcastle, 11 W. of Delawar, and 26 N. W. from Williamsburgh.

CUMBERLAND-ISLAND, one of the new-discovered isles by Capt. Wallis, in the South Sea, in 1767, but he did not land on it.

CUMBRA, (Great and Small,) 2 isles near that of Bute, in the W. of Scotland. The first is a mile in length, with salubrious waters; and is said to be fruitful in grain; but the smaller isle is waste, yet abounding with deer.

CUMRI, **CIMBRI**, or **UMERI**, seem all of the same original, say our antiquarians. The Umbri were looked upon as the most-ancient inhabitants of Italy, being settled in one of the finest parts of the whole country, and extending themselves from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian sea, or from the gulph of Venice to that of Genoa.

CUNAXA, in the province of Babylon, famous for the battle fought in the plains thereof between Cyrus the younger, brother of Artaxerxes, (Arfaces) king of Persia, and him the said king Artaxerxes, wherein this Cyrus was overcome and slain. This happened in the year of the world 3905, of the flood 2598, before Christ 401.

CUNCAN, the 2d province in the county of Decan, in the peninsula of India within the Ganges. It is also called Visiapour.

CUNIO. See **CONE**.

CUNNINGHAM, one of the 3 subdivisions or bailiwicks of the shire of Air, in the S. of Scotland. It takes its name, which in Saxon denotes the king's residence, from its beautiful situation. It has Kyle on the S. from which the river Irwin divides;

divides it; the mouth of Clyde on the N. the frith of Clyde on the W. with Renfrew and part of Clydesdale on the E. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about 29 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 12. It is not so mountainous as Kyle, and gives name to the earl of Glencairn.

CUNVIL, a river in Merionethshire, which falls into the Valenryd below Maynturog.

CUR, or CYRUS, a river of Asia; which rising in Mount Caucasus, runs S. through Georgia and Chirvan, in Persia, and joins the Arras or Araxes; after continuing its course eastwards, it discharges itself into the Caspian sea.

CURACOA, or CURRASSOW, one of the larger Antilles islands, subject to the Dutch, situated in W. Long. 68, 30. N. Lat. 12, 30. This island is little else than a bare rock, about 10 leagues long and 5 broad, lying 3 leagues off the coast of Venezuela. It has an excellent harbour, but the entrance is difficult. The basin is extremely large, and convenient in every respect; and is defended by a fort skilfully constructed, and always kept in repair. The reason of forming a settlement upon this barren spot, was to carry on a contraband trade with the Spanish colonies on the continent; but after some time the method of managing this trade was changed.

Curassow itself became an immense magazine, to which the Spaniards resorted in their boats, to exchange gold, silver, vanilla, cocoa, cochineal, bark, skins and mules, for negroes, linen, silks, Indian stuffs, spices, laces, ribbands, quick-silver, steel, and iron-ware. These voyages though continual did not prevent a number of Dutch sloops from passing from Curassow to the continent. But the modern substitution of register-ships, instead of galleons, has made this communication less frequent; but it will be revived, whenever, by the intervention of war, the communication with the Spanish main shall be cut off. The disputes between the courts of London and Versailles also prove favourable to the trade of Curassow. At these times it furnishes provisions to the southern parts of St. Domingo, and takes off all its produce. Even the French privateers, from the Windward islands, repair in great numbers to Curassow, notwithstanding the distance. The reason is, that they find there all kinds of necessary stores for their vessels; and frequently Spanish, but always European goods, which are universally used. English privateers seldom cruise in these parts. Every commodity without exception, that is landed at Curassow, pays one per cent. port-duty. Dutch goods are never taxed higher; but those that are shipped from other European ports, pay 9 per cent. more. Foreign coffee is subject to the same tax, in order to promote the sale of that at Surinam. Every other produc-

tion of America is subject only to a payment of 3 per cent. but with an express stipulation that they are to be conveyed directly to some port belonging to the republic.

CURDISTAN, the modern name of Assyria. The inhabitants are called Kurds or Curdees. This is a large country, lying partly in Persia, being bounded on the N. by Turcomania or Armenia, and on the S. by Eyraca Arabia, or Chaldea.

CURIA-MARIA an island of Asia, on the coast of Arabia the Happy, over against the mouth of the river Prim. Long. 35, 25, E. Lat. 77, 0, N.

CURISCHE-NERUNG, or peninsula of Courland, in Latin, Peninsula Couronenfis, a narrow sandy waste, and barren strip of land, in the kingdom of Prussia. It begins near the village of Krantzkrug, and ends at Memel, dividing the Baltic sea and Curische-haff or Courland harbour; it is 14 miles long, and a quarter of a mile, and in some parts upwards, in breadth. The storms of wind occasion great devastations here, gathering the sand into huge heaps; so that the poor inhabitants are often obliged to shift their habitations; pines are thrown down, the timber of which is strewed here and there, and rots upon the ground. In general, on the side towards the Baltic, most of the trees are partly half decayed, and many quite so, and stand in the ground like so many dead poles. In this forest are deer and falcons. In the Curische-haff are several haas, as they are called, or promontories, which stretch out, and are very dangerous, by reason of their clayish and stony bottom. Upon it are several villages, but small and poor; near one of these, called Pilkoppen, is a high mountain where the Prussian idol Pilkob was worshipped. All the villages here support themselves by the fishery, and have very few cattle. The Courland haven abovementioned, is a fresh-water lake, which opening to the Baltic, forms a convenient port defended by a strong castle, which has suffered much by war and fire. In 1698 a bloody action happened near this place, between the families of Sapieha de Grodek and Oginski, in which the latter were defeated.

CURREY-RIVAL, a village in Somersetshire, a mile W. of Langport, which hath a fair on Monday after August 1, for cattle and sheep.

CURRITUCK, a sea-port town in N. Carolina, in the county of Currituck, at which place is a custom-house, with a collector. It stands on an island, and has an inlet and sound of the same name a little S. of it.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

CURUCHE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

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It contains 2400 inhabitants, with a district of 4 parishes.

CURZULA. See **CORZOLA**.

CUSCO, an ancient city of the audience of Lima, in Peru, in S. America. It was the seat and capital of the E. empire of the Yncas, and of the same date with it. The situation of this city is very uneven, being on the sides of mountains. To the N. of the city are the ruins of the famous fort of the Yncas, standing upon a mountain, which was intended to have been inclosed within a wall of prodigious large stones, and thus rendered inaccessible to an enemy. This fortress is now in ruins, only the outward wall stands. The N. and W. sides of Cusco are surrounded by mountains; and on the S. is a plain, with very beautiful walks. Most of the houses are of stone, well-contrived, and tiled. The mouldings of all the doors are gilt, the apartments being spacious and elegantly decorated. It is the see of a bishop, and, besides the cathedral, contains 8 other parish-churches. The principal walls of the Dominican convent here were what belonged to the temple of the Sun, in which was a golden image of that planet; the inside walls and ceilings of this structure, together with those of the emperor's palace, being covered with gold, when Pizarro first took this city. Besides this are several other convents and nunneries, with a college, &c. In the diocese of Cusco are 14 jurisdictions. Cusco is still an elegant city, nearly equal to that of Lima, E. of which it lies about 356 miles. The number of its inhabitants are said to amount to between 3 and 4000 Spaniards, and 12000 Indians. They carry on here a woollen manufacture, as well as some of cotton, and work largely in leather, particularly in gilding it for hanging rooms; and a great many are employed in making with wood or ivory pieces of inlaid work and sculpture, and in drawing figures on the marble that is found at Cuccua. Lat. 12. 25, S. Long. 73. 40, E.

CUSH, (the land of.) According to the Jews, when taken for a country, in scripture, is always to be understood of the Proper Ethiopia.

CUSSET, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France; it is the seat of a royal bailiwick and prevoité, with a chapter and abbey.

CUSTRIN, the capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg on the Oder, and by its situation and fortifications is very strong. It is small, but has large suburbs, and there is no approaching it but on causeways raised on arches. In 1758, it held out against the Russian army, who reduced both the town and suburbs to a heap of rubbish except the walls, by their bombs and red-hot bullets.

CUTCHNAGGEN, in the kingdom of Cambaya or Guzuratte, East-Indies, is the first town S.

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of the river Indus, which separates it from Sindy or Tatta province, and is with its province of the same name, governed by a queen, who is very formidable to the neighbouring states; and the inhabitants always elect a female for their governess, because that sex will be so complaisant as to take advice of the council, whereas men in power grow insolent and obstinate. It is a town of some trade, the country producing corn, cotton, and chank, a shell-fish in shape of a periwinkle, almost as big as a man's arm. In Bengal, &c. it is sawed into bracelets for women.

CUTHA, mentioned 2 Kings xvii. 24. is supposed to be the same land with Cush, viz. not the African or Ethiopian, but the Asiatic Cush, which is said by Moses to be encompassed by the river Gihon, and that, accordingly, it is much the same with the country by the Greeks called Susiana, where we read of the Cossi, Cissi, &c. and to this very day is said to be called Chufestan.

CUTHEANS. In 2 Kings, xvii. we read that the king of Assyria carrying away Israel captive, brought men from Babylon, and from Cutha, &c. to re-people the land of Israel; from whence these new inhabitants came to be called Cutheans. The text adds, (ver. 25, &c.) that these new colonies were like to have been destroyed by lions; (Josephus says by pestilence,) upon their very first settlement, for their disregard to God, so that they were forced to send into Assyria, to desire the king to send them some Israelitish priests to instruct them how to worship and appease him.

CUYO-ISLANDS, among the Philippines, E. Indies. They are 5, not far from one another, beyond the Calamianes, in sight of the high mountain of Mindoro. Their mountains abound in all sorts of beast and fowl, and the plains produce rice, fruit, &c.

CUZUMEL, an island in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, in S. America, in the bay of Honduras, 15 leagues long and 5 broad. The adventurers who used to touch here, when they went upon discoveries from the isle of Cuba, called it Santa Cruz, from its chief town. It lies 4 leagues to the E. of the lake of Bacalar, in Lat. 19. Long. 87.

CYANEUS, a river in Colchis.

CYCLADES, islands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey; anciently so called, as lying in a circular form, of which that of Delos is the centre. They are situated between Candia on the S. and Negropont on the N. or between Europe and Asia. They at length included the isles called Sporades, i. e. strewed up and down, and contributed to the revenues of the temple at Delos.

CYCLADES-ISLES, or **GREAT CYCLADES**, an Archipelago of above 10 islands, in the South Seas,

Seas, W. of Oitheita, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774, situate in Lat. 18, 30, S. Long. 170, W. There are several volcanos on these islands, yet are well inhabited by native Indians.

CYCLOPS, three rocks thus called, situated between Catania and the river Acis on the coast of Sicily. They are formed from the lava of Mount *Ætna*, and are taken notice of by Pliny, who calls them by this name.

CYDONIA, a city of Crete, founded by the Samians; stood, according to Strabo, Pliny, and Diodorus, on the coast opposite to the Lacedemonian territory in Peloponnesus, and was the strongest, and most powerful, and wealthy city of all Crete; since, in the civil wars of that island, it withstood the united forces of Gnoſſus and Gortyna, after they had reduced the greatest part of the island. It had never been taken till the time of Metellus, it opening its gates to him after the defeat of Lathenes and Panares. It was also the most ancient, most of the other cities having been built and peopled by Cydonian colonies, and was therefore by the Greeks called the mother of cities. From it was the quince-tree first brought into Italy, and thence the fruit by the Latins, called *Malum Cydonium*, or Cydonian apple. This city is said to be the present **CANEA**.

CYDNUS, a river of Cilicia in Asia Minor.

CYLLENE, (Mount,) in Arcadia, had its name from Cyllen the son of Elatus. This is the mount on which Jupiter is said to have begot Mercury on Maja the daughter of Atlas.

CYLLOMA, a jurisdiction of Arequipa diocese, and audience of Lima, in Peru, in S. America. It begins at about 30 leagues E. of Arequipa city, and is famous for a mountain of the same name, containing very rich silver mines, which, though constantly worked, the produce is still considerable. The cold in the greatest part of the country is very intense; so that the declivities of mountains and vallies yield but little. In some parts are wild asses.

CYNOCEPHALUS, a place in ancient Thessaly, where, in the year before Christ 197, a battle was fought by Philip king of Macedon, and the Romans, in which the former was overthrown.

CYNTHUS, (Mount,) in the island Delos, and said to be so high, as to cover the whole island with its shadow; but modern travellers speak of it as of moderate height.

CYPRUS, an island situated in the Levant, or most easterly part of the Mediterranean sea, between 33 and 36 degrees of E. long. and 30 and 34 of N. lat. In ancient times this island was known by the names of *Acamis*, *Ceraſtis*, *Aspalia*, *Amathus*, *Macaria*, *Cryptos*, *Colina*, *Sphicia*, *Paphia*, *Salamina*, *Æroſa*, and *Cyprus*. The etymologies of

these names are neither very easily found, nor are they of much importance. The name by which it was most generally known is that of *Cyprus*, said to be derived from *Cypros* the name of a shrub with which the island abounded; but what kind of shrub that was, is still disputed.

Cyprus, according to Eratosthenes, was first discovered by the Phœnicians, 2 or 3 generations before the days of Asterius and Minos, kings of Crete; according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, 2006 years before the Christian *Æra*. It was at that time so full of wood that it could not be tilled, and the Phœnicians first cut-down that wood for melting copper, with which the island abounded; and afterwards when they began to sail without fear on the Mediterranean, that is, after the Trojan war, they built great navies of the wood produced on the island.

Josephus, however, informs us, that the descendants of Cittim, the son of Javan, and grandson of Japhat, were the original inhabitants of *Cyprus*. According to his account, Cittim, seeing his brother Tarshish settled in Cilicia where he built the city of Tarsus, settled with his followers in this opposite island; and either he or his descendants laid the foundations of the city of Citiium, which, according to Ptolemy was the most ancient in the island. As *Cyprus* was too narrow to contain the great numbers who attended him, he left here as many as might serve to people the country, and with the rest passed over into *Macedon*.

The island of *Cyprus* was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus the Great. He subdued them all; but left each in possession of his kingdom, obliging them only to pay him an annual tribute, and to send supplies of men, money, and ships when required. The Cyprian princes lived thus subject to the Persians till the reign of Darius Hystaspes, when they attempted to shake off the yoke, but with bad success, their forces being entirely defeated, and themselves again obliged to submit. They made another more successful attempt about the year before Christ 357; but, however, could never totally free themselves from their subjection. It is very probable that they submitted to Alexander the Great, though historians are silent as to that event.

On the death of the Macedonian conqueror, the dominion of *Cyprus* was disputed by Antigonius, and Ptolemy the son of Lagus. At last Antigonius prevailed, and the whole island submitted to him about 304 years before Christ. He and his son Demetrius kept possession of it for 11 years, when it was recovered by Ptolemy, and quietly possessed by him and his descendants, till 58 years before Christ, when it was most unjustly seized by the Romans. In the time of Augustus, it began to be

be ranked among the pro-consular provinces, and to be governed by magistrates sent thither by the senate. In the year 648, it was conquered by the Saracens; but recovered by the Romans in 957. They held it, however, but for a short time, and the barbarians kept possession of it till the commencement of the croisades. It was then reduced by the croisaders; and Richard I. of England gave it to the princes of the Lusignan family, who held it till the year 1570. They divided it into 12 provinces, in each of which was a capital city, from which the province was denominated. So considerable was the island at this time, that besides the cities of above-mentioned; and others of less note, it contained 800 villages. In 1570, it was taken by the Turks, and though it hath ever since continued under their tyrannical yoke, it is still so considerable as to be governed by a beglerbeg, and 7 sangiacs under him.

The air in this island is for the most part very unwholesome, on account of the many fens and marshes with which the country abounds. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and would produce all the necessaries of life in abundance, if properly cultivated. There are no rivers in the country, but that defect is supplied by abundance of springs. By reason of the uncultivated state of the country, they are also greatly infested with poisonous reptiles of various kinds. The people are extremely ignorant and lascivious, as indeed they are remarked to have been from the remotest antiquity. Anciently the worship of Venus was established in this island, whence her title among the poets of the Cyprian queen; and such an inclination had the inhabitants to become the votaries of this goddess, both in theory and practice, that the young women used to prostitute themselves in her temple in order to raise themselves portions. Nor are their successors said to be much better at this day. The exports of the island are silks, wool, umber, and wine; the imports are French and Venetian broad-cloths; and sometimes a few bales of English manufacture, cutlery wares, sugar, tin, lead, &c.

The Knights of Cyprus, is an order instituted by Guy de Lusignan, titular king of Jerusalem, to whom Richard I. of England, after conquering this island, made over his right.

CYRENAICA. See **BAREA**.

CYROPOLIS, a large, and for a while, famous city of Media Atropatia, between Artaxata and the Portæ Caucasæ, 200 miles from the former, and 120 from the latter.

CYRRAH, the sea-port of Delphos, in the bay of Corinth.

CYRRAH, in Crete. See **HYERAPYTNA**.

CYRRHESTICA, a province of Syria on the Euphrates.

CYRRHUS, or Cyprus, capital of the foregoing part of Syria.

CYRUS, or **CYRNUS**, a river of Albania, is now called the Kur, and springs from the Moschian mountains, which separate Colchis from Armenia, waters the country now called Mogan, receives into its channel the Aragus and the Araxes, and falls into the Caspian sea, within but a sm all distance from the S. borders of ancient Albania. The ancients gave it some 12, others 40 mouths; but Pliny and all our modern travellers allow it but one.

CYTHARON, a mountain of Phocis, included in the modern Livadia a province of European Turkey. It was consecrated to the Muses, and consequently highly extolled by the ancient poets.

CYTHERA. See **CERIGO**.

CYTHNUS, about 12 miles E. of Ceos, is counted by Strabo among the most fruitful islands of the Ægean Sea. Here was born Cyadiaz, a most eminent painter. The cheese of this island was, according to Stephanus and Julius Pollux, in great request amongst the ancients. This island is now called Thermia, from the Greek word Thermos, signifying hot, by reason it abounded with hot springs, which were much commended by the ancients. There are remains of a very ancient and magnificent city on the S. coast.

CYZICUM, anciently Dindymis, situated at the foot of the mountain of the latter name, in Mysia and Phrygia the Less, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It was famous for a stately temple dedicated to the goddess Cybele. This was a very strong place, with a noble castle, high walls, and marble towers, as appears from its sustaining a long siege against Mithridates. It had a commodious harbour, and called Little Troy by the Greeks. It was first ruined by an earthquake, and is now but an ordinary town, on the S. E. coast of the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, about 80 miles almost W. of Bursa. Lat. 40, 26, N. Long. 27, 36, E.

CZACKATHURN, a town of Stiria, in the circle of Austria, in Germany, near the confluence of the rivers Muer and Save, 56 miles N. E. of Gratz. Lat. 46, 59, N. Long. 17, 20, E.

CZALAW, a city in the circle of the same name, and eastern division of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river Crudemka. It is noted for the burial of Ziska, the famous Hussite general, whose ashes the Imperialists dug up and scattered in the air: also for a battle fought in 1742; between the Prussians and Austrians, in which both claimed the victory, though the latter lost the field; 36 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49, 56, N. Long. 15, 21, E.

CZASZNIKI, a small town in the palatinate of

of Polokie, and great duchy of Lithuania, memorable for a defeat of the Russians in 1567 near it.

CZENSTOCHOWA, a town of Little Poland, on the Warta, particularly remarkable for a convent of St. Paul the hermit, on Klarenberg, in its neighbourhood, where is an image of the Virgin Mary, said to have been painted by St. Luke, to which there is a great resort of pilgrims; and it is reckoned the Loretto of Poland, on account of its plate, jewels, and rich vessels. The convent is fortified, and has a garrison. In 1655 the Swedes attempted it without success. Near this place a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal troops and those of Lubomirski, to the disadvantage of the former. In 1670, king Michael was married here to Eleonora, the emperor Leopold's sister: this place is famous for its beer. Lat. 51, 25, N. Long. 18, 51, E.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russian Ukrain, on the river Dnieper, 96 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 49, 30, N. Long. 32, 22, E.

There is another town of this name in the palatinate of Kiown, in Little Poland, in which is a castle.

CZERMISSÉ, or **SCHEREMISSE**, (province of,) in western Muscovy. It is a vast tract on the E. side of Mordova, extending from Lat. 54, to 61, N. and divided by the river Wolga into two parts; namely, the southern, which is full of mountains; and the northern, being flat and pasture land; and these are bounded to the E. by Casan. The inhabitants are reckoned the wildest of all the Tartars.

CZERNIGOF, the principal place of a province of the same name in Russia, on the confines of Poland, 96 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 32, 20, N.

CZERNICHOW, one of the circles of Kiow government, in Russia, formerly a duchy, and ceded to the Russians by the Poles at the treaty of Andrussow. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Severia and part of Lithuania, on the W. and S. by the Dnieper, and palatinate of Kiow. The river Desna runs through it from E. to W. It extends from lat. 51, to 53, N. and where broadest towards the S. is about 30 leagues; but it decreases northwards to a point. The chief town is of the same name, on the river of Desna, and the see of an archbishop, who is also metropolitan of Novogorod Sewerski: though small, it is well-built, and stands in Lat. 22, 25, N.

CZERSK, a palatinate of Little Poland, or Masovia Proper, containing 10 districts; namely, Czerfk, Warfzawa, Wizna, Wyzogrod, Zakroczim, Ciechanow, Nur, Lomza, Roslan, and Liw. To Warscha belong the districts of the Plonsk and Tarczyn; to Liw that of Pultusk; and to the territory of Lomza, the districts of Ostroleka, Kolno, and Zambro.

CZERSK, or **CZERKOW**, a fine town of the palatinate of the same name above-mentioned. It lies on the Vistula, is the seat of a provincial court, and near the confines of Great Poland. It lies 36 miles S. of Warsaw. Lat. 52, 26, N. Long. 21, 36, E.

CZIGLED, a pretty spacious town of the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands in a fruitful country, and belongs to the nuns of St. Clara, in Buda. After the battle of Sicambria, this was the first place the Transylvanian Zekler or Sicilians settled in.

CZIRNITZ, or **ZIRKNITZ**, in Lower Carniola, Austria, is a town of about 300 houses, 20 miles S. E. of Laubach, E. Long. 32. Lat. 49. 12. chiefly noted on account of its lake, from hence called Czirnitzirsee. It is 16 miles long and 8 broad, encompassed with mountains and forests at some distance, and on the E. side with a forest of pear-trees. The water every year in June, sinks under-ground through many large holes in the bottom, leaving it quite dry till September, when it returns, spouting out of those holes with such violence that it soon rises to the height of 9 feet, and covers all the ground again, making that a sea which was before fields of corn, and pasture; for after the retreat of the water the people sow corn there, which ripens before September; and the grass grows here so quick, that it affords pasture for cattle and deer, that are turned into it from the neighbouring hills and forests, which are taken off before the springs rise again. Carp, eels, tench, &c. abound in it, but none must catch any without licence from the prince of Eckenburg, lord of the manor, till the water retires, and then the peasants take great numbers by laying nets over the holes. The lake constantly observes this course; a strange phenomenon of nature!

CZONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary on the Theiss. It lies 30 miles N. of Segedin. Lat. 46, 10, N. Long. 10, 49, E.

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DABAL, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulf of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It was formerly very flourishing, but is now much decayed. It belongs to the Portuguese, and its trade consists principally in pepper and salt. E. long. 73, 55. N. Lat. 17, 30.

DABOCUNDA, a considerable town on the river Gambia and Negroland, in Africa, divided into 2 distinct towns; the one fortified with Ciboa trees fixed in the ground, and clay stuffed in between; the other is only surrounded with a cane-cirque, or hurdles fastened up with sticks. They have a king of their own, and are a very rebellious people, who in time of peace, live in open towns, but when at war, they fly to that part of them which is fortified.

DACCA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal in the E. Indies, situated in E. long. 89, 10. N. lat. 24, 0. The advantages of the situation of this place, and the fertility of the soil round it, have long since made it the centre of an extensive commerce. The courts of Delhi and Muxadavad are furnished from thence with the cottons for their own consumption. They each of them maintain an agent on the spot to superintend the manufacture of them; and he has an authority, independent of the magistrate, over the brokers, weavers, embroiderers, and all the workmen whose business has any relation to the object of his commission.

Opposite to this city, about 150 yards W. S. W. of our factory, on a small island, there is a large piece of ordnance, with 2 stone-balls, which from their size, are supposed to belong to the cannon. It is of a very uncommon construction, and has lain in the same place time immemorial, the oldest person living here not being able to give the least intimation whence it came, or by whom it was brought. It is certainly as old as the first invention of cannon; for though at first sight, you would suppose it was cast, yet on looking into the mouth or chamber, it plainly appears to be bars hooped

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together. A cannon in the tower of London, made after the same manner, is preserved as a curiosity, but it is not near so well put together as that in this neighbourhood.

Dacca has been a magnificent city, according to the Moorish or Mahometan taste, if a judgment may be formed from the many mosques that yet remain, whereof some are large, and appear to have had great pains taken to make them elegant; but most of them are gone to decay. Here are also the ruins of a superb building, which was formerly the palace of Shaw Jehangere, who, Dow says, in his third volume of the History of Indostan, marched to Dacca in 1624. There were formerly many very large and lofty gates to the city; 6 or 7 of the gateways yet remain, but they also are in a ruinous state; and a very short distance from the city, there appear several very lofty bridges, of single arches, but nobody here can tell when they were built, or on what occasion; nor is there the smallest vestige remaining of any road that leads to either side of them.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lat. 48, 32, N. Long. 11, 36, E.

DACHESTAN, a town of Lower Alsace, in the bishopric of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633. Long. 7, 45, E. Lat. 48, 35, N.

DACIA, the ancient appellation of Transylvania, Walachia, and other adjacent countries.

DADIVAN, a plain of Asia, in Persia, and in Faristan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate-trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleasure here, in the hot season of the year.

DAFFAR. See TEHAMAH.

DAGENHAM, near Rumford in Essex, noted for the breach made by the river Thames, which laid 50,000 acres of land under water: but after ten years

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years inundation, and several unsuccessful attempts, it was at last effectually drained by the well-known captain Perry, whom the czar Peter of Muscovy had employed in his works for a canal at Veronitz, on the river Don. A second breach was made here in 1765, which laid 5000 acres under water; but after the works were several times blown up, was at last stopped, and the banks secured. But within the bank there is a piece of water left very deep, of several acres, which is resorted to for fishing.

DAGEROTH, in the island of Dagho, in the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia, belonging to European Russia, where is a light-house or pharos for sea-faring people.

DAGESTAN, a county of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is bounded on the E. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by Circassia, from which it is parted by the river Bustro; and on the S. by Shirwan, belonging to Persia. It is a large tract, full of mountains on the N. W. of the Caspian sea, and on the confines of Muscovy. The emperor of Persia is not such an absolute master of this country, but the inhabitants often revolt, being reckoned the fiercest and most barbarous people of the East, and the descendants of the ancient Parthians; so that he is obliged to wink at these disorders, by reason of the inaccessibility of their country, and to prevent their submitting to Muscovy or Turkey. When Kouli Kan of Persia attacked them, they called in the assistance of the Russians: by some underhand support from whom, and by a vigorous defence for themselves, they obliged Kouli Kan to retire, after he had lost the greatest part of his army. Their principal towns are Tarkie (Tarchu) and Derbent; but the inhabitants generally live in tents, and lead a migratory life. From among themselves they choose a chief over the rest, who is called Skemkal: and this is done by their priests throwing a golden ball at random among them, standing round in a ring; when the first who touches it with his finger is chosen to that dignity.

DAGHO, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, pretty fruitful and triangular, each side being about 5 miles long, or the whole island is near 9 miles long, and 6 broad, and subject to Russia. Lat. 58, 52, N. Long. 21, 36, E.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in I-bania, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of the district of Ducagini, and is seated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 15 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 15 N. E. of Alessio. Long. 19, 48, E. Lat. 42, 0, N.

DALACA, the most considerable island on the Abex-coast, in Africa, being about 20 leagues in

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circuit, healthy, and well peopled, yielding excellent pasture, and is supplied with grain from the continent, about 20 leagues E. from land. Catching of fish, and the pearl-fishery, is the main branch of the inhabitants' living; and the rest follow the piratical trade, plundering all indiscriminately, particularly the Turks.

DAHOMÉ, or **DAHOMY**, a country on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king, in 1724, conquered Ardra and Widah, or Fida, by which means the Negro trade of the Europeans was much interrupted. It lies N. of the Slave Coast, extending a vast way inland.

DAIN, one of the principal rivers of the Franche-comté, a government of France.

DALABORG, or **DALEBURGH**, formerly a castle and fortress of Westgothish Daland, in Sweden, and the principal place in that province, but was taken in 1434, and dismantled; on the W. side of the Wener-lake. It lies 56 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59, 20, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

DALE, a fine tract in Yorkshire, from a river of the same name, reaching from the city of York, about 20 miles, and all the way interspersed with seats at a small distance from one another. Many pleasant vallies between the hills of Westmoreland, towards Kendale, are by the country people called the Dales.

DALECARLIA, or Swedish **THAL-LAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, so called from the many valleys in it; bounded by the mountains of Norway called Daarfield on the W. and N. Hel-singia and Gestricia on the E. and Westmania with Wermeland on the S. It is above 165 miles long, and 100 in its greatest breadth, and all over mountainous, without the necessary corn-land, particularly beyond Falun; yet notwithstanding, the soil between the mountains may be used, and sown with oats and pulse for bread. The country is almost in general intersected with mountains, valleys, forests, heaths, lakes, and streams. Here are mines of silver, copper, iron, with quarries of mill-stones, &c. Likewise fine pastures. The Dal-Elbe, or Dalecarlia river, which rises in the mountains of Norway, consists of 2 streams, which run through the country, and unite at Gagnef. The one on the E. is called Oester Dal-Elfwe, and the country Ost Thal-land; and that on the W. Waster Dal-Elfwe, and the country West Thal-land. The united stream falls at length into the Bothnic gulph in the Baltic, near Elf-karleby, between Oplandia and Gestricia. The Dalecarlians, i. e. the Dale-carls, or inhabitants of the valleys, are famed in history for their uprightness and fidelity to their king and country; but especially for their valour. Among these Gustavus Vasa retired, after escaping out of a prison in Denmark,

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Denmark, and encouraging the people to rise in arms, they at length shook off the yoke of the Danish tyranny, which Christiern II. had carried to the utmost excess. They are extremely parsimonious and laborious. The country is divided into 6 parts; namely, 4 in the E. as Nafgards-lehn, Stahrs-lehn, Kopparbergs-lehn, and the Eastern-valleys; also 2 to the W.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Barvine, 5 miles N. E. of Liege. Long. 5, 59, E. Lat. 50, 40, N.

DALIA, or **DALAND**, a province of West-Gothland, in Sweden; bounded by the Dalecarlia on the N. Warmeland and the Wener-lake on the E. Gothland on the S. and Bohusia with Norway on the W. It is 70 miles long, and 40 broad. Here are abundance of mountains and stones. Among the former, Borekul is the highest. It is well supplied with forests; the valleys and level tracts between the mountains are fruitful, and yield the inhabitants sufficiency of corn. They support themselves also by breeding of cattle, sheep, fisheries, weaving, and all such trades as belong to minery. They also carry on a traffic with masts, beams, boards, planks, tar, horses, oxen, sheep, tallow, butter, cheese, &c. Among its inland lakes, that of Stora-led is the most remarkable, being very long and narrow. It is divided into the N. or stony part, and into the S. or level part.

DALKEITH, a pretty large market-town of Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, at the confluence of the two rivers of North and South Esk; it is better built than many royal boroughs, and is the seat of a presbytery, containing 10 parishes. Here is a grand palace of the duke of Buccleugh's, with a fine park, canals, water-works, &c. To the town of Dalkeith large quantities of provisions are brought from the southern parts, sold here, and afterwards sent to Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city it lies, a little way to the S. E.

DALMATIA, or **DELMATIA**, so called from its ancient capital Delmum or Delminium. It is a part of Hungarian Illyria, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It was anciently a kingdom of itself; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Morlachia and the gulph of Venice. In the 15th century the Venetians were masters of all Dalmatia, but afterwards the Turks took a great part of it from them: the former however are still in possession of some towns on the coast, and the Hungarians and Regusans enjoy some other parts. The lan-

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guage and manners of the Dalmatians are Sclandinish, and they themselves are Roman Catholics. The more particular division of Dalmatia is into, 1. Hungarian Dalmatia, consisting of 5 districts; namely, Zenghi and Ottoschatz, the counties of Lyka and Corbau, and the district of Zwonigrod. It lies in the upper part of the Adriatic sea, and includes a part of the old Liburnia. 2. Venetian Dalmatia, comprehending a part of Liburnia, consists of the main-land of islands. 3. Regusan Dalmatia; and, 4. Turkish Dalmatia. The rivers in Dalmatia have indeed but a short course, yet they are mostly navigable. The country is full of mountains, having vines, olive and myrtle trees, with great numbers of medicinal herbs growing upon them: and their bowels contain gold and silver ore. The soil of the rest of the country is also fertile; and the breeding of sheep is a considerable article. The air is temperate and clear.

DALTON, a market-town on the coast of Lancashire, in a tract called Fourness, towards which the sands are almost impracticable. Here are two annual fairs, on June 6 for horned cattle, and October 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlary. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records, and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 20 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 257 of London.

DALWOOD, a village of Dorsetshire, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair on the 1st Wednesday before August 24, for cattle.

DAM, a town of Groningen, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, on the Damsterdiep channel, near the Dollart bay, 15 miles N. E. of Groningen city, and 3 from the mouth of the Ems. Lat. 53, 32, N. Long. 7, 14, E.

DAM, a small, but fortified town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany, at the junction of the Ploene with the Oder, opposite to Stetin. Here are 3 annual fairs. The place is subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 15, 22, E.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the East Indies, at the entrance into the gulph of Cambaye. It is divided by the river Damam into 2 parts; 1 of which is called New Damam, and is a handsome town, well fortified, and defended by a good Portuguese garrison. The other is called Old Damam, and is very ill built. There is a harbour between the two towns defended by a fort. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1535. The Mogul has attempted to get possession of it several times, but always without effect. Long. 72, 37, E. Lat. 21, 5, N.

DAMAR, a considerable place of Zibet, in Arabia Felix and Turkey, in Asia, in the middle of

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of a well-watered plain, which is fertile in corn, fruit, &c. It lies 40 miles from Zenon; and on the road from Idonia to Moaban, E. of the former, and W. of the latter. At some distance, on the road leading to it, is a very high hill, upon which is a magnificent mosque.

DAMASCUS, called by the Turks Schan, capital of the S. part of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It was long the royal residence for several successions of princes, and stands in a delightful and fertile plain, on the ancient Chrysothreus. Tamerlane took and destroyed its castle, and with it 300,000 Turks; before which time Damascus is said to have had 40 noble porticos, and 90,000 gold and silver lanthorns. In 1506 the Turks took it, and have kept possession of it ever since. Notwithstanding the tyranny of the Turkish government, Damascus is still a considerable place. It is situated in a plain of so great extent, that one can but just discern the mountains which compass it on the other side. It stands on the west side of the plain, about 2 miles from the head of the river Barrady, which waters it. It is of a long, strait figure, extending about 2 miles in length, adorned with mosques and steeples, and encompassed with gardens, computed to be full 30 miles round. The river Barrady, as soon as it issues from the clefts of the Antilibanus into the plain, is divided into three streams, whereof the middlemost and biggest runs directly to Damascus, and is distributed to all the cisterns and fountains of the city. The other 2 seem to be artificial; and are drawn round, one to the right, and the other to the left, on the borders of the gardens, into which they are let by little currents, and dispersed every where. The houses of the city, whose streets are very narrow, are all built on the outside either with sun-burnt brick, or Flemish wall: and yet it is no uncommon thing to see the gates and doors adorned with marble portals, carved and inlaid with great beauty and variety; and within these portals to find large square courts, beautified with fragrant trees and marble fountains, and compassed round with splendid apartments. In these apartments the ceilings are usually richly painted and gilded; and their duans, which are a sort of low stages seated in the pleafantest part of the room, and elevated about 16 or 18 inches above the floor, whereon the Turks eat, sleep, say their prayers, &c. are floored, and adorned on the sides with variety of marbles, mixed in Mosaic knots and mazes, spread with carpets, and furnished all round with bolsters and cushions, to the very height of luxury. In this city are shewn the church of John the Baptist, now converted into a famous mosque; the house of Ananias, which is only a small grotto or cellar, wherein is nothing remarkable; and the house

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of Judas, with whom Paul lodged. In this last is an old tomb, supposed to be that of Ananias; which the Turks hold in such veneration, that they keep a lamp continually burning over it. There is a castle belonging to Damascus, which is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and in this castle a magazine of the famous Damascus steel was formerly kept. The fruit-tree called the damascene, and the flower called the damask rose, were transplanted from the gardens belonging to this city; and the silks and linens known by the name of damasks, were probably invented by the inhabitants.

Here are 15,000 janissaries constantly kept, with a begleberg or basha. It is the seat of a Greek patriarch; and was the birth-place of the famous St. John Damascia or Damascenus, and for his eloquence styled Chrysologus, but much more eminent for his orthodoxy and sanctity of life. He died here in 760. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Jerusalem, and 210 S. of Aleppo. Lat. 33, 25, N. Long. 37, 27, E.

DAMBEA, the capital of Abyssinia, and kingdom of the same name, in Africa. It lies at the head of the lake of Dambea or Bahr Tzania, as the natives call it. It lies 320 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lat. 14, 40, N. Long. 34, 20, E.

DAMBEA, (kingdom of,) in Africa. It lies N. of Gojama, from which it is parted by the Nile and lake of its own name. It is bounded on the N. by Sennar, or Nubia, Tigra and Dancalia on the E. and Chauglia and Agaus on the W. It is the flattest country in all Abyssinia, and consequently very subject to inundations: it is 90 miles from E. to W. and 36 from N. to S. exclusive of the lake; but 70 including that. The kingdom is governed by a viceroy. In it is a very high mountain, called Dancas, with a spacious plain at top, on which the emperor resided in a stately palace, after the European mode.

DAMBEA, (lake of,) in the above-mentioned kingdom of the same name, lies under lat. 13, 0, and about 100 miles from the source of the Nile, which falls into it on the W. side, and comes out of it on the S. E. It is about 30 leagues long, 12 in breadth, and 150 in circuit, exclusive of its deep bays or other windings; its water is clear and wholesome, with abundance of fish, particularly sea-horses, that come sometimes to land, and do a deal of damage; but some of the inhabitants make a livelihood by killing them. In it are about 21 islands; some pretty large and fertile, having fine orange and citron trees, which are scarcely to be met with any where else in the whole empire. It is navigated by flat-bottomed boats made of jonks or bamboes, growing along its banks.

DAMGARTIN, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania,

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Pomerania, in Germany, upon a gulph of the Baltic, towards the confines of Mecklenberg, and the river Recknitz, N. W. of its influx into that gulph. It has been often taken, particularly by the Danes and Prussians in 1715. It is 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Lat. 54. 34. N. Long. 12, 20, E.

DAMIANO, (St.) a town of Italy, in Montferrat, famous for a siege it sustained of 3 months, in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Long. 6, 3, E. Lat. 45, 33, N.

DAMIATA, **DAMIETTA**, or **DUMIATA**, in Lower Egypt, stands on one of the E. branches of the Nile, on the E. side, about 10 miles above the mouth of it (into the Mediterranean,) and about 90 E. of Alexandria, E. Long 31, 15. Lat. 31, 50. This branch, and that called the Pelusiac or utmost eastern (the scripture river of Egypt,) form a kind of small Delta, or triangular island, on the W. angle of which this city is situate. It is one of the most considerable for trade in the whole territory about it, and the most fertile in all Egypt, it being, besides corn, vines, &c. full of cassia, orange, lemon, date, and other trees, bearing the finest fruits most plentifully. It is reckoned one of the keys of Egypt, is large, though now ill-built, and hath about 25,000 inhabitants, without reckoning a good large, and populous town on the other side the river, chiefly inhabited by sailors and fishermen, and a much greater number of strangers which resort daily from all parts to traffic. But it hath undergone such dreadful catastrophes, that it is no wonder it makes no better figure than it does. It fell with the rest of Egypt under the yoke of the Saracens, who held it till 1218, when the croisadors laid siege to it, and took it the next year, but had scarce held it 3 years, when those infidels letting out the water about them, forced them to abandon it. Lewis, surnamed Saint, king of France, regained it in 1249, but having been taken prisoner about a year after, was forced to restore it for his ransom. The Saracens then, it is said, burnt it; that it might be no more such a bone of contention. It soon recovered, and is now a place of great trade, and seat of an archbishop under the patriarch of Alexandria.

Copts and Greeks settled here have each a church and free exercise of religion. It is surrounded with old broken walls, except at the water-side, and hath a long street from thence quite to the other end of the town in a strait line, in which are rich warehouses and other buildings, irregularly built. The point towards the sea is defended by a large square tower; but hath little or no artillery; and the opposite point has still an old fort, but very much decayed and without cannon. The town is

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under the government of an aga, cadi, and sub-bachi, all 3 appointed by the bassa of the province, who exacts part of their income, &c. The inhabitants are severally employed in manufactures, particularly of the fine linen cloth, of all colours, in great request. But they so abhor strangers, especially Europeans (on account of the croisado or holy war, the chief scene of which in Egypt was hereabout,) that they can scarce let them pass along without insult. Damietta is not to be confounded with the ancient Pelusium. It lies about 5 miles from the sea, and 105 N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 31, 15, N. Long. 31, 50, E.

DAMME, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, 5 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51, 26, N. Long. 3, 9, E.

DAMPIER'S STRAITS, a passage or opening discovered by Dampier, between king William's Cape in New Guinea, in the antarctic countries, and that tract to the E. of it, with which it was formerly thought to join. In it are several islands, the largest of which lie on the N. side. The channel is very good between the islands and the land, to the eastward.

DAMSEY, a small but fruitful isle of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland. It lies 3 miles W. of Kirkwall, and abounds with fish round its coasts.

DAMVILLE, a large bourg of Evreux and Normandy, in France, upon the rivulet Iton. It is a duchy peerdom.

DAMVILLIERS, a small town of French Luxemburg, in the government of Metz, belonging to France. It stands in a marshy country, which the emperor Charles V. fortified in 1528. It was taken by king Henry II. and Lewis XIII. and ceded to Lewis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees, who dismantled it in 1673. It borders on Lorraine, 32 miles W. of Thionville. Lat. 49, 28, N. Long. 5, 20, E.

DAN, a city mentioned Gen. xiv. 14. situated at the head of the river Jordan, and at the northern extremity of the land of Israel, as Beersheba was at the southern, whence the expression, "from Dan to Beersheba."

DANAGAR. See **ANDANAGAR**.

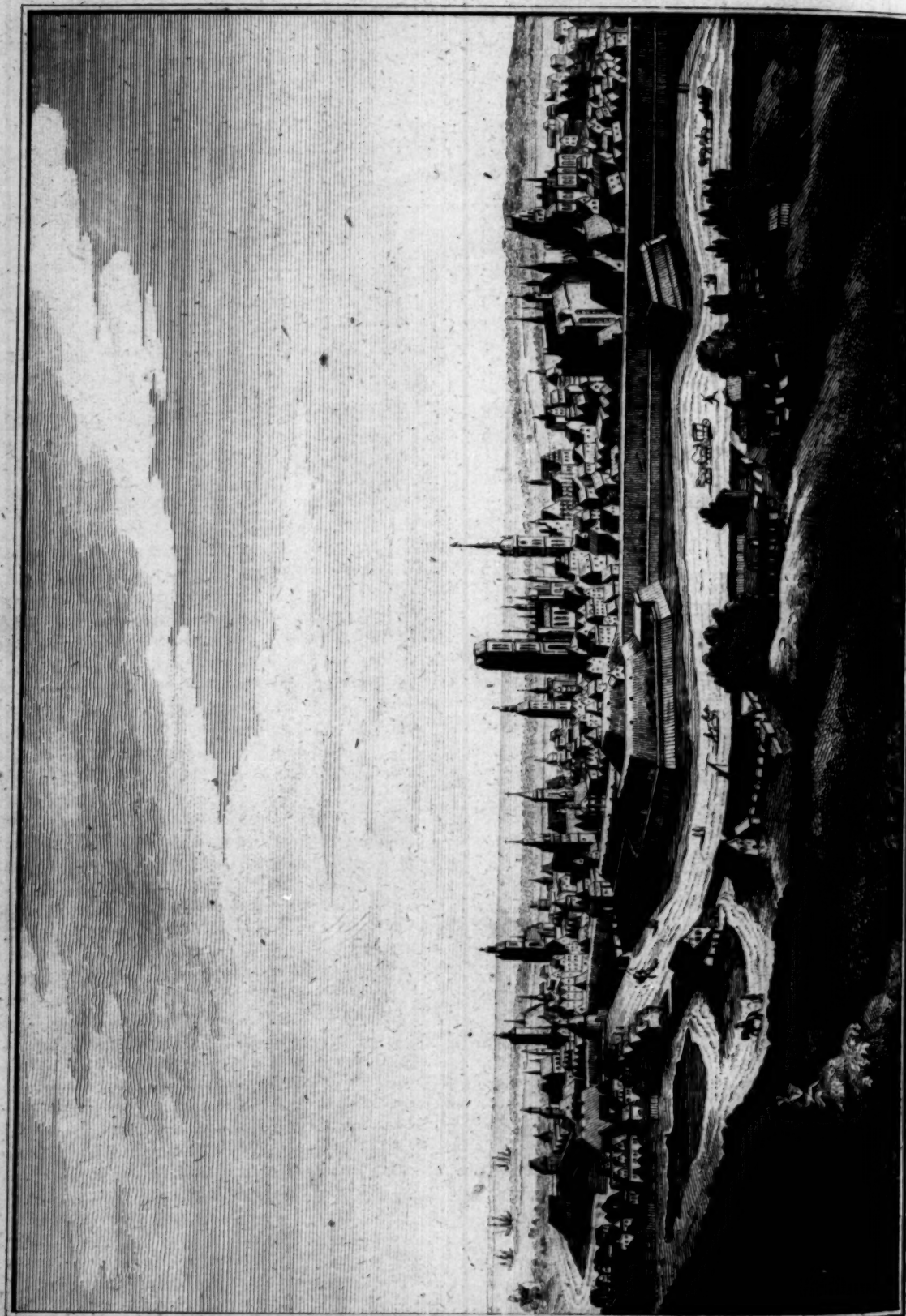
DANAPRIS, one of the names of the Dnieper.

DANBURY, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a branch of the river Stratford, 10 miles N. E. of Ridgefield, 7 miles E. from Newtown, and 13 S. of New-Fairfield, 25 from New-York, where the king's troops, April 27, 1777, destroyed a very large magazine of rebel stores.

DANCALA, a town of Nubia, in Africa, on the Nile. It lies 266 miles S. W. of Sagnem. Lat. 17, 20, N. Long. 33, 40, E.

DANCALI,





DANTZICK in POLISH PRUSSIA.

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DANCALI, (kingdom of) on the Abassian coast in Africa. It extends from Bahrnagals beyond the straits of Babelmandel. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Red Sea; on the S. by the kingdoms of Dwaro and Ghedm, and on the W. by those of Tigra and Angot. It is under the dominion of the Turks. It is particularly noted for its salt-mines, of which commodity vast quantities are exported on camels backs. The river Hanazo, rises on its S. W. confines, and divides it from the Dwaro, Ghedm, and Barragian; but the soil is sandy, barren, and full of brambles. The ridge *Ahhondab* is the most considerable of its mountains, and forms its eastern boundary. They are in great want of water here; especially in winter; and what they dig is brackish. Nothing grows in this country but some wild herbs or leaves, which serve to feed their goats, the only quadrupede in it. It lies W. of the Red Sea. Its sea port town is called Bailer.

DANDA, a Portuguese factory on Bombay coast, in India, according to Corneille stands on the river Derri, which enters the sea near the isles, by the Portuguese called Quemadas. It is a pretty large town with handsome streets, 9 leagues from the mountains of Ballagate. M. de Lisle makes it a village between Chaul on the N. and Dabal S. about 5 hours sail from both. It is reckoned by others 45 miles S. E. from Bombay, and 9 leagues from Goa, to which it drives good trade.

DANDE, a river of Congo, Africa, is capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons.

DANDERA, the ancient Tentyra, a city in the Thebais or Upper Egypt, justly obtains a place here for its very remarkable remains of beautiful, curious, and magnificent antiquities. For there are yet standing part of a temple, or palace, of surprising height and dimensions.

DANE, a river of Lancashire, made navigable, so that the Liverpool merchants come by that means so near the Trent with their goods, that they easily carry them by land to Burton; and from thence correspond even as far as Hull.

DANE, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver at Northwich.

DANEBERG, by the Germans *Dannenberg*, or rather *Tannenberg*, i. e. a mountain of fir-trees, is a territory in the E. part of the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, in Germany. It lies along the Elbe, being bounded by Mecklenburg on the N. Brandenburg on the E. and S. and Lunenburg on the W.

Of the same name is its capital on the river Jetze. Both it and the country are subject to the elector of Hanover, as duke of Lunenburg Zell. It lies 35 miles S. E. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 11, 18, E.

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DANISCHE-WALD, a territory of Sleswick in Denmark, separated from Holstein by the Levens-au, being two miles and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth.

DANNAU, or **DOMNAU**, an indifferent little town of Brandenburg circle, in the kingdom of Prussia; but it has a castle, and in its neighbourhood are several remains of antiquities.

DANNEMORA, one of the oldest, largest, and most considerable iron-pits in all Sweden: from this mine are annually dug from 40 to 50,000 fodder of crude ore. It lies 4 miles from Upsal.

DANTZIC, the metropolis of the palatinate of Pomeralla in Poland, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in E. Long. 18, 36. N. Lat. 54, 20. It is large, populous, and rich: and carries on a vast trade, being the chief mart and magazine of Poland, and one of the greatest granaries in the world; so that whole fleets of ships come hither every year to load with corn alone. It consists of the Old and New town, with their suburbs, has a fine harbour, a great number of ships, and had many valuable privileges. Among the last, were those of coining money, gathering amber, and sending representatives to the general diets of Poland and the Prussian senate. It is well fortified, but being commanded by 2 hills on the S. side, cannot sustain a long siege. It is computed that 365,000 lasts of Polish wheat are shipped from this place one year with another. Hither Poland sends its commodities for exportation, and from hence is chiefly supplied with those of other countries. Among the latter are great quantities of herrings, both Scotch and Dutch. The exports and imports consist of a variety of articles, and furnish a vast deal of business and wealth to the city. The inhabitants who are computed at 200,000, are mostly Lutherans, with a mixture of Calvinists and Papists.

A constant garrison of 200 soldiers is kept in the city. One of the suburbs is called Scotland; and the Scots have great privileges in consequence of their gallant defence of the town, under one of the family of Douglas, when it was besieged by the Poles. It is said there are upwards of 30,000 pedlars of that nation in Poland, who travel on foot, and some with 3, 4, or 5 horses. In king Charles II.'s time there were about 53,000: in that reign Sir John Denham and Mr. Killegrew were sent to take the number of them, and to tax them by the poll, with the king of Poland's licence; which having obtained, they brought home 10,000l. sterl. besides their charges in the journey.

Here is a Lutheran college with 7 professors, and one teacher of the Polish language. At the mouth of the Vistula, which is defended by several forts, is a good harbour belonging to Dantzic. Its territory

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territory consists mostly of islands formed by the Vistula and Motlau. It is hardly credible how this city has changed its masters in competition for the crown of Poland, and what sums have been extorted from it. While the kingdom of Poland remained, Dantzie was under its protection, but governed by its own magistrates in the form of a republic; but since the destruction of that kingdom, the city of Dantzie has been greatly oppressed by the king of Prussia.

DANTZIGER-WERDER, a part of the jurisdiction belonging to the city of Dantzie last-mentioned. It is surrounded by the Vistula, Motlau, and their morasses, containing 33 villages, 12 of which have churches, and among these is one for Calvinists, and 2 chapels. It is governed by the oldest burgomaster of Dantzie, and 2 counsellors, as directors and inspectors with him.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest, near Zumberg; and running N. E. through Suabia by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bassaria and Austria, passes by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Presburg, to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Molachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ister by the ancients; and it is now said, that 4 of the mouths are choked up with sand, and that there are only 2 remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DAPHNE, a sort of suburb to the city of Antioch, in Cælo-Syria and Turkey in Asia.

DARAS, or **DARIA**, a frontier town of Mesopotamia, towards Persia, situate on the Cardus, about 15 miles from Nisibis, and 3 from Carrhæ. It was a place of great importance; and afterwards called Anastatia, by the emperor Anasthatius.

DARBY, rather **DERBY**; which see.

DARDA, or **TARDA**, a town of Lower Hungary, and Farther Circle of the Danube on the W. side of the river, and not far from the Drave. It was formerly fortified, in order to defend the N. end of the bridge of Esbeck, but was taken by the Imperialists in 1686 (1697.) It lies 8 miles N. of Esbeck. Lat. 46, 17, N. Long. 20, 17, E.

DARDANELLES, two famous castles called Sestos and Abydos. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

DARDANA, or **DARDANUM**, anciently a city of Phrygia, so named from Dardanus the Trojan king,

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who built it, and made it his royal seat, near a promontory bearing the same name. It communicated its name to the neighbouring country, and in length of time to all Troas. (See **PHRYGIA MINOR**.) Here Mithridates and Sylla concluded a peace. Some say, (on what foundation we know not,) Dardanum was the patrimony of Æneas.

DARDOGNE, one of the principal rivers of Auvergne, in France, which has its spring upon one of the highest mountains in this country, called Mount d'Or, and loses itself in the river Garonne.

DAREN-SEE, one of the considerable inland lakes in Upper Alsatia, and Wasgaw mountains, belonging to France.

DARHA, (province of,) in Africa. It contains the greatest part of the ancient Mauritania Cæsariensis. Mount Atlas divides it from Morocco on the N. it is bounded by Sus and Gesula on the W. Tafilet on the E. and by Libya, and part of Teflet, on the S. Its longest extent is about 300 miles, containing several towns and castles, along the banks of the Darha, though none of them very considerable, but the ruins of others, which seem to have once made a better figure. Some territories of it produce corn, particularly those overflown, which happens in April: but with most of this they are supplied from Morocco and Fez, in exchange for dates; most parts yield such vast quantities of these, that the inhabitants feed their horses, camels, &c. with the worst, and live on or traffic with the rest. Besides these, their common food is the flesh of horses, camels, ostriches, and some wild beasts; but they never eat bread except at their festivals. In this province indigo grows wild, great quantities of which are made and exported.

DARAB-GERD, or **DARABEGERD**, (or as the Arabs call it, Valasgerd,) in the province of Kerestan, Persia, is the ancient Pasagarda or Passagarda, or Pascaecarta, 65 miles from Kerman, to S. W. Near this town is found salt, white, black, red, and green, and a drug called mummy, very much esteemed in Persia, as being a sovereign remedy to set dislocated bones. The soil produces oranges, lemons, and apples, of which they make cider. They make here long-necked glass bottles, prettily worked.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Long. 8, 35, W. Lat. 34, 20, N.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which runs into the Thames near Dartford.

DARIEN, or the isthmus of Panama, is a province between South and North America, being a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, which joins them together. It is bounded on the N. by the North

North Sea, on the south by the South Sea, on the east by the gulph or river of Darien, and on the west by another part of the South Sea and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow, or crescent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South Sea; and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. This province is not the richest, but is of the greatest importance to Spain, and has been the scene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence exported to Europe. This has induced many enterprising people to make attempts on Panama, Porto-Bello, and other towns of this province, in hopes of obtaining a rich booty.

The Scotch got possession of part of this province in 1699, and had laid the foundations of a new town, designing to call it New Edinburgh; but as the English were then in alliance with the Spaniards, king William would not permit them to go on. However, this country is not a very desirable place to settle in, it being generally mountainous and barren, as well as excessive hot; and the lower grounds are liable to be suddenly overflowed in the rainy season. Some of the mountains are so high, and of such difficult access, that it requires several days to pass them. It was from these mountains the Spaniards first discovered the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, in 1513.

DARIEN, in Georgia, so called by the Scots Highlanders who settled there in 1736. The said settlement is by the side of the river Alatomala, about 12 miles from the sea, where they raised a fort, &c.

DARKEHMEN, a town of Tapiaw, and Justerburg Circle, in the kingdom of Prussia, peopled by Saltzburghers in 1732. Here is a beneficial manufacture of linen and woollen cloth; also a fabric of tobacco, and a powder-mill.

DARKING, a market-town of Surry, famous for the large Roman causeway, called Stony-street, and the waste of Cottman-dean. Here is every Thursday a considerable market, especially in the season for fat geese and capons, and annually on Holy Thursday; the greatest market in all England for lambs is held here. It lies 12 miles from Guildford, and 20 from London.

DARLEY-FLASH, a village in Derbyshire, with 2 fairs, on May 13, and October 27.

DARLINGTON, a large market-town in the bishopric of Durham, of great resort, and well supplied; the weekly market holds on Mondays. Its annual fairs are on Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, Monday fortnight following, and Nov. 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is noted for its linen manufacture, as the water of the Skern, on which it lies, is very good for bleaching. It particularly excels in huggabags, large quantities of

which are sent to London. It lies 24 miles from the city of Durham, and 243 from London.

DARNALL, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye above Rayader Gowy.

DARNEY, a burgh of Vauge, in Lorraine, on the Saone, and is the principal place of a provostship.

DARMSTADT, the capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Upper Rhine in Germany, a small city on a river of the same name, and subject to its own landgrave. It has a strong castle, which is the prince's palace, and a handsome structure, with Fort Marienburg on the Rhine, and Fort Ruffenheim on the Maine. Most of the houses are of free-stone and high. The neighbourhood of this town abounds with deer; it is a flat country and gravelly soil: from hence to Heidelberg is the Bergstrafs, or hill-road, 40 miles long, and planted with trees on both sides. Lat. 49, 26, N. Long. 8, 32, E.

DAROCA, (city of,) in Aragon, walled, and stands on the river Xiloca, on a rough and craggy site, of difficult access. Here are 7 parishes, one of which is collegiate, containing 1000 families. The neighbouring plain is very fruitful. Here are 4 monasteries, &c. 7 squares, and as many conduits. It lies 48 miles S. from Saragossa.

DART, a river of Devonshire. It took its name from a dart or arrow, either from the swiftness or the straightness of its current, and also gives its name to the forest where it rises, and to the port-town where it makes its influx into the British Channel.

DARTFORD, or rather Darentford, a market town in Kent, so called from its situation on the river Darent which runs through it. It is a handsome large town, its market for corn being much frequented by corn-dealers and meal-men; and has good houses, good springs, and is full of inns and other public houses, being a high-road thoroughfare from London to Gravesend, Canterbury, Dover, &c. It has also a harbour for barges. Here are also 2 church-yards, one about the church, the other on the top of the hill towards Northfleet, which is so steep and high, that it overlooks the tower of the church. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw's rebellion began in this town. The first paper-mill in England was built on this river by Sir John Spilman, to whom king Charles I. granted a patent, with 200 l. a year to encourage that most useful manufacture. On it was also the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire. Market on Saturday, Fair, July 22.

DARTMOUTH, in Devonshire, is a corporation formed out of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnefs, which were originally 3 distinct towns. It is 203 miles from London, and 31 miles from Exeter.

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Exeter. The river Dart, which rises in Dartmoor-forest, runs into its harbour. It was called Clifton, from the cliffs on which most of the houses were founded, and out of which many of them were dug. It was burnt in the reign of Richard I. by the French, and again in the reign of Hen. IV. They attempted it afterwards, but were repulsed, and chiefly by the bravery of the women, who fought like Amazons, that, besides a great slaughter which they made, they took M. Castel, the French general, 3 lords, and 23 knights prisoners. It is governed by a mayor, 12 masters, or magistrates, 12 common council-men, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and a high steward; the 3 last chosen by the mayor and magistrates, who have a power to make freemen. The mayor, bailiffs, and coroner are chosen yearly. Here is a court of session, and a water bailiffwic court, holden by a lease from the duchy of Cornwall for 3 lives, for which they pay 14 l. a year chief rent. The town, which is a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular, being sometimes 2 or 3 one above another; yet the houses are generally very high. 500 sail of ships may ride in its harbour, which is defended by 3 castles, besides forts and block-houses; and its entrance may, upon occasion, be shut up with a chain. Here is a large quay, and before it a spacious street, where live some considerable merchants, who trade to Portugal, Italy, Newfoundland, &c. and from the latter to Italy, &c. with fish. Here is the greatest pilchard fishery also of any place in the west, except Falmouth. The property of the manor is vested in the corporation. Here are 3 charity schools, besides a large dissenting meeting-house. The shipping and trade of this port and town was the most considerable of any in the county, except Exeter, till Plymouth's late increase in both. Its market is on Friday. This was first made a mayor and borough town by king John; king Edward III. granted that the burgesses should be toll free throughout England, &c. Richard II. in consideration of their having assisted him with ammunition and provisions in his war with France, enacted, that tin should only be exported from hence. King Edward IV. to reward their courage against the French, translated the port hither from Fowey, and gave them 20 l. a year in free-farm; to which Richard III. and Henry VII. added 20 l. a year more. It began to send members to parliament the 26th of Edward I. but no more, till the 14th of Edward III.

DARTOW, or YARROW, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Dowlas near Croston.

DARWENT-FELLS, in Cumberland, are the mountains between Borodale and Keswick, where

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were formerly discovered some veins of copper, with a mixture of gold and silver; concerning which there was a trial between queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland and lord of the manor, who was cast. Here is also a mine of black lead for painters, or wadd for cleaning arms; of which as much may be dug in one year, as will serve all Europe 7 years.

DARWENT. See DERWENT.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or THE ISLE OF DEER, is one of the 3 small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 10 pounds.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, in Northamptonshire, seated on the rise of a small hill, 73 miles from London, in the road to Chester, a town of greater antiquity than beauty, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. counties, and so has many good inns. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and steward, with 12 freemen. Roman coins are often dug up here; and on Borough-Hill are still to be seen the ruins of an old Roman fortification, 3 miles in compass. The Roman Watling-street was turned into it, and runs to Dunsmore heath. The Saxons occupied the same camp. Market on Wednesday. Fairs on Easter-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, July 23, Aug 4, 28, and September 21.

ST. DAVID'S, in Pembrokeshire, 16 miles from Haverford-West, and 272 from London, was formerly an archbishop's see. In king Arthur's days it was the metropolitan of the British church, and so continued till the reign of Henry I. at which time Bernard, who was the 47th archbishop of St. David's, became suffragan to the see of Canterbury. As the situation of it is so very unhealthy, and the soil all round it so very barren, it has little or nothing now to boast of but its cathedral, which is 300 feet long, and about 127 feet high, an ancient and venerable building, and though the east end of it is in ruins, the western part and choir is in good repair. It is at present a bishop's see. Market on Wednesday. This place is the most western of the main land of Wales.

DAVID'S, (FORT ST.) a town on the Coromandel coast, and one of the strongest forts belonging to the English East-India company in that part of the world; from which chints, muslins, and calicoes are exported. The French took it in 1758, notwithstanding their fleet before it was defeated by admiral Pocock; and they besieged it also in 1747, but without success. It lies 86 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 12, 5, N. Long. 80, 55, E.

DAVIDSOE,

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DAVIDSOE, or **DAWS**, an island of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper, takes its name from the first Christian preacher in this province, namely St. David, who came hither out of England about the year 1060, and founded a convent. It is now a gentleman's seat.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, a narrow sea running N. W. from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60, N. to Baffin's bay, in lat. 80, discovered in 1585. It separates Groenland from North America. One Davis, an Englishman, passed them in 1585, in quest of a N. W. passage. It has the city of Groenland on the E. and an unknown polar country on the N. and W.

DAULE, a lieutenantancy of Guayaquil, in South America. Its principal town is of the same name, and washed by a river, to which it owes its denomination. It contains many spacious houses of the inhabitants of Guayaquil. Here are great numbers of plantations, large orchards, and extensive corn-fields. The river Daule, which discharges itself into that of Guayaquil, is very large; and a great trade is carried on with that city, from which it receives variety of summer fruits and plantanes for bread. The tobacco of Daule is reckoned preferable to that of any other part.

DAULIS, anciently a city of Phocis, not so remarkable for its bigness or richness as for the tallness and stoutness of its inhabitants; and it was much more remarkable for the inhuman repast which was served there to Tereus, king of Thrace, by the women of this city, by whom he was soon after murdered for the double injury he had done to his sister Philomela, daughter of Pandion.

DAUMA, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whose inhabitants are said to be very rich. Long. 14, 30, E. Lat. 8, 0, N.

DAUN, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAVOS, or **TAPPAAS**, the capital of a community among the mountains in the league of the 10 jurisdictions and Grisons, in Switzerland. Here is the seat of the regency, and the assemblies of the leagues of the Grisons. It lies about 2 leagues E. of Coire.

DAUPHIN, a fort belonging to the French on the E. coast of Madagascar, in Africa. Lat. 23, 59, S. Long. 48, 16, E.

DAUPHIN, (isle of,) a small settlement in Canada, in North America, about 70 leagues E. of the mouth of the Mississippi, on the river Mobile: it is 5 leagues in length, but of a small breadth. Not a tree is to be seen in one half of this island; and the other is not much better. The fort, and the only village, or dwelling place which remains on

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it, are situated in the western part of the island. Between Pisle Dauphin and Pisle Corne, which is a league distant from the former, is but little water. At the extremity of the latter is another very small island, called Pisle Ronde, on account of its figure. Lat. 30, 10, N. Long. 88, 7, W.

DAUPHINE D'AUVERGNE, a principality in the government of the latter name, in France, belonging to the duke of Orleans.

DAUPHINY, or **DELPHINATE**, one of the governments in France. This province is bounded on the N. by the territory of Bresse, and the river Rhone; on the E. it is separated by the Alps from Savoy and Piemont; it has Provence on the S. and the Rhone again towards the W. It lies between lat. 44, 30, almost as far as lat. 46. It had formerly its own princes; the last of whom, Dauphin Humbert, about the year 1343, made his country over to Philip VI. king of France, upon condition that the king's eldest son should enjoy it, which ever since has given him title accordingly. It is divided into Upper and Lower Dauphiny. The latter is pretty fruitful, producing corn, wine, olives, silk, hemp, salt, vitriol, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead. But Upper Dauphiny, and in general two-thirds of the province, are barren; so that part of the inhabitants are obliged to go and seek their bread elsewhere. Its mountains, however, produce several useful things, and contain in their bowels many rarities. Upon the mountains of Ambrun and Die is found marcasite, Mount Bresier, not far from the village of St. Genis, sometimes throws out fire. Upon Mount d'Or, a kind of diamond is to be met with. Those between Briançon, Pragelas, and Pignerol, are covered with larch-trees, the timber of which is durable, and on its bark are found manna, aromatic benzoin, and agaric, a sort of excrescence which is much used in physic, and for dying of scarlet. In its mountains are also bouquetins, a sort of wild goat, besides the common ones; bears, and marmottes; likewise white hares, white partridges, pheasants, eagles, and hawks, are very frequent in this country. Its principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. In it are 2 archbishoprics, and 5 bishoprics. Here justice is administered according to the civil law; and it has besides particular customs of its own. Here is a parliament, in which the governor and lieutenant-general have a seat, even before the first presidents. With regard to military government, besides the governor and lieutenant-general just mentioned, it has 4 sub-governors; namely, one for Grenoble and Briançon; the second for Ambrun and Gap; the third for Vienne and St. Marcellin; and the fourth for Valentinois, Diois, Tricastinois, and the baronies.

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The Upper Delphinat comprehends Graisivaudan, the little territory of Champagny, Briançonnois, Ambrunois, Gapençois, Les Roynéz, and the baronies of Meuoillon and Montauban. To the Lower Delphinat belong Viennois, Valentinois, Le Dios, Tricastin, and the principality of Orange. In this country are several mineral springs, besides the following 7 pretended wonders, namely, the tower without venom, the inaccessible mountain, the burning spring, the precious stones and wells of Sassenage, the manna of Briançon, and the grotto of our Lady de la Balme.

DAURIA, a large province towards the confines of the eastern part of Tartary. It is reckoned a part of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, and takes its name from being full of rivers. This country has been conquered by the Muscovites, and put under the vassalage of Siberia in temporals, and metropolitan of the same in ecclesiastical matters.

DAWO. See DAVIDSO.

DAX, the capital of Aquitaine in Gascony, in France, upon the river Ardour. See ACQS.

DEAD-CHEST, (island) one of the smaller Virgin Isles.

DEADHAM, a small town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts Bay.

DEAD-MANS-HEAD, a point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, lying between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTIS, in Latin, Mare Mortuum, and from its situation, the East Sea, the Salt Sea, the Sea of Sodom, the Sea of the Desert, and Sea of the Plain, by the sacred writings; a lake of Judea. Many things have been said or written of this famous, or if they were indeed true, rather infamous lake; such as that it arose from the submersion of the vale of Siddim, where once stood, as is commonly reported, the 3 cities which perished in the miraculous conflagration, with those of Sodom and Gomorrah, for their unnatural and detestable wickedness; on which account this lake has been looked upon as a lasting monument of the just judgment of God, to deter mankind from such abominations. Hence it is added, that the waters of the lake are so impregnated with salt, sulphur, and other bituminous stuff, that nothing will sink or live in it; and that it casts such stench and smoke, that the very birds die in attempting to fly over it. The description likewise of the apples that grew about it, fair without, and only ashes and bitterness within, were looked upon as a farther monument of God's anger. So likewise the description which many travellers give not only of the lake, but of all the country round about, of the whole appearing dreadful to behold, all sulphurous, bituminous, stinking, and suffocating: and lastly,

what hath been farther affirmed of the ruins of the 5 cities being still to be seen in clear weather, and having been actually seen in these later times; all these surprising things, and ill-grounded notions, though commonly, and so long received among Christians, have been of late so much exploded, not only by the testimony of very credible witnesses, but even by arguments drawn from scripture, that we must give them up as inventions, unless we will suppose the nature of all these things to have been entirely changed; those in particular, of bodies not sinking in the water, and of birds being stifled by the exhalations of it, appear now false in fact.

It is true, the quantity of salt, allum, and sulphur, with which it is impregnated, render it so much specifically heavier (Dr. Pococke says one-fifth,) than fresh-water, that bodies will not so easily sink; yet that author, and others, assure us, they have swam and dived in it; and, as to the birds, we are told likewise, that they will fly over it without any harm. To reconcile these things with the experiments which Pliny tells us had been made by Vespasian, is impossible, without supposing that those ingredients have been since much exhausted, which is not at all improbable; such quantities of them, that is, of the bitumen and salt, having been all along, and being still taken off, and such streams of fresh water continually pouring into it, as may reasonably be supposed to have considerably diminished its gravity and denseness. For, with respect to its salt, we are told, the Arabs made quantities of it from that lake, in large pits about the shore, which they fill with that water, and leave to be crystallized by the sun. This salt is in some cases much commended by Galen, as very wholesome, and a strengthener of the stomach, &c. on account of its unpleasant bitterness.

What likewise relates to the constant smoke ascending from the lake, its changing the colour of its water three times a-day, so confidently affirmed by Josephus and other ancients, and confirmed by prince Radziville, and other moderns, who pretend to have been eye-witnesses of it, is all now in the same manner exploded by others of more modern date, and of at least equal candour. The unhealthiness of the air about the lake was affirmed by Josephus and Pliny, especially on the west; the monks that live in the neighbourhood confirm the same, and would have dissuaded Dr. Pococke from going to it on that account; and, as he ventured to go and bathe in it, and was two days after seized with a dizziness, and violent pain in the stomach, which lasted near 3 weeks, they made no doubt but it was occasioned by it; and he doth not seem to contradict them.

As to the water, it is, though clear, so impregnated

nated with salt, that those who dive into it, come out covered with a kind of saline matter. There is one remarkable thing relating to this lake, generally agreed on by all travellers and geographers; viz. that it receives the waters of Jordan, a considerable river, the brooks of Jabok, Kishon, Arnon, and other springs which flow into it from the adjacent mountains, and yet never overflows, though there is no visible way to be found by which it discharges that great influx. The common opinion is, that it hath some subterraneous vent, either into the Mediterranean, or the Red Sea; but Dr. Shaw hath endeavoured to account for it in the same ingenious way as Dr. Halley had done by the Mediterranean; that is, by exhalation, without having recourse to any other solution.

It is inclosed on the E. and W. with exceeding high mountains, many of them craggy, and dreadful to behold; on the N. it has the plain of Jericho, or if we take in both sides of the Jordan, it has the Great Plain, properly so called, on the S. which is open, and extends beyond the reach of the eye. Josephus gives this lake 580 furlongs in length, from the mouth of the Jordan, to the town of Segor, on the opposite end; i. e. about 22 leagues; and about 150 furlongs, or 5 leagues in its largest breadth; but our modern accounts commonly give it 24 leagues in length, and 6 or 7 in breadth. On the W. side of it is a kind of promontory, where they pretend to shew the remains of Lot's metamorphosed wife. Josephus says it was still standing in his time; but when prince Radziville inquired after it, they told him there was no such salt pillar or statue to be found in all that part. However, they have found means about a century after him, to recover, as they pretended to assure Mr. Maundrell, a block or stump of it, which may in time grow up, with a little art, into its ancient bulk.

It is to be observed here, that the name of Dead Sea, is not to be found in the sacred writings, but hath been given to this lake because no creature will live in it, on account of its excessive saltiness, or rather bituminous quality; for the Hebrews rank sulphur, nitre, and bitumen, under the general name of salt. However, some late travellers have found cause to suspect the common report of its breeding no living creature; one of them having observed, on the shore, 2 or 3 shells of fish like those of an oyster, and which he supposes to have been thrown up by the waves, at 2 hours distance from the mouth of the Jordan, which he there takes notice of, lest they should be suspected to have been brought into the lake by that way. And Dr. Pococke, though he neither saw fish nor shells, tells us, on the authority of a monk, that some sort of fish had been caught in it; and gives us his opinion, that as so many sorts live in salt water, some kind

may be so formed as to live in a bituminous one.

It is on account of this bitumen that it hath had the name of Asphaltite Lake, it being reported to have thrown up great quantities of that drug, which was much in use among the Egyptians, and other nations, for embalming of dead bodies. Josephus assures us, that in his days it rose in lumps as big as an ox without its head, and some even larger. But whatever it may have formerly done, we are assured by Mr. Maundrell and others, that it is now to be found but in small quantities along the shore, though in much greater near the mountains on both sides the lake. But the contrary is since affirmed by 2 or more late travellers, the one of whom tells us, that it is observed to float on the surface of the water, and to come on the shore, after windy weather, where the Arabians gather it, and put it to all the uses that common pitch is used for, even in the compositions of some medicines; and another tells us, he was there informed, that it was raised at certain times from the bottom, in large hemispheres, which as soon as they touch the surface, and are acted upon by the external air, burst at once with great noise and smoke, like the pulvis fulminans of the chemists, dispersing themselves about in 1000 pieces. From both these judicious authors, we may conclude the reason of Mr. Maundrell's mistake, both as to the lake's throwing it up only on certain seasons, (that reverend gentleman might chance to be there at the wrong time;) and likewise as to his not observing it about the shores, seeing the Arabs are there ready to gather it as soon as thrown up, all of them describe it as resembling our black pitch, so as not to be distinguished from it but by its sulphureous smoke and stench when set on fire; and it hath been commonly thought to be the same with that which our druggists sell under the name of bitumen Judaicum, or Jewish pitch, though we have reason to think that this last is fictitious, and that there is now none of the right asphaltum brought from Judea.

It hath, moreover, been confounded with a sort of blackish combustible stone thrown on the shore, and called by some Moses's stone, which, being held in the flame of a candle, will soon burn, and cast a smoke and intolerable stench; but with this extraordinary property, that though it loses much of its weight and colour, it becoming in a manner white, yet it diminishes nothing of its bulk. But these, Dr. Pococke tells us, are found about 2 or 3 leagues from the shore. He concludes, however, from it, that a stratum of that stone under the lake is probably one part of the matter that feeds the subterraneous fire, and causes the bitumen to boil up out of it.

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DEAL, Kent, 7 miles from Sandwich, of which it is a member, 72 miles from London; is called Dola by Julius Cæsar, who is supposed to have landed here in his second attempt upon Britain. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low, and built with bricks; these form 3 long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500, and subsist chiefly by smuggling, fishing, and carrying people to and from the ships in the Downs. Between this place and Godwin's Sands, are the Downs, where ships bound to and from London, and foreign parts, generally stop, if homeward-bound, to dispatch letters notifying their arrival, and to set passengers ashore; if outward-bound, to take in fresh provisions, and to receive their last letters from their owners and friends. Its castle is defended on the N. by Sandown-castle, and on the S. by Walmer-castle, all 3 built by king Henry VIII. Here is a charity-school. A ridge of cliffs runs 7 miles along the coast from hence to Dover, which abound with samphire. Fairs April 5, and Oct. 10.

DEAN, a river in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, which runs into the Trent at Newark.

DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Monday, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated; 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 140 W. S. W. of London. It is called Mitchell Dean, to distinguish it from a lesser town of the same name. The forest of Dean comprehends that part of Gloucestershire, which lies between the Severn and Monmouthshire, and contains 23 parishes and 4 market-towns, with many mines of iron and coal besides stone quarries.

DEBENHAM, from the river Deben, or Deepenham, from its deep roads; a town of Suffolk, standing high, but little frequented. Here is a free-school, where poor boys are put out apprentices with 10l. by appointment of Sir Robert Hitcham. It lies 22 miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and 86 from London. Its market is on Friday, and annual fair June 24, for toys and braziers.

DEBIR mentioned Jos. x. 39. and is reckoned among the cities given to the tribe of Judah.

DEBRETZEN, a royal free-town in the Farther Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It stands in a fine plain, is both large and populous, yet but indifferently built, with neither walls nor towers. Here the Jesuits had, as well as the Reformed, an academy. The breeding of cattle in these parts is considerable. For 12 miles and upwards, there is no hill nor wood, being a continued heath, and consequently in great want of tim-

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ber. It has been thrice burnt down by accident. Lat. 47, 29, N. Long. 22, E.

DECAN, a kingdom of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Cambaya, on the E. by Golconda and Berar, on the S. by Visapour, and on the W. it terminates on the Indian ocean. Here are but few towns; and those lie on the sea-coast. It is divided into 8 provinces, and 79 governments, all tributary to the Mogul, to whom it yields a revenue of 2,000,000 sterling, besides furnishing a considerable body of horse and foot. Caravans of 1000 beasts at a time are employed in carrying wheat and rice to Indostan, &c.

DECIZE, in Latin, Dececia, a very old town of Nivernois in France, on a rocky island in the river Loire, at the junction of the Airon with it. Here is a castle-ward, salt-granary, an ancient seat of the duke of Nevers, 2 convents, and an hospital; also a long bridge. Lat. 46, 46, N. Long. 3, 29, E.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany; on the Danube, 39 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48, 39, N. Long. 16, E.

DEDAN, is supposed to lie near Edom, because Ezekiel, chap. xxv. ver. 13. joins Dedan to it. Dedan was a city which had great dealings with Tyre. Some of the commodities mentioned are, ebony, ivory, and fine clothes. Ezekiel xxvii. 15, 20.

DEDDINGTON, in Oxfordshire, 62 miles from London; was anciently a corporation town, and sent members to parliament, in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but never since; yet it is a pretty large town governed by a bailiff. It is said here was formerly a castle. Here is a charity-school. It has a little market on Saturday, fairs on Whitsun Monday, August 10, and November 22. There is a school here, called Jesus-school. Near this town is a well of medicinal water, of a strong sulphureous scent, highly impregnated with vitrioline salt. In the digging of it was found the stone called pyrites argenteous, and a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder-bolts: and out of it hath since been taken the silver marcasite, of a glistering colour.

DEDHAM, in Essex, has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday. It has one old large church which has a remarkable fine tower-steeple, of the Gothic order, and has a great deal of carved work about it, but this much injured by time; here is also a presbyterian meeting-house, and 3 very good schools. The town consists of about 400 lofty houses, and the streets, though not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high.

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DEE, a river on which the city of Chester stands, and rises from lakes in the middle of the vast black mountains of Merionethshire, in North Wales.

Of the same name is a river running by the new town of Aberdeen, in the Middle Division of Scotland, in which they catch plenty of salmon; and about a mile above the town is a stately stone-bridge of 7 arches over it, built by bishop Gawin Dunbar.

Of the same name likewise is a river in Galloway, which enters the sea at Kirkcudbright, forming a harbour there. It rises out of the mountains of Carrick, and so full of turnings, that though it is not above 70 miles in a direct line, it runs near 200 in its winding course.

DEEPING-MARKET, in Lincolnshire, among the fens on the N. side of Welland river, 6 miles from Stamford, and 90 miles from London; is an old, ill-built, dirty town, with a market on Thursday, and fairs second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before August 1, and October 10. Below it is a plain many miles in compass, the deepest in all this marshy country; and it is remarkable, that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the W. lies much higher than this plain.

DEER, a famous abbey of Cistercian monks, now in ruins, near the burgh of Bamff, in the shire of the latter name. It was founded by William Cuming, earl of Buchan.

Of the same name is a town on the river Ugy, in the same shire of Scotland, which is the seat of a presbytery, containing 13 parishes.

DEGERBY, a well-situated staple-town of Finland, in Sweden, on the bay of Finland, with a commodious harbour. In 1745, in consequence of the boundary marked by the last treaty of peace, it was made a frontier town upon the Russian jurisdiction, and called so from the noble demense of the same name, on which it is built; but in 1752, the king of Sweden called it Louisa. Here is a post-house.

DEHEURDD, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a fair on May 9.

DEHUNE, one of the rivers rising in Burgundy, in France; it runs into the Saone.

DEINE, or **DEUME**, a river which falls into the Pregel, not far from Wehlau, in the kingdom of Prussia.

DEINSE, a small fortified city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lys. Brigadier Francis Fergus d'Offarle, Colonel of a Scots regiment, who commanded a strong garrison put there in 1695, surrendered himself prisoner of war at the first approach of the French, for which he was broke.

DEIRA, anciently one of the 2 kingdoms of

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the Northumbrians, lying S. of Tyne. Bernicia was the other.

DELAS, or **DULAS**, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Irwon or Yron, below Longamarch.

DELAWAR, a river in Pennsylvania, in N. America. It rises far N. in the country of the Iroquois, and running S. divides this province from New Jersey, after which it falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the capes of May and Henlopen. It is navigable for upwards of 200 miles; but has a water-fall above Bristol, so that it is impracticable N. of the county of Bucks. In this river the Americans had a great naval force destroyed by the British forces, May 8, 1778.

DELBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELFINO, the best town of all Epirus, or modern province of Albania, in European Turkey. It is the residence of the Turkish governor, and lies near Mount Pindus.

DELFS-HAVEN, a beautiful village of Holland, one of the United Provinces on the Maes, about 2 miles from Rotterdam and 8 from Delft, to the S. E. with which it has a communication by a canal.

DELFT, in Latin, Delphi, or Delphium, a large city of Holland, one of the United Provinces; it has a wall and wet ditch, being above 2 miles in circuit. Here are 2 beautiful streets lying parallel for a mile, with rows of trees and canals. Its trade is inconsiderable, being the retreat of the most wealthy merchants. In the old palace of Delft, William I. prince of Orange was murdered, and in the new church is an elegant monument for him, erected by the states. In the old church are the monuments of Van Tromp and Van Heine, two Dutch admirals killed at sea. In this town is the principal magazine of the province of Holland; and it is famous for its earthen ware, which takes the name of this city. Lat 52, 16, N. Long. 4, 15, E.

DELFTZYL, or **DELFTZYL-SCANS**, a strong place in Groningen, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the Damster-diep or Fivel. Its harbour exceeds that of Embden. It is surrounded with ramparts and 7 bastions, and defended by a citadel. In 1672, 14 Dutch East India ships escaped hither with rich cargoes from the English fleet. It lies 2 miles from Dam to the N. E. at the mouth of the river Ems.

DELGOVITIA, a Roman station, supposed to be Weighton, in Yorkshire; where Roman, as well as British antiquities, were found.

DELICHI, the famous river Acheron, in Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, of which the

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the ancient poets make such frequent mention.

DELLY, a province of the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. E. Agra on the S. and Indostan Proper on the W.

DELLY, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, and of all the Hither India. It is a large populous city, about 9 or 10 miles in circuit, on the river Gemina. Here the Great Mogul resided; when Kouli Khan invaded his dominions, and was kept prisoner with his nobles and generals, till the conqueror forced them to deliver up all their riches. Not satisfied with this, he put many of their great men to the rack, upon his disappointment.

This cruel usage gave occasion to an insurrection; the invader was prompted to plunder the city, and massacre a great number of the inhabitants. After which he released the Mogul, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces of India lying contiguous to Persia, to that crown. Kouli Khan returned with immense treasure, principally in diamonds, the produce of the mines of Golconda; which the famous Aurengzebe, had taken from the king of that country, and expelled him from his throne, about a century before this expedition of Kouli Khan. It lies 142 miles N. of Agra, and 339 S. of Lahor. Lat. 28, 12, N. Long. 79, 26, E.

DELMENHOST, a territory of Westphalia, in German, lying S. E. of Bremen, from 17 miles long to 7 broad.

Of the same name is its capital on the Delm, and fortified with a castle. It lies 12 miles W. of Bremen city, and subject to Denmark. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 8, 14, E.

BELMONT, a town in the Saltsgow, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, with a strong castle, sometimes the residence of the bishop of Basil; and the seat of his chapter, which was formerly at Friburg, is now settled here.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, very famous in ancient history. Originally it is said to have been a floating-island, but afterwards it became fixed and immoveable. It was held sacred, on account of its being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Anciently this island was governed by its own kings. Virgil mentions one Anius reigning here, in the time of the Trojan war. The Persians allowed the Delians to enjoy their ancient liberties, after they had reduced the rest of the Grecian islands.

In after ages the Athenians made themselves masters of it; and held it till they were driven out by Mithridates the Great, who plundered the rich temple of Apollo, and obliged the Delians to side

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with him. Mithridates was in his turn driven out by the Romans, who granted the inhabitants many privileges, and exempted them from all sorts of taxes. At present it is quite abandoned; the lands being covered with ruins and rubbish, in such a manner as to be quite incapable of cultivation. The inhabitants of Mycone hold it now, and pay but 10 crowns land-tax to the Grand Signior for an island which was once one of the richest in the world. At present there is no river in the island, but one of the noblest springs in the world; being 12 paces in diameter, and inclosed partly by rocks, and partly by a wall. Mount Cynthus, whence Apollo had the surname of Cynthus, is near the city. It is but one block of granite of the ordinary sort, cut, on that side which faces the city, into regular steps, and inclosed on both sides by a wall. On the top of the mountain are still to be seen, the remains of a stately building, with a Mosaic pavement, many broken pillars, and other valuable monuments of antiquity.

The city of Delos, as is manifest from the magnificent ruins still extant, took up that spacious plain reaching from one coast to the other. It was well peopled, and the richest city in the Archipelago, especially after the destruction of Corinth; merchants flocking thither from all parts, both in regard of the immunity they enjoyed there, and of the convenient situation of the place between Europe and Asia. Strabo calls it one of the most frequented empories in the world; and Pliny tells us, that all the commodities of Europe and Asia were sold, purchased, or exchanged there. It contained many noble and stately buildings; as the temples of Apollo, Diana, and Latonia; the porticoes of Philip of Macedon, and Dionysius Eutyches; a gymnasium, an oval basin made at an immense expence, for the representations of sea-fights; and a most magnificent theatre. The temple of Apollo was, according to Plutarch, begun by Erychton the son of Cecrops. The trunk of the famous statue of Apollo, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny, is still an object of great admiration to travellers. It is without head, feet, arms, or legs; but from the parts that are yet remaining, it plainly appears, that the ancients did not exaggerate when they commended it as a wonder of art.

So very sacred was the island of Delos held by the ancients, that no hostilities were practised here, even by the nations that were at war with one another, when they happened to meet in this place. Hence this island was a general asylum, and the protection extended to all kinds of living creatures; for this reason it abounded with hares, no dogs being suffered to enter it. No dead body was suffered to be buried in it, nor was any woman suffered to lie-in there; all dying persons, and women ready

ready to be delivered, were carried over to the neighbouring island of Rhenæa.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, the modern Castri, in Livadia, or the ancient Achaia, a province of European Turkey. It lies 2 miles to the N. of the gulph of Lepanto, upon a rugged rock, and is no more than a mean place, consisting of 200 houses: but was formerly a very celebrated city, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo here: also for the dark cave from which the Pythian priestess pronounced her sentences. It lies on the side of Mount Parnassus, about 10 miles N. of the gulph of Lepanto.

DELSBERG, or **DESBERG**, a town in the diocese of Basil, in Switzerland, 20 miles S. W. of Basil city, and subject to the United Cantons. Lat. 47, 54, N. Long. 7, 56, E.

DELTA, is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean sea: the ancients called it the Isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 120 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more there than in other parts, but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundation of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coast are; Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menoufia and Maala, or Elmala.

DEMASS, the ancient Thapsus, on the sea coast of the ancient Byzacium, or the Winter Circuit of the present kingdom of Tunis, is situated upon a low neck of land, 3 miles E. by S. of To-bulba. The great extent of ruins maketh it the most considerable city on this side Carthage.

DEMATA, one of the harbours in the island of Santa Maura, in the Ionian sea, and European Turkey, belonging to the Venetians.

DEMER, a river of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on which stands the city of Mechlin.

DEMERARY, a river of Guiana, in North America, on which the Dutch have formed a valuable settlement. See **SURINAM**.

DEMETRIUS, or **DEMETRIADA**, formerly an archiepiscopal city of Thessaly, now Janna, in European Turkey. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, anciently Anaurus, on the N. shore of Volo-gulph, or Armiro-gulph, the ancient Sinus Pelagicus, or Pegasus. It lies about 30 miles from Larissa on the S.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a soldier-town, in the generalate of Slavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, on

the Save, in the neighbourhood of which is kept a regiment of horse for the defence of the frontiers. Here was the site of the anciently celebrated Sirmia, the Illyrian capital.

Of the former name is a town of Severfski, and the Western Muscovy, on the river Ugra, about 40 leagues S. E. of Smolensko.

DEMIANSK, a bourg of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on a mountain on the river Irtysh, mostly inhabited by carriers, who in summer bring goods and passengers in boats on the river to and from this place; but in winter on sledges.

DEMFALVA, a bourg of the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, which gives its name to a celebrated cavern here.

DEMERLATA, a small village about a league to the S. W. of Adrianople, where Charles XII. resided some years, before he removed to Demotica.

DEMIKARPI, that is, the Iron-gate, commonly called Cataractæ Danubii, in Servia and Turkish Illyria. The country is so called, where the Danube runs through a strait between mountains, and over a craggy bottom. The swellings and whirlpools occasioned by the violence of the variously agitated stream, tosses ships so, that there is a necessity for having a skilful pilot, to come safely through this dangerous place. The hazard is still greater when coming upwards. In 1737 the Imperialists were obliged to sink their ships of war here, as not being able to sail upwards with them for want of a wind. Anciently this narrow pass, it is said, had an iron chain across it; and hence comes its name.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Long. 14, 45, E. Lat. 54, 3, N.

DEMONA, or **DEMINO**, **VAL DI**, one of the 3 provinces called valleys, in the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It extends from Capo di Faro, as far as the river Termini. Its capital is Messina.

DEMOTICA, or **DYDYMOTYCHUS**, a town of Romania, in Turkey in Europe, on the river Maritz, where Charles XII. of Sweden continued a long while, in the year 1713. Here resides a Greek metropolitan.

DENAIN, a village of French Flanders, between Valenciennes and Bouchain, not far from the Schelde. Here is a collegiate church. It became famous for a victory obtained at this place by the French over the allies in 1712.

DENBERRY, in Devonshire, S. W. of Newton-Bushel, with a fair on September 8.

DENBIGH, the capital of a shire of the same name in North Wales, seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd, 27 miles

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miles to the W. of Chester, and 209 to the N. W. of London. It was formerly walled all round, and secured by a castle, which was looked upon as almost impregnable, by virtue of its advantageous situation. The town in its present state is moderately large, well built, and populous, principally inhabited by tanners and glovers, who carry on here a very considerable trade. It sends one member to parliament, and is governed by 2 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 25 capital burghesses, with other inferior officers. Its weekly markets are Wednesdays, and fairs on the 3d of May, the 15th of July, and 24th of September.

DENBIGHSHIRE, in Welch Sir Dhinbeck, one of the 6 counties in North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Montgomeryshire; on the W. by those of Merioneth and Carnarvon, from which last it is divided by the river Conway; on the E. by Shropshire and Cheshire; and on the N. it has the Irish sea and Flintshire. From N. E. to S. W. it measures 40 miles; and from N. to S. 21; containing about 410,000 acres. In it are reckoned 57 parishes, 4 market-towns, and 38,000 inhabitants, particularly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph. It enjoys a salubrious, but sharp, air. The W. part is heathy and barren, except the tract towards the sea; and the E. part is equally sterile, except towards the river Dee; but its middle part, which is a level of 17 miles from N. to S. and about 5 broad, called the Vale of Clwyd, through which this river runs, is fruitful, and much inhabited by gentry. On one side it lies open to the sea; and on the other hemmed in with high hills; from one of which springs the aforesaid Clwyd, which, after fetching a compass to the S. E. runs N. by Ruthin, and not far from the town of Denbigh, entering Flintshire before it reaches the Irish sea. The other most considerable rivers are, the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The principal commodities here, besides goats and sheep, with black cattle, is rye, commonly called amel-corn, produced in the heathy parts by the manure of turf-ashes, the common fuel in this shire. Here are several lead-mines, particularly the earl of Powis's. This country gives title to a branch of the Fielding family, and sends but 2 members to parliament, namely, one for the shire, and the other for the county-town of Denbigh.

DENDERMONDE, a strong town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, in Latin *Tenera Munda*. It lies at the mouth of the Dender, and its junction with the Schelde. By means of sluices, the neighbouring country may be laid under water: for which reason, Lewis IV. when besieging it with an army of 50,000 men, was obliged to retire with the utmost precipitation in 1667. It lies in

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a marshy bottom, 14 miles E. of Ghent; and was taken by the allies in 1706. Lat. 51, 16, E. Long. 3, 56, N.

DENIA, (city of,) in Valencia, in Spain; it is called in Latin *Dianeum Artemisium*, from Diana, in honour of whom it was built; also *Hemerocopium*, from a high watch-tower. It lies at the foot of Mount Mongon, on the declivity of a hill reaching to the sea. From a very high tower, here ships may be seen a pretty way off at sea. In this place is a castle strongly fortified both by art and nature, and a double harbour pretty commodious. The town gives title of marquis. It lies opposite to the isle of Ivica, and 36 miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 39, 12, N. Long. 26, W.

DENMARK, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, was anciently called *Dania*. The German Ocean separates it from Great Britain on the W. the Scaggerac Sea from Norway on the N. and the Sound from Sweden on the E. It is bounded on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The extent of it is the less easily ascertained, from the very irregular position of its several parts. Geographers commonly divide it into Jutland, the duchy of Sleswic, the duchy of Holstein, and the islands at the entrance of the Baltic. All these together constitute the kingdom of Denmark; yet it is remarkable, that not any one of them is separately called by that name.

It is a very singular circumstance, that the king of Denmark has not a navigable river in all his dominions. The Eyder is not by any means adapted to ships of burthen; and the Elbe is rather one of the confines or boundaries, than an inland river of this kingdom. There are here some lakes, which afford great abundance of fresh-water fish, and the forests are well stocked with game of all sorts, as stags, elks, wild boars, hares, and plenty of wild fowl.

The air of North-Jutland is cold and piercing. On the east-side in South-Jutland, as well as in the islands of Funen and Zealand, it is milder and more temperate; but in the low marshy parts, and in the isle of Laaland, the air is thick, moist, and unhealthy. The shifting of the winds, indeed, renders the weather somewhat variable; but at the same time purges the atmosphere of fogs and vapours. The west wind is the most violent, and blows very frequently in these parts. Denmark is chiefly situated on a level, and, excepting the tract of land about the middle of Jutland, is very fertile; so that the country maintains its inhabitants in plenty, and yields a rich provision of every thing necessary for the support of human life. It can better dispense with horned cattle and horses, than with any sort of grain. The climate is not in general so frigid as in some parts of Germany situated

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ated much more to the south. This may arise from the adjacent sea, the vapours of which dissolve the nitrous particles brought by the wind from the northern latitudes, before they reach this region; by which means the inclemency of the sky is much abated. The gentle breezes blowing from the sea continue also to make the air cooler in summer. The year in these parts properly consists only of two seasons, winter and summer, spring and autumn not being commonly known. During the 3 months of June, July, and August, the heat is much more intense than in England, and very sultry in the night. But it is a close and disagreeable heat; the thickness of the atmosphere even tinges the beams of the sun with a deepness and gloom extremely offensive to the eye. In Copenhagen, during these months, the plague of the fly, as it is there called, is extremely troublesome. These the inhabitants endeavour to destroy by a poisonous water; the effects of which are so certain, that on sprinkling it in their kitchens and chambers, bushels of dead insects may be swept together in one room.

The latest and most accurate calculations of the number of the inhabitants in the kingdom of Denmark, excluding those in the Greenland and Iceland, make the whole amount to 2,444,000. However disproportionate this number may seem to the extent of the Danish territories, the uncultivated condition of the latter renders it highly probable; and it is more than sufficient for all the purposes of commerce. Population in these modern times generally keeps pace with plenty, especially in northern countries; the number of his Danish majesty's subjects must therefore be greatly increased by the improvements lately introduced into agriculture and other arts. This part of Europe, however, is thought by some to have been much more populous formerly than it is at present.

The Danes are divided into nobles, burghers, and peasants; and the noblesse are distinguished by the appellation of the higher and lower nobility. There never were any princes or dukes, except the king's sons, in Denmark, one nobleman excepted, Knut Pors, who was created duke of Halland by Christopher II. so that the rank of higher nobles included only counts and barons, which titles were introduced by Christian V. The privileges of counts are many and great. They have the right of primogeniture. Their younger sons and daughters are styled barons and baronesses, and possess all the dignity annexed to that rank. In their counties or baronies they exercise the right of patronage, and appoint a judge and secretary, from whose sentence there is no appeal but to the supreme court of judicature. They pay no contributions or tithes for their hereditary estates; and are allowed 300

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acres of land free from all taxation or impost. All suits carried on against them must commence in the supreme judicature. They bear a coronet over their coat of arms. Barons are distinguished by nearly the same immunities; but enjoy only 100 acres of land exempted from tithes and contributions, and are something inferior in rank and title. No person is made a feudal count or baron who is not able to purchase so much land as may be changed into a feudal county or barony. But this qualification is not requisite to the lower nobility, who in matters of life and honour can only be cited before the king's supreme court.

There are two orders of knighthood; that of Dannebrogue, which is said to be of the highest antiquity; and that of the Elephant, which was instituted by Christian I. in honour of his son's marriage, and is conferred only on persons of the first quality and most extraordinary merit. The number of the members which constitute this most honorary order, besides the sovereign, is only 30.

The burghers in this country enjoy greater or less privileges according to the cities of which they are members, their extent of property, or personal deserts. Those of Copenhagen have some peculiar distinctions, which are said to be very extraordinary and extensive. They obtained them in 1650, and had them both confirmed and considerably enlarged in 1661.

The Danish peasants are of different classes. Some possess a spot of land as their own property, for which they pay to the lord of the manor an inconsiderable acknowledgment: they are otherwise exempted from all exactions, excepting the general contribution. These are called landowners. Those who have only a farm, pay for the profits of it at a stipulated rent in money, cattle, or corn, once a-year, and do inferior service for a certain number of days at the manor, and pleasure of their landlords. There are still others who act as servants to these 2 classes of peasants. Slavery, or the state of servitude, was abolished for the most part in this nation by Frederick IV. in the year 1702, and is continued only in some parts of the duchy of Sleswick.

In the times of heathenism, the Danes paid religious homage chiefly to their gods, Freyer, Thor, Thyr, Odin, and Freya; and in the language of the country, 4 days of the week still retain the names of the 4 last-mentioned deities. Many attempts were made in the middle ages at several times, and by various princes, to propagate the Gospel in this kingdom. Some monks having succeeded as missionaries for this purpose in the year 822, are said to have erected the first Christian church in the duchy of Sleswick; but almost all
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the subsequent kings were inveterate enemies to this holy institution, and persecuted the abettors of it with unparalleled cruelty. Christianity, however, with her usual patience and magnanimity, here as in every other place, ultimately surmounted all opposition; and finally triumphing, after various struggles, obtained at length a liberal and legal toleration. When Luther began to restore in Germany the great truths of Revelation in all their genuine purity and excellence, his honest and manly endeavours met with a most general and favourable reception in Denmark. The Lutheran is therefore the present prevailing religion of this kingdom, in which it gained the sanction of a national establishment by the diet held at Copenhagen in 1537. The ecclesiastical government is divided into 6 dioceses; one in Zealand, another in Funen, and 4 in Jutland. The government of these is committed to bishops, or superintendants of the church and clergy.

Men of eminence in the republic of letters are as frequent and numerous here as in any other European state of a similar extent. Indeed, there is scarcely any branch of literature, or any particular science, in which individuals in this kingdom have not acquitted themselves with credit. The climate, however, seems to form an invincible obstacle to the progress and improvement of what we call polite learning and the fine arts. Indeed, says Mr. Wrexall, I apprehend the year is more properly divided here into summer and winter, than with us into 4 seasons. A short summer succeeds to the long series of cold and darkness, which environs them from October till April; and during that period they often experience very great heats for a few days, or sometimes weeks. Certainly man is much affected by physical causes; and one is not surprised to find the elegant arts confined to luxurious and southern climates; and faintly raising their heads amidst these snowy and inhospitable regions, where the inhabitants seem in some degree to partake of the asperities of the soil, and where royal munificence, however unbounded, can only raise a few sickly and straggling plants.

The Danish language, like the Norwegian, is a corruption of the Teutonic. The utterance of this unpolished dialect, which, like every other rude language, abounds in consonants, is peculiarly grating to the ear. The sound is harsh, and the natives articulate in a careless and drawling manner. High Dutch and French are, however, spoken at court. The nobility have also of late made great proficiency in English, which is publicly taught at Copenhagen, as a necessary branch of polite education.

The improvements going forward in every part

of Denmark, render it very difficult to speak with any certainty concerning the manners and customs, the police and manufactures, peculiar to this nation. The people here do not avail themselves of all the advantages they enjoy by their situation for enlarging their trade. They have not even the face of industry or business, says the author quoted above; and Copenhagen, though one of the finest ports of the world, can boast of little commerce, which, however, is evidently in a state of improvement.

The police is singularly rigid and regular; Denmark is therefore seldom infested with those highway-robberies, burglaries, and various kinds of felonies, so common in other commercial countries. Murder and manslaughter often happen; and the punishment of the criminal guilty of such enormities, is decapitation. Here the public executioner, though (as in every other place) universally despised, is usually very rich; as he is the general contractor for emptying all jakes, removing all kinds of filth, and particularly dead domestic animals, which no other Dane would touch on any account. The Danish apothecaries are all under the most excellent and exemplary regulations. Only two are allowed in Copenhagen; and only one in all other towns of importance. They are severally licensed by the college of physicians, and confirmed by the king. They are also bound by certain penalties to keep an exact register of the drugs they sell; by whom prescribed, and to whom administered.

There are many artists of extraordinary skill at Copenhagen; and every branch of mechanics is at present well executed in Denmark. Gold and silver lace, silk stuffs, and velvets, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, stuffs, stockings, tapestry, hats, bastard and genuine porcelain, and fire-arms of all kinds, are manufactured in this kingdom. Here are also paper and copper mills, different sorts of iron-ware, both silk and cotton printing-houses, and several manufactories of soap, starch, glue, lacquer, tobacco, sugar, and steel. No foreign articles of these kinds can be legally imported; and the wear of jewels, gold and silver stuff, or foreign lace, has been some time prohibited. Not long ago, a general warehouse or magazine was opened by authority in the metropolis, to which manufacturers bring all the goods they have not been able to sell in other towns, and are paid ready money for them. From this great store-house all sorts of vendible commodities are constantly delivered out to retailers on credit.

Denmark enjoys the most commodious situation for navigation; and by establishing a general mart or staple in Copenhagen, might be made the center of

of all the northern trade, especially of that carried on in the Baltic. Formerly, all the commerce in this country was carried on by the Hanse towns, which were afterwards supplanted by the Dutch and English; but chiefly by the former. In process of time, the Danes understood the advantages of abandoning all neutral bottoms, and using their own. Frederick IV. may be called the real founder of the Danish commerce, which Christian VI. powerfully supported, and Frederick V. very much encouraged by his royal munificence and bounty.

The royal revenue arises from impositions made at the king's pleasure on his own subjects, from the duties paid by foreigners, and from his own demefne lands, including all sorts of mulcts and confiscations. Wine, salt, tobacco, and every kind of luxury, are all moderately taxed. Marriages, paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, raise a considerable sum. The expences of fortifications are defrayed by the people; and when the king's daughter is married, they contribute 100,000 rix-dollars towards her portion. But the internal taxes in this country are very uncertain, as they are uniformly raised or lessened at the king's will. Customs, and tolls on exports and imports, are more stable. The tolls paid by strangers arise chiefly from foreign ships passing through the Sound into the Baltic, by the narrow strait which runs between Schonen and the island of Zealand. These tolls are in proportion to the size of the ship and value of the cargo, exhibited in bills of lading. This tax, which forms an essential part of his Danish majesty's revenue, has more than once thrown the northern nations of Europe into a flame. It was often disputed by the English and Dutch; and the Swedes, who commanded the opposite side of the pass, for some time refused to pay it; but in the treaty of 1720 between these two rival states, under the guaranty of his Britannic majesty George I. the Swedes agreed to pay the same rates which are paid by the subjects of Great Britain and the Netherlands. This toll is paid at Elsenore, a town seated on the Sound at the entrance of the Baltic, and about 18 miles distant from Copenhagen. The Danes also claim a right to the toll of the Weser, which is exacted of all ships which navigate on that river, except those of Prussia. It is paid at Elsfleet, and amounts to about 40,000 l. No estimate can be made of the toll at Elsenore, nor of the gross revenue of Denmark: though it is generally thought to be at present not less than 700,000 l. a-year; a sum which in this frugal country is abundantly competent to the maintenance of a splendid court, and powerful armaments both by sea and land.

The 3 last kings of Denmark, notwithstanding

the degeneracy of their people in martial affairs, were very respectable princes, by the number and discipline of their troops, to which they paid an unremitting attention. The present army of this kingdom in time of peace consists of 30,000 cavalry and infantry, exclusive of militia; but in time of war, they have mustered near 50,000 regulars. The naval force of Denmark has lately been cultivated and extended so considerably, that it now ranks as a maritime power. Indeed, the fisheries all along the coasts, especially of the northern parts of Norway, afford great numbers of excellent seamen. Every sea-faring man being obliged once in his life, when called upon, to serve his king and country for 6 years, and for that purpose is registered. The 6 years being expired, no more service is required of him. The number of seamen in Denmark and Norway thus registered amounts to 20,000 men. Besides these, there is always a body of 4000 sailors regimented for sudden occasions, and in constant pay, at Copenhagen.

The form of government in Denmark was originally the same established by the Goths and Vandals wherever they extended their conquests. Whether it was anciently an elective or hereditary kingdom seems yet undetermined, as both sides of the question are espoused by historians of equal reputation. Admitting the crown to be hereditary, it is nevertheless certain, that the states commonly made their choice out of the royal family, and that they also on some occasions departed from this custom.

The present despotism of Denmark is grafted on the ruins of that aristocratic power which the nobility exercised over their inferiors with the most insufferable arrogance and inhumanity.

In 1660, the whole nation was in a most calamitous situation. A peace not very honourable succeeded a most unfortunate war. The treasury was so much exhausted, that on disbanding the troops, there was no money to pay up their arrears. The soldiers then became insolent and licentious. The power of the nobles had lately risen to an enormous height; and their haughtiness and rapacity extended with their power. The clergy, for want of importance, were discontented and chagrined at the obloquy and disrespect to which they found themselves reduced. The peasantry, irritated and made desperate by the oppressive taxes occasioned by a long, expensive, and abortive war, were turbulent and unmanageable. These and other alarming circumstances rendered an immediate convention of the states indispensable. Here the commons proposed that an equitable tax should be laid on all without distinction, in proportion to their circumstances. This was strenuously and resolutely

resolutely opposed by the nobles, who asserted their hereditary privileges as a full exemption from every kind of impost. The other party had recourse to the great law of nature, which they contended was superior and prior to all prescription; and urged with unanswerable force the unalienable extent of their natural rights. They stated, as the fundamental principle of the proposition before them, that it was incumbent on those who engrossed the largest share of the lands, wealth, and honours of the kingdom to bear an equal proportion of the common burden, and contribute accordingly to the general defence. This mode of reasoning was too convincing to produce any other effect than silence or fury; and the consequence of a disagreement between the interests and convictions of men is easily foreseen. Tenacious alike of their real and imaginary claims, both parties were highly inflamed against each other. In the midst of this violent ferment, One Otto Craig, a nobleman more intrepid than prudent, boldly told the commons, that they neither understood the rights of the nobility, who were their masters, nor their own, who were no more than slaves. These degrading expressions proved like oil to a furnace, and threw the whole assembly into one blaze. The speaker of the commons, fired with indignation, swore a solemn oath that the nobility should certainly repent the contempt with which they had treated them. The term slavery operated like a watch-word concerted between the burghers, the clergy, and the court. The assembly broke up in a rage; and the commons, under the auspices of their leader, adjourned to the Brewers-hall, where it was instantly and unanimously resolved to make the king a solemn tender of their liberties and service, and to establish in his family an hereditary succession to the crown. This resolution was executed next day. The bishop of Copenhagen officiated as speaker for the clergy and commons. The king thankfully accepted their grant, and promised immediate relief and protection. The gates of the metropolis were shut; and the nobility, finding themselves divested of all their late hereditary consequence, submitted with the best grace they could, to confirm the king's supremacy and their own insignificance.

Thus from motives of revenge, probably fomented by artful and designing courtiers, the people, with a rude and daring temerity, resigned their independence for ever, and in one fatal moment, changed the whole face of affairs, made the crown hereditary, and the king absolute. It is happy for the Danes, that ever since the year 1660, when this memorable revolution took place, few or no instances have occurred of abusing the despotic powers thus vested in the crown, which are at

present, perhaps, more unlimited than those of any other monarch in Europe.

The code of Danish laws is so peculiarly perspicuous and concise, that the whole is comprised in one volume. This celebrated work, which discovers an amazing fund of legislative wisdom, is composed with infinite simplicity, and written in the native language of the country. It is divided into 6 books, and treats clearly, though briefly, of the procedure of the courts of justice; of ecclesiastical laws; of official and honorary law; of maritime and naval law; of property law; and of criminal law.

By means of a system thus formed on principles at once the most obvious and the most equitable, the lowest and least intelligent easily understand their duty; and, when either injured or accused, are enabled to plead their own cause.

DENNIS-ISLE, or Gerret, is one of the islands off the N. E. coast of New Britain, in the antarctic or southern countries. It is about 14 or 15 leagues in circuit, being high, mountainous, and woody; the coast is well-stored with cocoa-trees. It is very populous and well-cultivated in several places. It shoots out in many points into the sea, between which are sandy bays. The natives are very black, and active fellows in their prowess. Their weapons are principally lances, slings, some bows and arrows, with wooden fishgigs for striking of fish.

DENIS, (St.) Fanum St. Dionysii, anciently Catolacum, or Catulliacum, a town in the Isle of France, situated in a fruitful plain. It owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey here, formed in 600 by king Clotarius II. improved by his son Dagobert, and others afterwards. The abbey-buildings are of very beautiful free-stone, with a regular garden. The church, though of Gothic architecture, is fine, and contains not only a rich treasury, among which are kept the crown jewels; but it is the burying-place of the French kings and their families, from Dagobert and the Capet race downwards to this day, of which here are several fine monuments. In this abbey-church is likewise buried the celebrated Constable of France, Bertrand du Guesclin, and Marshal Turenne. Since 1692, this convent has had no more abbots; for after the death of cardinal Retz, who was the last of them, its income, amounting to 100,000 livres, was given to the house of St. Cyr, the favourite foundation of madam Maintenon, the French king's mistress. Its present revenue is 60,000 livres. Besides this church, here are 13 others, among which is the collegiate church of St. Paul, and 5 cloisters more. St. Denis lies six miles north of Paris.

DENOCK,

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DENOCK, or DAVOCK, a river in Cumberland which runs into the lake below Dalegarth.

DENOON, the principal place of Cowal, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in the middle partition of Scotland. It is noted as having been formerly the seat of the bishop of Argyle, and now of a presbytery, consisting of 8 parishes.

DENT, a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Lune below Killington.

DENYS, (St.) a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone.

DENYS D'ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, 3 miles from the river Sarthe, and in the election of Chateau-Gontier.

DENYS DE CANDE, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

DENYS LE GAST, (St.) a town of France, in Normandy and the diocese of Coutances.

DEOLS, or BOURG-DEOLS, also **BOURG-DIEUX**, a town of Lower Berry in France, upon the river Indre. It had formerly 3 parish-churches, and a celebrated abbey. Of the churches there are 2 still remaining, and only one of these a parish-church; of the abbey, there is a chapel only standing.

DEPTFORD, 4 miles from London, in the county of Kent, had its name from the depth of its ford over the river Ravensbourn, before its bridges were erected. Though it has no market, yet it is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, containing above 1900 houses, and 2 churches, the newest of which was one of the 50 built by commissioners pursuant to act of parliament. Here is a settled corporation, for the use of the seamen, something like a college, under stile of The Trinity-house of Deptford-Strond; but without the least share of trust or authority in the navy. Here is a foundation belonging to the said corporation, and built by them, at different times, in 2 places not contiguous. The old part contains 21 houses, and the new 38, for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men allowed 20s. the women 16s. per month. But what this place is most noted for is its noble dock, which is of more than 200 years standing. Though the biggest ships are built at Woolwich, yet here is so much business that the whole area of the yard is lately enlarged by more than double than what it was. It has a wet dock of 2 acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half for masts; besides additional store-houses, dwelling-houses, launches, &c. one of which (the victualling-office,) built in 1745, was by accident burnt down in January 1748-9, with a great quantity of provisions and other stores.

Here are the officers continually residing for the service of the navy, as at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. The little ship in which Sir

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Francis Drake sailed round the world was, by queen Elizabeth's order, laid up in dock here for a monument. Here are likewise docks for refitting and building East India ships, and at the king's moorings off the town, where ships out of commission lay in ordinary, they deliver their cargoes, as do very large West Indiamen. The Red-house was a noted collection of ware houses and store-houses, built of red bricks, for many sorts of merchandize, till consumed in July 1739, by such a dreadful fire that nothing could be saved. It also has been burnt twice since.

This town, which was called West Greenwich, bids very fair soon to be called E. Rotherhithe; for though the distance from it to Rotherhithe used to be reckoned at least 2 miles, and that over marshes, unlikely ever to be inhabited, yet now, what with the buildings, docks, &c. on the Thames side, between both places, it is, in a manner, joined to Rotherhithe.

DERAS, a large town of Asia, in Persia. Long. 61, 55, E. Lat. 31, 32, N.

DERBE, a city on the S. limits of Lycaonia, a province of Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It was an episcopal see under the metropolitan of Iconium and patriarchate of Constantinople.

DERBENT, a strong city of Schirwan (Dagistan) a province of Persia, in Asia; the Turks call it Demir Capi, or the Iron Gate, in Latin Portæ Ferreæ. It was always a place of importance, and is a strong pass from Muscovy and Tartary into Persia, for which it is principally considerable. It stands on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, the site of the city taking up the whole defile between that and the craggy mountains on the frontiers of Georgia. On the side of the sea is a stone-wall. The citadel joins the town, and consists of large free-stone. The coast is all rock, by which it is rendered dangerous to shipping. The Muscovites took this place in 1723, and it was ceded to them in 1735, by virtue of a treaty with Kouli Khan, of Persia. Lat. 42, 6, N. Long. 52, 2, E.

DERBY, a town in Newhaven county Connecticut.

DERBY, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

DERBY, or DARBY, the capital town of the shire of its own name, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, with a stone-bridge over it. The river has been made navigable into the Trent. Here several gentlemen's families reside. Upon the Derwent is Sir Thomas Lombe's curious engine by which organized or thrown silk is made, for a perfect model of which the parliament of Great Britain allowed him 14,000l. Derby is populous, but not considerable for trade. It is governed by a mayor, who returns 2 members to parliament. The tower
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of All-Saints church is a beautiful Gothic structure, 178 feet high, erected in queen Mary's reign at the charge of the maidens and batchelors of the town. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs hold on February 25, a meeting for cheese, Wednesday in Lent Affize-week for horses, now not frequented, Friday in Easter week for horned or black cattle, the first Friday in May, Friday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for horned cattle, September 27, cheese fair, and Friday before Michaelmas a meeting by custom for horned cattle. It gives title of earl to the Stanley family; and in 1745 was the utmost limit of the Scots Highlander roving incursion into England, when a sudden panic struck them, and they precipitately returned into their own country, till they were utterly dispersed at Culloden. Derby lies 122 miles N. W. of London.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire and part of Leicestershire, which also bounds it on the S. it has Staffordshire and part of Cheshire on the W. and Yorkshire on the N. The river Erewash parts it from Nottinghamshire, the Trent from Leicestershire, the Trent and Dove from Staffordshire, and the Goyt from Cheshire. It contains 680,000 acres, 500 villages, 11 market-towns, and 127,000 inhabitants. Its rivers, of which the principal are the Dove and Derwent, abound with fish. In the former is a fish called Graylings, and likewise excellent trout. It rises in the Peak, and is subject to sudden inundations, but these very fertilizing. The Derwent also rises in the Peak.

This county is well stocked with pastures, grain, and wood, also gentlemen's seats; especially on its E. and S. sides. Here are likewise stone-quarries, mines of coal, iron, and lead, also alabaster and crystal. In the N. part is a tract of rugged mountains, called the Peak, containing several natural curiosities, the principal of which are commonly included in the 7 following particulars; Chatworth-house, Mount Mam-tor, Eden-hole, Buxton-wells, Weeding, or Tides-well, Pool's-hole, and the Devil's A— of Peak.

DEREHAM, or **EAST-DEERHAM**, a market-town of Norfolk. It has 2 annual fairs, on February 3, and September 28. It lies 15 miles from Norwich, and 97 from London.

DEREOTE, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the isle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Long. 31, 55, E. Lat. 30, 40, N.

DERNA, (coast of,) it is the same with Barca; which see.

DERNA, the only city on the Barcan coast, in Africa, is small, but well-situated; and a little

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way from the sea. It is watered with several springs. Its territory is fertile, but the haven and road are very inconvenient, except in fair weather.

DERNIS, formerly a considerable fortress, but now a mean town of Venetian Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, close by the river Cicola. In 1648 it was deserted by the Turks, and set on fire by the Venetians. Upon this the former took possession of it, but in 1684, they forsook it a second time.

DERPT, or as the inhabitants call it, **DERPAT**, and the Muscovites Junogorod, is a large and ancient city of Livonia, on the river Eimbeck, between the lakes Peibus and Wortzie, (which communicate by that river,) 60 miles from Narva to S. and 75 from Parnaw E. E. long. 27, 25; lat. 58, 0. It was formerly a bishop's see, and was adorned with an university in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus, it being a pleasant healthy place, abounding with all necessaries; but it has since been removed to Parnaw. The buildings of Derpt are of stone and brick; but it is not so populous as it was. It has a strong castle on a hill. However the Teutonic knights took it from the Muscovites in 1280, the Poles seized it in 1582, the Swedes drove out them; in 1603 they regained and kept it till 1625, when the Swedes took it again; in 1704 it surrendered to the Muscovites, who have kept it ever since.

DERSAU, or **DIRSCHAU**, a fortified town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the Vistula. Here is a convent for Predicant monks. It has been thrice laid in ashes. The Swedes took it twice. Here a provincial court is held.

DERVENTIO, now Little Chester, an old Roman station, on the river Derwent, a mile below Derby. The remains of antiquities are daily dug up here, and at this place was anciently a bridge, the foundation of which may still be determined.

DERVENTES, a city in the time of the Romans, now the site of Auldby, on the S. side of the river Derwent, in Yorkshire. Here a company stiled Derventenfis was stationed.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire. It rises in the Peak, and ends in the river Trent. It is very rapid, and upon the least increase of its waters roars hideously, and rolls down sometimes prodigious pieces of rocks. It runs before the W. front of Chatworth-house.

Of the same name is a river in Yorkshire, very full of water, and subject to inundations always after rain. It abounds with fish, and runs between the E. and N. Ridings. The source of this river is in the hills called Derwent-fells where copper-mines were formerly worked.

DERWENT-WATER, a river of Cumberland,

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land, which after running through this country and forming several lakes, particularly a spacious one beyond Hay-castle, falls below Cockermouth into the Irish sea. From it the family of Ratcliff, took the title of earl.

DERWER, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne against Elswick.

DES, or DEES, a pretty town in the W. part of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It stands at the confluence of the Great and Small Szamos, and is noted both for its salt-pits, and as the residence of count Bethlen Gabor.

DESAGNADERO, (El,) i. e. the drain, a river of La paz, and audience of Charcas, in S. America. It issues from the S. part of lake Titi-caca, afterwards forming lake Paria, which has no visible outlet; but its many whirlpools, indicate a subterraneous passage. Over Desagnadero still remains the famous bridge of rushes, invented by the fifth Ynca of Peru, Capuc Yupanqui, for transporting his army to the other side. The base of this bridge is 2 large cables, made of a kind of grass, laid across the river, and fascines of rushes securely fastened upon these, and the same materials repeated again across the former, so as to be level. The river here is between 80 and 100 yards in breadth, flowing very impetuously; though under a smooth surface. This bridge, about 5 yards broad, and one and a half above the surface of the water, is to this day carefully repaired or rebuilt every six months, by the natives of the neighbouring provinces.

DESCADA, DESIRADA, or DESIDERADA, the first of the Caribbee-islands discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, E. from Guadaloupe, and subject to the French. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, sometimes, as well as Guadaloupe. It looks at a distance like a galley, with a low point at the N. W. end. Here are sand-hills on the N. end of it full of red veins. In some parts it is fruitful and well-cultivated; in others barren, and destitute of trees. It breeds guanas, and a multitude of the fowls called frigats, &c. Labat says there is a very deep cavern in this island which is almost full of bones, with the reliques of bows and other arms of the ancient Indians, and supposes it to have been a burying-place. It is 4 French leagues in length, but scarce 2 in breadth. Lat. 16, 36, N. Long. 61, 15, W.

DESEADA, or, as it is commonly called, Cape Desire, and the most westerly promontory of the Magellan Straits, at the extremity of S. America, and entrance into the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 53, 35, S. Long. 85, 15, W.

DESERZANO, a large and beautiful village of

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Bresciano, a province of Venice, and in Upper Italy. It stands on lake Garda, and is famous both for its good wine and fine fish.

DESIRADA. See DESEADA.

DESIRE, (Cape,) on the E. side of Nova Zembla, in about lat. 76, 10.

DESOLATION-ISLAND, in Davis's Straits, lying off the Meta Incognita, and W. coast of Groenland.

DESSAW, a well-fortified town in the principality of the same name, belonging to the prince of Anhalt Dessaw, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands in a fruitful country, at the influx of the Muldaw into the Elbe. Here the prince has a palace.

The trade of the town is in excellent beer, which is sent all over the country. It lies 64 miles N. W. of Dresden, and 24 N. of Leipzig. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 12, 52, E.

DESUNNY, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish sea near Sarrabugh-point.

DETMOLD, a town in the county of Lippe and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, where its own count resides; it is supposed to be the ancient Teuto Burgum. It lies 8 miles N. of Paderborn. Lat. 52, N. Long. 8, 35, E.

DETROIT, a town situated in N. America, on a river or strait of the same name, which runs from lake St. Claire, to lake Erie. It contains about 100 houses, and the streets are somewhat regular, with good barracks, a spacious parade and garden belonging to the governor. On the fortifications are mounted some cannon sufficient only for its defence against the Indians, who in the years 1765-6 besieged it a year without being able to reduce it. In March 19, 1763, it was dark the whole day which preceded a shower of rain, or rather sulphur and dirt, of the consistence of ink. The town was built by the French, and carries on a great trade with the Indians, but it was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, at the peace of Paris.

DETTINGEN, a village in the territory of Hanau and Upper Rhine, in Germany; where the British troops with the Hanoverians and Hessians, as auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary, and commanded by the elector of Hanover king of Great Britain, were attacked on June 16, 1743, in their march from Aschaffenburg to Hanau, by the best troops of France, under Marshal Noailles, who passed the Maine on purpose, as being sure of victory, the allies having been for 2 or 3 days in great want of provisions; but he was repulsed, and obliged to repass the river, after great part of his army had been cut off, both in the field and in their precipitate retreat. The king was that day in very eminent danger, for the French brought a battery to bear on the station where he was; but being levelled

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velled too high, the balls flew over his head. The duke of Cumberland was slightly wounded in the leg.

On the field of battle, his majesty, after the action, made several of his general officers Knights Bannerets, as was anciently the custom of princes, to distinguish merit they themselves had personally observed.

Dettingen is 6 miles W. of Aschaffenburg, and 12 E. of Hanau. Lat. 50, 12, N. Long. 7, 9, E.

DETTOR, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tyvy at Llandissil.

DEVA, in Latin Decidava, a spacious, well-built town of Huniad county (Coloswar) in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It is surrounded with a wall: and near it is a castle standing on a high rock. It is noted for excellent wine, and guarding the pass of the Iron-gate into the Turkish dominions. It lies 28 miles S. of Wirtemberg.

DEVA, a river of Asturias, in Spain, at the mouth of which, in Guipuscoa, and province of Biscay, stands a town of the same name, with a harbour, on the Mediterranean. The latter is 38 miles E. of Bilbao. Lat. 43, 25, N. Long. 2, 18, W.

DEVEN, or DEBEN, a castle of Count Palffy's, in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands upon a mountain near the confluence of the Morave and Danube.

DEVENTER, the capital of Salland quarter, and of all Overijssel, one of the Seven United Provinces of Holland. It is a populous and large city, being well fortified, and stands in a country abounding with pasture and arable land. Here are 3 churches, one of which was formerly a cathedral; also 5 hospitals. The celebrated Erasmus had part of his education in their grammar school, now a schola illustris, with professors of philosophy, divinity, and Hebrew. Both ends of the bridge over the river rest upon piles, and the middle is supported with boats. Here is a fine quay. The city has 6 gates; and the Brink-port is adorned with statues and inscriptions. The round tower of Norenberg is a remarkable building for strength and neatness. In 1672 this city was betrayed to the bishop of Munster, when there was at least 10,000 fighting men in it. And in 1674 the bishop of Cologne, to whose share it fell, quitted it for 42,000 crowns, to save the fortifications and guns. It lies at the confluence of the rivulet Shipbeck with the Iffel, on the E. bank of the latter. It lies 6 miles N. of Zutphen. Lat. 52, 25, N. Long. 6, 5, E.

DEVERON, a fine river of Bamf-shire, in the middle division of Scotland, which traverses in

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serpentine meanders through this shire, till it empties itself into the Murray frith, at the town of Bamf.

DEVIL'S ARROWS or BOLTS, near Borough-bridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, are 3 huge stones set on end, in form of pyramids; so called by the vulgar: but the learned look upon them either as monuments of some signal victory, or as British deities, &c.

DEVIL'S-BRIDGE, a very high stone bridge, of one arch, about 5 leagues within Mount St. Gothard, and canton of Uri, in Switzerland. It stands on 2 very high rocks, and under it runs the river Rufs. It is commonly called Teuffels-bruck, the vulgar not being able to account for it otherwise than as performed by the assistance of that evil spirit.

DEVIL'S MOUTH, a frightful hill near Leon de Nicaragua, in the capital of the province of the latter name, and audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, in South America; which being rent from top to bottom, resembles a broken saw, and has been so denominated by sailors.

DEVIL'S MOUNTAIN, one of the mountains at the Cape of Good Hope.

DEVIL'S A—— in the Peak, or DEVIL'S CAVE, at Castle-town, in the Peak of Derbyshire, of which we have the following description from the celebrated Mr. Ferguson, who visited it in 1772.

Having heard much of this wonderful curiosity in nature, I was long ago desirous of seeing it, but never had the wished-for opportunity till in the beginning of October, when my business led me through that part of the country where it is; and the following account is the best I can give, from short notes taken down in the different parts of it, as my conductor or guide informed me, who seemed to be very intelligent, and behaved with the greatest degree of civility.

The entrance into this complicated cavern is through an almost regular arch, 12 yards high, formed by nature at the bottom of a rock, whose height is 87 yards. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the same height, 40 yards wide, and above 100 in length. The roof of this place is flattish, all of solid rock, and looks dreadful over head, because it has nothing but the natural side-walls to support it. A pack-thread manufactory is therein carried on by poor people, by the light that comes through the arch.

Towards the further end from the entrance, the roof comes down with a gradual slope to about 2 feet from the surface of a water 14 yards over, the rock in that place forming a kind of arch, under which I was pushed, by my guide, across the water, in a long oval tub, as I lay on my back in straw,

straw, with a candle in my hand, and was, for the greatest part of the way on the river, so near the arched roof, that it touched my hat, if I raised my head but 2 inches from the straw on which I lay in the tub (called the boat), which I believe, was not above a foot in depth.

When landed on the farther side of this water, and helped out of the boat by my guide, I was conducted through a low place into a cavern 70 yards wide, and 40 yards high, in the top of which are several openings upwards, reaching so high, that I could not see to their tops. On one side of this place I saw several young lads, with candles in their hands, clambering up a very rough stony ascent, and they disappeared when about half way up. I asked my guide who they were, and he told me they were the fingers, and that I would soon see them again, for they were going through an opening that led into the next cavern.

At 87 yards from the first water, I came to a second, 9 yards and a half broad, over which my guide carried me on his back. I then went under 3 natural arches, at some distance from one another, and all of them pretty regular; then entered a third cavern, called Roger Rain's house, because there is a continual dropping at one side of it, like a moderate rain. I no sooner entered that cavern, than I was agreeably surpris'd by a melodious singing, which seemed to echo from all sides; and, on looking back, I saw the above-mentioned lads, in a large round opening called the Chancel, 19 yards above the bottom where I stood. They sing for what the visitors please to give them as they return.

At the top of a steep, rugged, stony ascent, on one side of this cavern, I saw a small irregular hole, and asked my guide whether there was another cavern beyond it? He told me there was; but that very few people ventured to go through into it, on account of the frightful appearance at the top of the hole, where the stones seemed to be almost loose, as if ready to fall and close up the passage. I told him, that, if he would venture through, I would follow him: so I did, creeping flat, the place being rather too low to go on all fours. We then got into a long, narrow, irregular, and very high cavern, which has surprising openings, of various shapes at top, too high to see how far they reach.

We returned through the hole into Roger Rain's house again, and from thence went down 50 yards lower, on wet sand, wherein steps are made for convenience; at the bottom of which we entered into a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in which, my guide told me, there had been many bowls of good rum punch made and drank, the water having been heated by a fire occasionally made there for

that purpose. In the roof of this cellar is a large opening, through which the smoke of the fire ascends, and has been seen, by the people above-ground, to go out at the top of the rock. But this opening is so irregular and crooked, that no stone let down into it from the top was ever known to fall quite through into the cavern.

From this place I was conducted a good way onward, under a roof too low to let one walk upright, and then entered a cavern called the Bell, because the top of it is shaped somewhat like the side of a bell. From thence, I was conducted through a very low place into a higher, in the bottom of which runs a third water; and the roof of that place slopes gradually downward, till it comes within 5 inches of the surface of the running water under it. My guide then told me, that I was just 207 yards below the surface of the ground, and 750 yards from the first entrance into the rock, and there was no going any further. Throughout the whole, I found the air very agreeable, and warm enough to bring on a moderate perspiration, although, in less than a fortnight before, all the caverns beyond the first river (where I was ferried under the low arch) had been filled to a considerable height with water, during a flood occasioned by great and long-continued rains.

DEVIZES, in Wiltshire, 24 miles from Salisbury, and 89 from London. It is supposed, from coins, pots, urns, and other antiquities dug up hereabouts, to have been once inhabited by the Romans; and a number of little brass statues of the heathen deities were found under a Roman brick here, in 1714, which were carried about the kingdom for a show. Here was once a noble castle, said to have been one of the strongest in England; and the grant of it was accepted by some of the prime nobility, as an honour. It is a pretty populous town, on high ground, fenced from the east winds by hills that are 2 miles off; and has 2 churches, besides a chapel, and a dissenters' meeting-house. The corporation, by charter of king Charles I. consists of a mayor, recorder, 11 masters, and 36 common council. Its chief manufacture, besides malt, is the woollen, especially druggets. The inhabitants value themselves for being tenants to the king, and for one of the best markets in England; which being on Thursday, is much frequented for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle; but here is great scarcity of water. The buildings are old, and, for most part, of timber; yet the model of them being good, they look tolerable; and here is a very good charity school. The fairs are February 13, Holy Thursday, June 13, July 5, and October 20, which holds 6 days, and is called the Devizes-Green, because it is kept

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in a pretty plain, so called, in the suburbs just without the town, where is another handsome church and steeple. A rivulet rises near the castle, which runs into the Avon, near Bremham.

DEULE, a river of Picardy and Artois, in France, was formerly only a little stream; but it has been made a considerable river by means of canals and sluices, for forming a communication between Lens and Lisle, Douay and Deule. The Upper Deule is that which serves for this connection: but the Lower Deule is that which runs below Lisle as far as Lys.

DEUME, or DEINE, a branch of the river Pregel, in the kingdom of Prussia, is connected with the Wippe by means of a new canal, called Fredericks-graben, both the great and small one; so that flax, corn, hemp, wood, pot-ashes, and other Polish goods, may be carried very conveniently to Konigsberg: the communication of which is continued to the Nemmonin, and to the Gilge.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England. It has the English Channel on the S. the Bristol Channel on the N. It is divided on the W. from Cornwall by the river Tamar, which runs almost from the one channel to the other: and it is bounded on the E. by Somersetshire. It is about 69 miles long, and 66 broad, containing 1,920,000 acres, 12 parliamentary boroughs, 40 market-towns, 394 parishes, 117 vicarages, 1733 villages, and 340,000 inhabitants. Next to Yorkshire, it is the largest and most populous county in England; but its people are so universally employed in trade, that it cannot be equalled by any in the kingdom.

The air in its vallies is mild; and sharp, but healthy, on its hills and heaths. The western parts consist of a moorish soil, or stiff clay; the latter bad for sheep, but extremely well adapted for breeding great herds of fine oxen, fattened for the London markets. The soil of the N. parts is dry, having very good downs for sheep: and these being well dressed with lime, dung, and sand, yield tolerable crops of corn, but not so plentifully as in the middle and eastern parts; nor does it fall short in meadow and pasture. Shell sand renders the most barren part fruitful; and in places remote from the sea-shore, the upper turf being skimmed off, is burn to ashes; and this method of agriculture is called De'enshiring. The southern parts for fertility are justly esteemed the garden of Devonshire.

The South Hams are famous for rough cider. Formerly here were several tin-mines, but little of that metal is now dug in this county. Veins of loadstone are found here; also quarries of stone and slate; and of the latter, great quantities are

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exported. Its native productions are corn, wool, cattle, &c. and its manufactures, kerseys, serges, druggets, perpetuanas, long-ells, shalloons, narrow cloths, &c. as also bone-lace.

Its principal rivers are the Tamar, Tave, Lid, Ock, Tame, Touridge, Ex, and Dart. Chalybeat waters are at Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Lifton, &c.

Twelve towns send each 2 members to parliament, and the county 2 more.

This county is generally observed to abound with persons afflicted with the gout, owing, it is thought, to the custom of marling the land with lime, and to the great use of sweet cider.

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a middling town in the Circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, in an extremely delightful situation: for upon one side is the river of the same name; and on the other a large plain. Before the fire in 1718, it was more considerable than at present. The inhabitants live by husbandry.

DEUTSCH-EYLAU, a capital bailiwick in the circle of Mohrung and Marienwerder, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it are 3 Roman Catholic churches; but those belonging to the Lutherans are under the inspection of the Archpriest of Saalfeld. In this bailiwick is an open small town of the same name, with an ancient castle upon a large lake, and in a delightful situation.

DEUX-PONTS, a province of the Palatinate, in Germany, above 40 miles long, and from 8 to 25 in breadth, and gives title to its own dukes, a branch of the Palatine family. Since 1732, it has been in sequestration, by the extinction of the last heir. It is divided into 5 bailiwicks; one of which, namely, Bischweiler, lies in Lower Alsace, besides other lands. It is bounded by Lorraine, and the county of Saarbruck, on the W. Alsace on the S. and every where else by other parts of the Palatinate. This in general is a mountainous, barren country; but here and there are some fertile valleys. Two small valleys join near its capital, and hence its name; and the united stream runs S. to the Sare.

DEUX-PONTS, in the duchy of the same name last-mentioned, by the Germans called Zweybrucken, and in Latin, Bipontium, from its 2 bridges over the rivulets of Blise and Swolb, upon which it stands. This is a small, yet neat town. It suffered very much by the wars, particularly when taken in 1676 by the French, who restored it to the king of Sweden by the treaty of Ryswick. It lies 58 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49, 30, N. Long. 4, 31, E.

DEWSBURY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, with 2 fairs on Wednesday

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Wednesday before May 22, and on Wednesday before October 10.

DEYSNE, a town of Flanders, 12 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 51, 10, N. Long. 3, 36, E. See **DEINSE**.

DHAFAR. See **TEHAMAH**.

DIA, in the island of Eubœa. On the N. side of this island over against Theffaly, and extending from Cenæum to Artemisium, stood Dia, or Athenæ Diades, founded by Dias an Athenian, who called it after his own name. The inhabitants of Dia peopled the city Canæ in Æolis. Ptolemy calls Dia or Dium only a promontory.

DIANA, now Tagouzainah, in the inland country of the present E. province of Algiers.

DIAMOND, or **ROUND ISLAND**, one of the Grenadillas in the West Indies, but not inhabited on account of having no fresh water.

DIARBEKER, a province of Asia Minor, or Turkey in Asia, taken in a large sense, comprehends the provinces of Diarbeker Proper, Yerack, and Curdistan, the ancient countries of Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Assyria, together with Babylon. It extends itself along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, from N. N. W. to S. E. namely, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania on the N. to the inmost recess of the Persian gulph on the S. about 600 miles; and from E. to W. namely, from Persia on the E. to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the W. in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles; but in the southern or lower parts not above 150. It extends itself from 30 to 38 degrees N. and consequently enjoys a good temperature of air, and has mostly a rich soil. There are indeed in it some large deserts, which neither bear any sustenance for man or beast, and are without inhabitants. But those provinces which are inhabited are generally very fertile; yet, being inland, they do not drive such a brisk trade, the commodities which they export and barter with their neighbours being chiefly pitch, fruit, silks, &c. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have their whole course almost through this country. See these rivers under their proper words.

This province is generally represented by modern geographers and travellers, as a country of great natural fertility; but neither well cultivated, nor well peopled. As a frontier towards Persia, it is well fortified and well guarded. But the many cities, once so celebrated, are at present dwindled to ruins. Bagdat, Mosul, and Carahmel, with some few more, continue populous and wealthy, but the rest are no better than mean towns.

The situation of Diarbeker Proper, is in the N. W. part, between the Tigris and Euphrates; the S. part, or Yerack, lies towards Arabia and

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the Persian gulph; and Curdistan on the N. E. part towards Persia, from which the Tigris divides it.

Since this country has been under the dominion of the Turks, it hath been farther divided into the following beglerbergates; Diabeker, Rika, Mosul, Chirazoul, or Scherezul, Bagdat, and Bassora, if Bassora, according to modern accounts, be not now subject to a prince of its own.

DIARBEKER, the capital of the district of the same name above-mentioned, is by the Turks called Karamed. It stands delightfully on a plain, on the banks of the Tigris, near its source. It is a very strong and populous place, driving a very considerable trade; is surrounded with a double wall, the outer one being flanked with towers. Here are only 3 gates, on one of which are some Greek and Latin inscriptions, mentioning Constantine the Great. The Tigris forms a half-moon before it, on which side is a steep precipice. The river is rapid here, and about a league above the town is a canal cut which supplies it with water. The principal manufactures of Diarbeker, is making goatskins into what we call Turkey or Morocco leather, vast quantities of which are exported into Hungary, Poland, Muscovy, and other parts of Europe and Asia. They also weave and dye here fine linen and cotton cloths.

In this city are said to be no less than 20,000 Christians, two thirds of whom are Armenians, and the rest Nestorians or Jacobites, their patriarch residing here. Here are several convenient inns on both sides of the river. The fair sex enjoy here an extraordinary liberty; and are commonly seen on the public walks. The men are also affable and courteous. This city is governed by a basha. The territory about Diarbeker is very rich and pleasant. The Tigris is here fordable, unless swelled by rain or melted snow, at which times it is crossed a league higher by means of a stone-bridge. It lies 212 miles E. of Aleppo, and 261 N. of Bagdat. Lat. 47, 42, N. Long. 42, 29, E.

DIBLATHAIM, anciently a city of Arabia Petraea, appears from the Old Testament, to have been a place of some note, though its situation cannot from thence be ascertained.

DIBO, another city of the same country.

DICÆPOLIS. See **EGESTA**.

DICTE, now called Sethia and also Lasshi, a mountain in Crete, is the next in height to Ida, and covered great part of the year with snow, whence by Strabo, &c. it is called the White Mountain; yet cypress trees grew there formerly amidst the snow, and throve as well as in the vallies.

DIE, (*Des Vocontiorum*) the capital of Diois, in the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Drome. It is the

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seat of a bailiwick and bishop, who is lord of the place, and of 95 parishes and 24 castles, suffragan to the archbishop of Vienne; his diocese contains 200 parishes and has a yearly income of 1500 livres, out of which he is assessed to pay to the court of Rome 2126 florins. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, the Reformed had an university, and here was formerly a citadel. It lies 30 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44, 56, N. Long. 5, 32, E.

DIEGEM, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles N. of Brussels, its capital.

DIEL, (St.) provostship of, lying in the valley called Val de Galilee, among the Vange mountains of Lorraine, in France, and on the river Meurte. To it belongs a chapter.

DIEMEN'S LAND, a tract of land in the South Sea, part of New Holland, discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman in 1642. The S. W. extremity of it lies in the 44 S. lat. and the 159 E. long. The southern coast consists of large broken masses of barren and blackish rocks, resembling the extreme points of the African and American continents, round Adventure Bay; where captain Fournieux lay some time in the year 1773; the land rose in sandy hills, of which the innermost were covered with various sorts of trees, rather remote from each other, and without any brush-wood. They perceived no inhabitants during their stay, but thought they observed some smoke at a great distance in the country. Standing along shore to the northward, they found it consisted of hills of a moderate height, but saw at the same time some much higher in the interior country. At different parts of that coast, they met with several islands, particularly those which Tasman named Schouten's, and Vander Lyn's islands.

DIEPPE, a town of Upper Normandy, in France. It is situated in the bottom of a valley, between the cliffs, whence the town took its name, from the Flemish word Diep, which has the same signification with deep in English. On the N. E. side are the suburbs of Pollet, and two stone jetties, between which lies the entrance of the harbour. This entrance is very difficult on account of the great current both inward and outward. It is fortified very irregularly, and has a strong castle on the sea of the same name. To it belong two suburbs, and a harbour on the English channel, commonly in time of war a station for privateers. Here are two parish-churches, eight convents, a college, and an hospital. In 1694 the English battered it quite to the ground by a bombardment; and in Queen Anne's wars it met with a like rough handling from them; but it has since been rebuilt to greater advantage.

The road of Dieppe lies to the W. of the town, just under a small church, called St. Nicholas de

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Cotecote, whose steeple is remarkable, and the only one on the cliff. The anchorage is in 7 or 9 fathoms water, on a good bottom, where anchors never drive; whatever wind blows, you are sheltered against winds from S. W. to S. E. but when it blows from the W. N. W. or N. N. E. the sea runs high and impetuous.

Two leagues and a half W. of Dieppe, is Cape Lailly, where the Chamber of Commerce, established at Rouen, has caused to be erected a light-house, which was lighted, for the first time, on the first day of November, 1775.

"The light-house on Cape Lailly is situated 80 fathoms from the edge of the cliff, facing the rock named La Galere, which is the most considerable of those marked on the coast under the denomination of the rocks of Lailly. It is on the top of the cliff, facing the rocks that the tower is built, which may be seen by a boat when at the entrance of the two jetties of the port of Dieppe. The whole height of the light house measuring from the ground, is 56 feet; the lantern 15."

Dieppe lies opposite to Rye in Suffex, and 36 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49, 55, N. Long. 1, 9, E.

DIEPHOLT, county of, a subdivision of Westphalia, in Germany, S. of Delmenhorst, between Hoya on the E. and the bishopric of Osnaburg on the W.

DIEPHOLT, the capital of the county of the same name, at the N. extremity of the Dummerlake, on the river Hunte, which issues out of it. Here is a fort; and the town and country now belong to Hanover. It lies 40 miles S. of Bremen. Lat. 53, 20, N. Long. 8, 12, E.

DISSENHOSEN, a large well-built town of the Thourgaw, and county of Baden, in Switzerland. Here is a fine bridge over the Rhine. It lies four miles E. of Schaffhausen, and in the road to Stein.

DIEST, a small city of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Demer, noted for woollen cloths, hose, and excellent beer. Here is a famous horse-fair kept every Ash-Wednesday. It is a barony, and is still the subject of litigation among the heirs of the late king William. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51, 16, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

DIETZ, a county of Nassau, in the Wetteraw and Upper Rhine, in Germany, 14 miles long, and 10 broad, belonging to a branch of the Nassau Orange family. It lies between the archbishopric of Treves, the lordships of Idstein and Wisbaden.

DIETZ, the capital of the last mentioned county, on the river Lohn, over which is a bridge. It is walled, and has two castles or towns on two hills within the town. The revenues of its collegiate church, subject to the elector of Treves, have been appro-

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appropriated since the Reformation to the university of Herborn. It lies 18 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 7, 38, E.

DIEU, an island of France, on the coast of Poutou.

DIEUSE, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-pits, where they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Seille, 5 miles E. of Marfai, and 22 N. W. of Nanci. Long. 6, 45, E. Lat. 48, 50, N.

DIEULISH, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Stour, near Stourminster.

DIEULOUARD, lordship of, between the Maes and Moselle, in the government of Lorraine and Bar. It lies on the latter river, not far from Pont a Mousson, and is one of the oldest domains of the church of Verdun; but in latter times, it has come into the possession of the house of Lorraine. The little town of the same name, in Latin Deslonardum, was formerly a strong place.

DIGGE'S ISLAND, an island of Greenland.

DIGHTON, a town of New England, in Bristol county.

DIGNAN, a handsome town of Italy, in Istria, 3 miles from the sea, and subject to the Venetians. Long. 13, 5, E. Lat. 45, 10, N.

DIGNE, a provincial bailiwick of Upper Provence, in France, comprehending the four following vigueries or subordinated districts, namely, Digne, Seyne, Colmars, and the valley of Bareme.

DIGNE, in Latin *DINRA*, a small but very ancient town in the viguery of its own name, at the foot of the mountains, on the little river Bleone; is the principal place of a district, collection, and provincial court. The bishop of Digne is baron of Lauzieres, and suffragan to the archbishop of Armbun, having 33 parishes in his diocese, an income of 10,000 livres, out of which he pays Rome an assessment of 400 florins. Here are 5 convents. Its warm mineral waters, impregnated with a deal of sulphur and alkaline salt, are used for drinking, as well as bathing. In the neighbourhood grows excellent fruit. It lies 60 miles N. of Toulon. Lat. 44, 12, N. Long. 6, 13, E.

DIGON, in Latin *Divio*, the capital of the province and government of Burgundy, in France; it is the seat of the governor, parliament, intendency, and all other public offices and jurisdictions: it is pretty large, has well paved, broad, and straight streets, fine houses, churches, and squares, is surrounded and fortified with good walls, capacious ditches, and 12 bastions, besides a castle for its defence. The neighbouring country is fruitful and agreeable, being watered by the river Sufon and Ouche; the former of which is only a brook, partly running into the ditch, and partly through the town; and after this falls into the river Dijon

D I

near the city, which river washes a suburb and a bastion. Here are 7 parish-churches, 4 abbeys, 3 large hospitals, several convents, among which the most remarkable is the fine charterhouse, at the extremity of the suburb of Ouche, in the church of which lie the last dukes of Burgundy, with their wives and children, also what was the Jesuits fine house, and the holy chapel, where is publicly preserved a miraculous host. Its academy of sciences was founded by Hector Bernard Poussin, first president of the parliament of Digon, and also a juridical college was established here in 1723. The city-walk before the town is a quarter of a mile in length, and planted with 3 rows of lime-trees, at the extremity of which is a pleasure-grove. The castle of the ancient dukes of Burgundy, now called *Le logis du Roi*, is a stately and large building, with a noble hall for the meeting of the states. It lies 138 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47, 20, N. Long. 5, 12, E.

DIJONNOIS, a territory of Burgundy, in France, anciently called *Pagus Oscarenfis*, from the river Ouche, *Oscara*, it abounds in wine, pastures, and woods; in the last of which are several iron-works set up; and its capital is the above-mentioned Digon.

DILLEMBERG, a town of Nassau in the Wetteraw, and Upper Rhine, in Germany, belonging to the counts of Nassau Dillemburg, on the river Dilla, has a good trade in cattle and woollen-cloth, and 2 annual fairs, the day after Passion-Sunday, and the Monday after St. Margaret's day. Here is a fine strong castle, the seat of the counts, where is kept the jaw-bone of a prodigious whale, caught near Catwick. It lies 38 miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50, 29, N. Long. 8, 10, E.

DILLINGEN, a neat small city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Danube, with the title of count, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, who usually resides in a palace here. In this town is an university and college. Between Dillingen and Lawingen lay the strong camp, where the elector of Bavaria was posted in 1703, when the duke of Marlborough forced the intrenchments at Schellemburg, previous to the famous battle of Hochstadt. It lies a little S. E. of the last-mentioned place, and 18 N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48, 38, N. Long. 10, 30, E.

DILTON-MARSH, a town in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Warminster, with 2 fairs, on Easter-Monday, and September 13.

DIMCHURCH, a place on the coast of Kent, where, in a new hall, are kept the courts and records of Romney-marsh: in the former of these, care is taken that the marsh-laws be strictly observed, and new ones composed for keeping up the walls or fences, and managing the lands.

DIMEN,

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DIMEN STORE, i. e. Great Dimen, one of the Faroe-isles belonging to Norway. It is almost round, and a mile in circuit, being a mere rock, and its coasts so craggy and steep, and surrounded in such a manner with precipices and sand-banks, that no place can be better fortified by nature. Upon it the sheep run wild summer and winter. Not far from it is Lille Dimen, or Little Dimen; which Busching says has this peculiar quality in it, that sheep, entirely white, when brought into its pastures, soon become black; which transmutation, continues he, first begins with black spots on the legs that spread upwards, till the whole wool is turned black.

DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Traganople. Long. 26, 23, E. Lat. 41, 38, N.

DINAN, a town in the bishopric of St. Malo, and government of Brittany, in France, near the river Rance, (Rinētus) which almost surrounds it: it is a walled town, on the top of a hill, steep every way. The river joining a brook, forms a harbour for pretty large vessels, into which the tide flows 5 feet high. Here is a good castle, 2 convents, and an hospital. At this time the provincial states sometimes meet: and at the suburb of Jargia is a fine quay. Dinan gave title of count to the younger sons of the duke of Brittany. It lies 12 miles S. of St. Malo. Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 2, 12, W.

DINANT, an ancient town of Liege, in the county of Condres and Austrian Netherlands. It stands between a steep rock and the Maes, which river washes its ramparts. It is an ancient town, and did belong to the bishop of Tongeren, who gave it to its church, whence it fell to the bishops of Liege, the see of Tongeren being removed to that city. It is of oblong figure, and enjoys a good trade, particularly in manufactures of brass and iron. It had a strong citadel on a steep rock; but the French having taken it in 1554, 1675, 1690, from time to time, more and more, demolished it. They restored it again in 1697 by the treaty of Ryfwick; and the fortifications being afterwards repaired, were again demolished in 1703. The chief church is collegiate, the 9 parish churches being properly but chapels of ease belonging to it. Here are several convents. It lies 16 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 4, 48, E.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 10. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, 8 E. by S. of Dolegelly, and 176 N. W. of London. Long. 4, 35, W. Lat. 53, 37, N.

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DINDER-HILL, a mountain of Herefordshire, on which is a Roman camp; it stands near the river Wye.

DINGDING, an island about 30 leagues to the N. of Malacca, in the East Indies, uninhabited; but the fresh water, which runs down from the rocks, claims preference to any in the Indies. It has likewise several good bays where ships may safely ride. Wild boars swim over hither from the continent to feed on a certain root which grows here.

DINGELFING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Isar. It lies 18 miles E. of Landshut. Lat. 48, 39, N. Long. 12, 38, E.

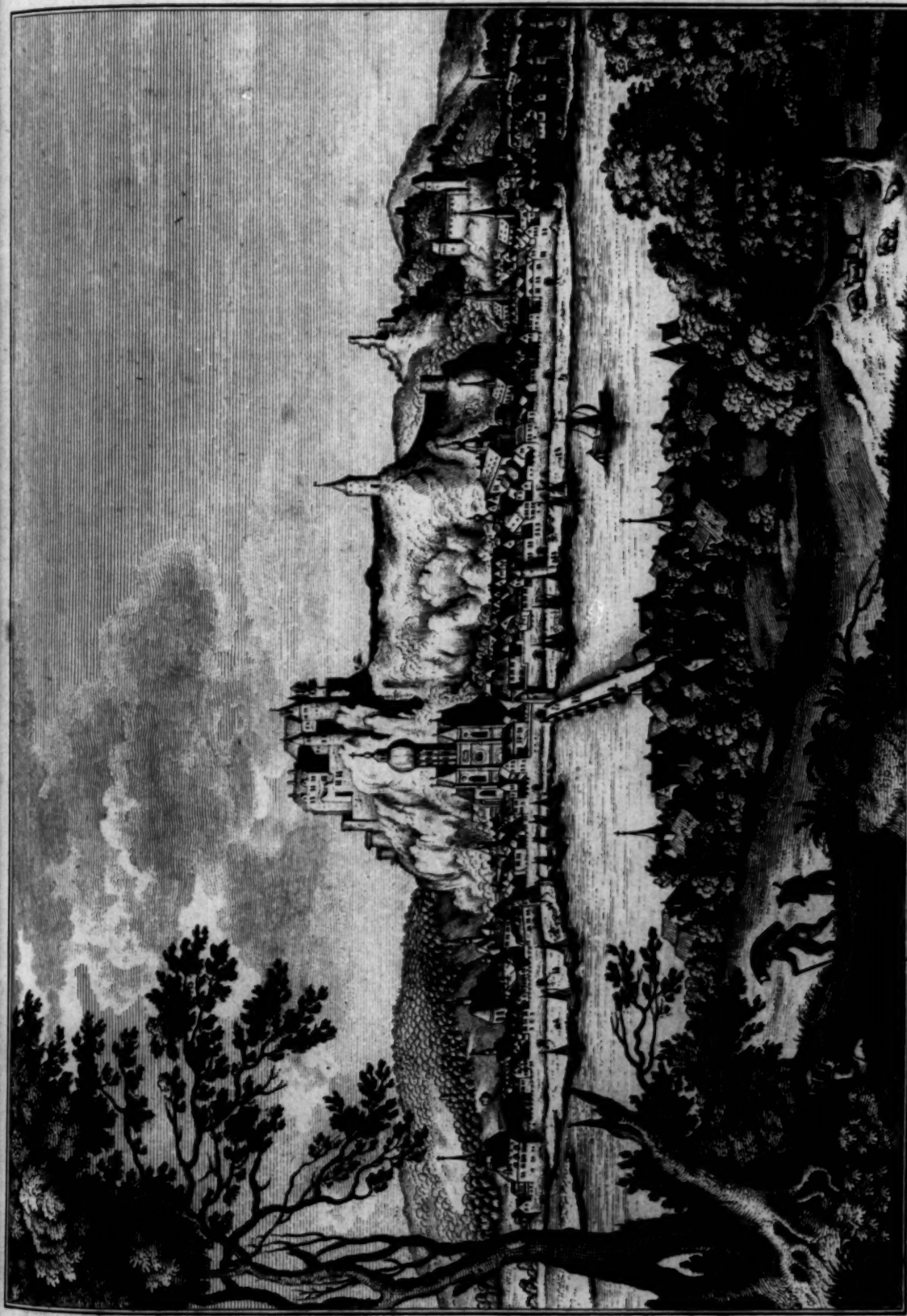
DINGHISLY, a large and well-peopled Turkish town of Lydia and Turkey, in Asia. It drives a considerable trade; about 18 miles S. of Laodicea, and 10 E. of the river Meander.

DINGLE, the best town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on a large bay of the same name, which runs up 28 miles inland, 15 broad at its entrance, with several harbours or roads. It has the privilege of a market, and sends 2 members to the Irish Parliament. It lies 79 miles W. of Limerick.

DINGO, or **DRNGY**, an inland country of Lower Ethiopia, borders on the kingdoms of Loango and Vanquy, and is large, full of towns and villages, tributary to the king of Loango, but has its peculiar lords, who rule by succession.

DINGWALL, or **DINGWELL**, of Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland, consisting but of one street, at the head of the Cromarty-frith, which is a N. W. branch of Murray-frith. Its charter from king Alexander III. grants it the same privileges as those given to the town of Inverness, to which it refers. Near it is the water of Fhoheran: and hence it is called Inner-Fhoheran. A very good perennial spring, from the neighbouring hill runs through the town, and supplies it with water.

The soil round this place or burgage-land, is exuberantly fertile. Its church a few years ago, was burnt down, by a school-boy's shooting at pigeons, when the thatch took fire; but it is now handsomely repaired. This is the county-town for the western division of Ross-shire, as Tayne, is for the eastern, and Fortrose the southern. Here are the ruins of a very spacious castle, said to have been the residence of that Highland king and usurper (Donaldus Insulanus,) Donald of the Isles, and earl of Ross. Near the church are the remains of a chapel, where lies the great Tutor of Kintail, a descendant of the Seaforth family, and ancestor of the earl of Cromarty. In the churchyard is a very ancient monumental stone of one à Kempis, with a Latin inscription, by some vestiges of which, hardly legible, it appears that he was some person of



DINANT in the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

Published Oct. 17, 1804, by J. H. Bolding, No. 13, Pall-mall Lane, London.



of eminence, and near it is a lofty pyramid, at the bottom of which George, the first and great earl of Cromarty, lies interred, and he had caused it to be erected in his life-time. In this place is a genteel, modern built town-house, with a spire and prison, to which the late Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, their member for several years, very largely contributed. The country round it is very plentiful, but here seems to be little or no trade. This is one of the districts of royal burghs, which with Tayne, Dornock, Weick, and Kirkwall, alternately sends one member to the British parliament. It lies about 8 Scotch miles N. W. of Inverness, the same W. of Cromarty, and 130 N. of Edinburgh.

DINKELSPIL, or **DUNCKELSPIEL**, a small imperial city of Suabia, on the confines of Franconia, in Germany. It is watered on the W. and S. by two arms of the river Wernits, which supplies it with fish, as does the neighbourhood with plenty of corn. In Latin it is called Tricollis, and Zeapolis. Its parish-church of St. George is a fine free-stone structure. The Swedes took this town before the battle of Nordlingen, and it lies 36 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 49, 20, N. Long. 10, 29, E.

DINKIRA, or **DUNKIRA**, on the Gold Coast, or coast of South Guinea, Africa, is a country lying above 10 days' journey by land from Axim, and 5 from Mina N. having Cabesterra E. Adom, W. and Accany N. The roads to it from Axim are very bad and winding. It was a country of small compass, and not populous; but the valour of the natives enlarged its borders, and raised its power so high, that they were feared and respected by all the nations round about but of Affiante and Akim. The Dinkirans were vastly rich in gold, as well brought from other parts as yielded by their own mines. Which gold is naturally very fine, but too often mixed with Fetiché gold, which is a sort of artificial gold composed of several ingredients. The Affiantines have almost extirpated this nation and destroyed their country.

DIOIS, (Le,) a territory of the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, was formerly a county, and sold to the crown, since which the king of France is stiled Count of Dios, in all his briefs to Dauphiny.

DIOMEDES, an island so called near the promontory of the N. E. point of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

DIOS CURIAS, an ancient city of Colchis on the Euxine sea, and was a place of great trade.

DIRG, (Lough,) i. e. the Red Lake, in the county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, noted for an island and a dark cell or cave

in it, where popish friars used to make their votaries believe St. Patrick had his purgatory.

DIOSPOLIS, anciently a city in Lesser Thebais, Egypt. There was another town of this name in Palestine, vulgarly Rhama, which Galtus destroyed at the same time and for the same cause as Dioscaesarea. A third Diospolis situated was in Bithynia.

DIRGHAW, a town of Germany in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 17 from Dantzick. Long. 19, 25, E. Long. 54, 3, N.

DIRSCHAU. See **DERSAU**.

DIS, a large and populous village of Norfolk, on the Waveney, where is held an annual fair, on October 28. It lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 90 from London.

DISAPPOINTMENT-ISLANDS, discovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765, situated in Lat. 14, 5, S. and 144, 58, W. Long. whose inhabitants being hostile, and the want of a landing-place prevented its being explored.

DISCO, a large island in Davis's straits, on the W. coast of Groenland.

DISENTIS, a place in the Grisons of Switzerland, and situated on the Rhine, where is a very old rich abbey.

DISNAJO, a beautiful castle on the river Maros, in Transylvania, a kingdom of Hungary.

DISSE, Norfolk, 13 miles from Norwich, and 92 measured miles from London, stands in the most southern confines of the county. The market, which is well stored with yarn and linen cloth, besides other goods, is on Friday, and the fair on November 9. It is a neat flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houses, the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but it is so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of hempen cloth, hose, and the making of stays. Here is a charity-school.

DITMANING, or **TITMONING**, a town of Bavaria, on the Iser. It has been reduced by several casualties, yet is still fortified, but not strong; it lies 6 miles from Saltzburg, between Birkhausen and Lauffen.

DITMARSH, according to some Teutismarsh, from the ancient Teutons, a district of Holstein, in Germany. It has the German ocean on the W. and Holstein Proper on the S. and E. the Elbe being its southern, and the Eyder its northern boundary. This country being subdued in 1759, by

Federick III. king of Denmark, assisted by the duke of Holstein, was shared between them both; the N. part to the duke, and the S. part to the king. It is fruitful in all sorts of grain, with excellent pastures that feed cattle of every kind, being well watered and populous. The peasants here live well, are laborious, and accounted strong and warlike.

DIVE, one of the rivers of Normandy, which rising in the parish of Cour-Menil, receives the Vie, after which it becomes navigable, and loses itself in the sea.

DIVER, a river in Wilts, which runs into the Nadder at Bishopstrow.

DIVIN, a castle in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, upon a very steep rock. In 1576 it was taken by the Turks, who kept it till 1593. In the year 1674, it was taken from the restless Balassa, and demolished; so that at present it is no more than a heap of rubbish. From it a place in the neighbourhood takes its name, in whose jurisdiction it stands. The inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture and hunting.

DIU, DIO, or DEW, an island 3 miles long and 2 broad, the southmost land on Guzaratte, or Cambaya, in the Hither India, having a small city of the same name, (Diu,) at the entrance of the gulph of Cambaya, about 200 miles W. of Surat, E. long. 70, 12. Lat. 21, 37. It is separated from the main by a narrow channel, over which is a stone bridge. Alexander is supposed to have embarked here for Cambaya; and it was by Arrian, Pliny, and Strabo, called Nambator, Delta, Patala, Patalena, and Hydaspia. Herbert places it 60 leagues S. of Ormus, 200 N. W. from Cape Comerin; and Bouffingault makes it 70 leagues from the Indies, and 30 from the town of Cambaya. It was fortified by Albuquerque, the famous Portuguese general, in 1515, and has been besieged in vain by the Indians, Arabs, and Turks, who were obliged to retire with great loss. It has a good safe harbour, and had formerly a good trade, but since the English, Dutch, and French, settled in Surat, and Cambaya, it is much decayed. Hamilton says, the city is pretty large, fortified by a high stone-wall, with bastions, well furnished with cannon to flank it, and a deep moat hewn out of a hard rock.

DIUL, a town of Tatta or Sinda, a kingdom in the Hither India, in Asia. It has a very commodious harbour, and here ships usually touch that sail from India to Ormus. It stands at the mouth of the Indian gulph. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Mogul, when his prisoner at Delhi. It lies 58 miles W. of the city of Tatta. Lat. 26, 11, N. Long. 68, 58, E.

DIXCOVE, an English fort in Guinea Proper in Africa. It is a regular fortification, with 4 good batteries. It stands 7 or 8 leagues to the N. E. of Cape Three Points, and is subordinate to Cape Coast-Castle. Here is a very safe cove or landing-place.

DIXMUYDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Low-countries, on the Ypres; though strong, it has been often taken. The pastures in this neighbourhood yield excellent butter, and in the town are several religious houses, and 2 hospitals. It lies 15 miles N. of Ypres. Lat. 51, 15, N. Long. 2, 48, E.

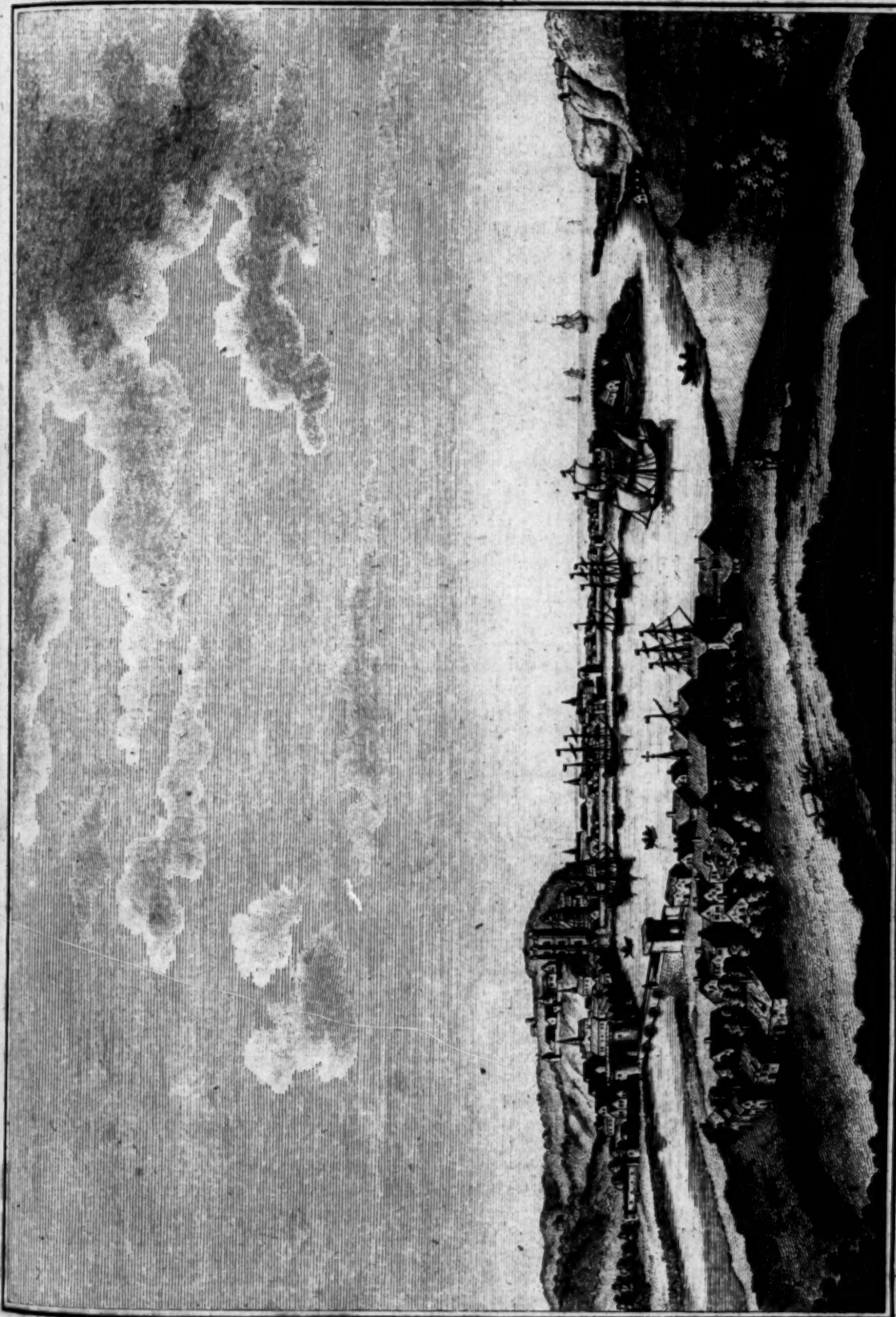
DIZIER, (Str.) in Latin, Fanum Sancti Desiderii, a town of Pertois and Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne, the seat of a royal bailiwick, forest-court, salt-house and marshal's. It is one of the crown-domains, and has a particular governor. Here are 2 convents and an hospital. In the neighbourhood are iron-works, and in 1544 the emperor Charles V. besieged it. Dizier lies 50 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 5, 12, E.

Of the same name is a small place in Lower Languedoc.

DNIEPER, or NIEPER, in Latin, Danapris, or Borysthenes, a considerable river in European Russia. It rises out of a morass in the forest of Wolchonskoi, about 20 miles above Smolensko, in the Budine mountains of Russia, with a variety of windings in its course through Lithuania, the county of the Zaporog Cossacs, and a strip of land possessed by the Nagai Tartars before the Crim; at length it falls between Oczakow and Kinburn, into the Black Sea, having first formed a marshy lake, which is 60 wersts in length, and in many places from 2 or 4, to 10 wersts in breadth. The banks of this river are high on both sides almost throughout, and the neighbouring soil excellent; but in summer its water is none of the wholesomest. In it are 13 water-falls, within the space of 60 wersts; yet even in spring, when the waters are high, or at a middling pitch, light boats may be brought over these.

As far as this lake the river is full of islands; so that taking all together, it has not 7 miles of unencumbered water. It abounds in sturgeon, carps, and jacks, with a great variety of other peculiar fish. Over it is no bridge, but a floating one at Kiow, which is 1638 paces in length; and is taken down before the frost comes on, about the close of September, and put up again in spring. Ferry-boats therefore are used, for the conveniency of trading with the Poles. Upon this river are several mills.

DNIESTER, or NIESTER, in Latin, Danapris, anciently Tyrais or Tyres, a river of Poland. It issues



Dieppe only.

DIEPPE in NORMANDY, FRANCE.

Published March 8th 1864, by J. Widdow, No. 23, Peterborough Row.



issues from a lake in the Carpathian mountains, and runs between Poland and Moldavia, forming the boundary of the latter to the N. and S. and empties itself into the Euxine sea.

DOARNENES, or **DOUARNENES**, a town in the most western part of the bishopric of Quimper, in Lower Brittany, in France. Here is a good port at the upper end of a bay, to which it gives its name, and contiguous to that of Brest; and here they take great numbers of pilchards. It lies 4 leagues from Quimper-Corentin to the S. W. and 9 from Brest to the S.

DOBELIN, or **DOBLEHN**, a district of Semigallia and duchy of Courland. Here is an old castle with a princely bailiwick. It lies 36 miles W. of Mittaw. Lat. 57, 20, N. Long. 23, 25, E.

DOBEZIN, or **DOBRZYN**, a town in the palatinate of Uladislaw and Cujavia, in Great Poland. It stands upon a rock on the Vistula, with a provincial court belonging to it. It lies 68 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 53, 10, N. Long. 29, 12, E.

DOLRA, a castle in the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a very high mountain, at the foot of which is a town of the same name. Also a scone or citadel in Transylvania.

DOBRING, **DOBRONA**, or **DOBRONIWA**, a well-built town in the Hither Circle, of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands near the castle of the same name, though it belongs to the jurisdiction of that of Altfohl.

DOBRUDSCHE, a territory of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, extending itself from the town of Dorestero as far as the efflux of the Danube; it is a strip of land quite level, which is not intersected either by rivers nor interrupted by forests; so that a wood at the extremity of it, not far from Dorestero, is called by the Turks Dali Orman, i. e. the wood of fools. The inhabitants, according to their pedigree, are Tartars, whose ancestors came into this country out of Asia. They are now called Tschitacs, and are famous for their extraordinary hospitality to strangers, of any nation or religion soever. For as soon as any of these come into their villages, the men and their wives immediately appear before their door, and accost them in the most friendly terms, intreating them to step into their habitations, and partake of what God has sent them; and at the same time maintaining their horses, if they do not exceed 3 in number, for 3 days together, at free-cost, with such politeness and generosity as are hardly to be met with in any other part of the world. They set honey and eggs before their guests, both which this country produces very exuberantly, and bread, though baked under the ashes, yet a fine sort. A little place in-

violably sequestered, for the accommodation of strangers, these hospitable people provide, with resting couches, which are set in the middle round the hearth, and their guests may use them as they think best for their own convenience.

An instance of benevolence mentioned by Buching, which we the more readily take notice of, as it may be the only one to be met with in this vast empire, and as a brutal ferocity and universal contempt of the rest of mankind, unless mussulmen, prevails wherever the Turks have introduced themselves, these insinuating their reproach of this worthy people, couched under the appellation which they have given the above-mentioned wood.

DOBSCHAW, a mountain-town of Gomor county, and Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, where are many German inhabitants. It is a place famous for iron, asbestos, zinnobar, and paper.

DOCKUM, a strong town of Friesland, on the river Aa, which a little below forms a harbour for small vessels, and in a fruitful country. Here is a broad stone-bridge, with high arches, besides 2 other bridges. One of these is drawn up with chains for vessels to pass through; the river is commanded by good block-houses, and a boom left open by day, but let down at night. Of a handsome cemetery here, now only remains a stately tower. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Leewarden. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 6, 15, E.

DODBROOK, a town of Devonshire, with a harbour for boats, and a market on Wednesday. Here the tythe is paid of a liquor called white ale. From this place the land runs out into a broad front called the Start Point, gathering in again to the mouth of the river Dart.

DODONA is placed by some writers in Thesprotia, and by others in Molossis, a province in Epirus; but Strabo reconciles these 2 opposite opinions, by telling us, that anciently it belonged to Thesprotia, and afterwards to Molossis; for it stood on the confines of both provinces. This city was once famous for the temple and oracle of Jupiter Dodonæus, as also a sacred grove, much spoke of by all the ancient writers.

DOE, or **DOUE**, in Latin Theotunadum, a small city of Anjou, in France, with a parochial and collegiate church, also a convent and an hospital. Here is a fountain in the form of a horse-shoe, 72 feet in circuit, and 2½ in depth; the water runs into a basin 150 feet long, at the end of which is a stone bridge, where it goes off, turning several mills, and afterwards watering several bleaching meadows.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and on the W. side of the Scheld. It lies

lies opposite to Lillo, and 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 50, 20, N. Long. 4, 5, E.

DOESBURG, a town of Guelderland, near the confluence of the Yffel and the canal from the Rhine. The French took it in 1672, and in 1674 abandoned it after demolishing the works. It lies 12 miles S. of Zutphen. Lat. 51, 56, N. Long. 5, 46, E.

DOFRE-FIELD, reckoned the highest mountain in all Norway, dividing that kingdom from Sweden. Upon it are 3 mountain-lodges or resting-places, kept up at the public charge, for the conveniency of travellers this way, and provided with fire, candle, and other accommodations. In 1685 king Christian V. of Denmark rode over Dofre-field, though all who were in his train dismounted and went on foot. On the highest part major-general Wibe saluted his majesty with a discharge of 9 pieces of cannon; and, in memory of this, a pyramid was erected by the king's order.

DOGADO DI VENEZIA, or the duchy of Venice Proper. It is one of the territories of the Venetian dominions, and consists partly of islands, and partly of a small neck of land on the continent opposite to that city. It is bounded by the Paduano on the W. and the gulph of Venice on the E.

DOGS-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated on the W. of Virgin Gorda, and E. of Tortula. Long. 62, 55. Lat. 18, 20.

DOGS, (Isle of,) in Dutch Honden-eylant, lying in the Terra Australis, so called by Schouten's people, who went ashore on it, from their observing 3 dogs there, which did not bark. It is situated about lat. 15, S. 925 leagues W. from the coast of Peru, in or about long. 148 W. from London. It is but a small and very low island, where they found some herbs which tasted almost like garden-creffes. They supposed that it was overflowed at high tides, as they found salt water about the middle, and in other places. On one side of this island they observed a row of very green trees, planted, as it were, along a dyke.

DOG-PLAINS, or La Prairies les Chiens, a large Indian town, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ouifconson river. It contains about 300 houses, well built after the Indian manner, and is the great mart where all the adjacent tribes, and even those who inhabit the remote branches of the Mississippi annually assemble in May with their furs, to dispose of to the traders.

DOIER, a river in Herefordshire, which falls into the Mannow below Elston bridge.

DOL, a bishopric of Upper Brittany, in France,

is the smallest in the whole kingdom, and only about 5 leagues in circuit.

Of the same name is the only town in it, which is small, thinly inhabited, and situated in a marshy and unhealthy neighbourhood, near the English channel. It is the seat of a bishop, collection, and admiralty. The bishop is lord of the city, and styles himself count of it; he is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Tours, has a diocese of 80 parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which he pays an acknowledgment of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. It lies 14 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48, 40, N. Long. 1, 50, W.

DOLCIGNO, or **DULCIGNO**, in Latin Ulcinium, or Olchinium, a town of Albania, one of the provinces of Turkey in Europe. It has a good harbour on the Adriatic sea, and a strong castle. The inhabitants of this place employ themselves very much in piracy, at which they are infamous, and subject to the Turks; and in the year 1571, this place fell into their hands. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42, 12, N. Long. 19, 15, E.

DOLE, or **MILIEU**, one of the 4 large bailiwicks of Franche Comte, a government of France. It comprehends 3 subordinate districts; namely, Dole Proper, Quingey, and Ornans.

In Dole, a district, which, on account of its beauty and fertility, is styled Val d'Amours, is a town of the same name, which formerly had imperial privileges, like Besançon; was the capital of the county, the seat of a parliament, chamber of accounts, an university, and a fortified place also. But Lewis XIV. having taken it in 1668, dismantled it, and again, in 1674, from the Spaniards, who had re-fortified it, he a second time destroyed its works. After which the parliament and university were removed to Besançon, the chamber of accounts only remaining here. It has also a chapter, a college, 11 convents, and an hospital. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lat. 47, 15, N. Long. 5, 15, E.

DOLGELHEW, **DOLGELLY**, or **DOLGELBE**, so called, as being situated in a woody vale by the Avon; a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, at the foot of Mount Idris, said to be above 3 miles high, and one of the highest in Britain. It has a good market on Tuesday, and is of some importance for the sale of Welch cottons. Several Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood; among which were some silver ones of Trajan and Hadrian. Its annual fairs are, May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16. It lies 40 miles N. W. of Montgomery. Lat. 53, 14, N. Long. 4, 16, W.

DOLICA,

DOLICA, or **DOLICHE**, the latter being its old name; an ancient episcopal see, in Syria Proper, a subdivision of Asia Minor, and under that of Antioch. It is now but a poor place.

DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph, dividing East Friesland in the N. W. part of Westphalia, in Germany, from Groningen. Upon this bay stands Embden, at the mouth of the Ems.

DOLONCI, one of different nations, anciently of Thrace.

DOLOPES. On the south borders of Thrace were seated the Dolopes and Myrmidons, whom Achilles led to the Trojan war.

DOLOROUS-HILL, or **GOLGATHA**, the rock on which Nottingham stands, so called from a great slaughter, it is said, committed there. See **NOTTINGHAM**.

DOLTABAD, **DULTABAD**, or **DAULATABAD**, in the province of Balaguate, in Hither India, was its capital before conquered by the Mogul, situated 240 miles S. E. of Surat, E. long. 75, 90, lat. 20, 14. It is reckoned one of the strongest of the Mogul's places, by reason of a hill in the middle, on which is the palace, with a good citadel and 3 other forts, with a free-stone wall surrounding the town and palace, with battlements and towers mounted with cannon.

DOLTON, a village in Devonshire, 6 miles S. by E. of Torrington; with 2 fairs, on Wednesday before March 25, and November 20.

DOMBES, a sovereign principality, not belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France, though within the circuit thereof.

This country is surrounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Maçonnois, on the W. by Beaujolais, and on the S. by Lyonnois. It is 9 leagues in length, and much about the same in breadth, being pleasant and fruitful, and lying along the W. side of the Saone. It formerly made a part of the kingdom of Burgundy; but was disjoined from it at the close of the tenth, or beginning of the eleventh century; and was an independent lordship successively in several illustrious houses, till Anne Marie Louise of Orleans bequeathed it, in the year 1681, to the ducal house of Maine. Lewis XIV. declared this country a free and independent principality, whose sovereign coins money, has power of life and death, may confer nobility, and lay what taxes he pleases on his subjects: he styles himself, By the grace of God, &c. and holds a parliament of his own at Trivoux. His stated revenues amount to about 150,000 livres. The country is in the prince of Dombes's name, under the direction of a general governor; it contains 230 places, and is subdivided into 11 castles; namely, Trivoux, Toissey, Montmerle,

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Beauregard, Villeneuve, Ligneu, Amberieu, St. Trivier, Lent, Chatelar, and Baneins.

DOMBOVAR, a demolished castle of the Further Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stood on a small island, in the river Sarwitz; and was formerly famous in the Turkish wars.

DOMEA, sometimes called **Chaule**, a considerable river of Tonquin, one of the Chinese provinces, in Asia. Upon it stands the capital Kec-cio, with most of the other towns. Its source is in the province of Yunan, in China; and, after a southerly course through Tonquin, it falls at last into Cochinchina bay.

DOMBURG, formerly a rich and populous town, with extensive privileges, in the island of Walcheren and Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces. In its neighbourhood several Roman antiquities, with the trunks of trees, have been dug up.

DOME, or **DOMME**, in Latin *Mons Domæ*, as situated on a hill; by which means it is rendered strong, and is also defended by a castle, a town of Lower Perigord, in Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It stands on the Dordogne, confining on Quercy, and about a league from Sarlat, to the S.

DOMFRONT, a town in the little territory of Passais, and Lower Normandy, in France. It stands on a rocky hill, on the Mayenne, and is the seat of a viscounty, election, bailiwick, &c. Here are some churches and convents. It lies 5 or 6 leagues above the city of Maine.

DOMINGO, (St.) or **HISPANIOLA**, one of the Large Antilles islands, in the West Indies. It partly belongs to the Spaniards, and partly to the French. The natives styled it *Aititi*, and the Spaniards, when Christopher Columbus first discovered it, in 1492, called it *Hispaniola*, or the Spanish Island. The city, which he founded in 1494, being dedicated to St. Dominic, the name was first extended to that quarter of the island, and in process of time to the whole; so that it is now generally in our charts, &c. *St. Domingo*. It is situated in the middle between Cuba and Jamaica on the N. W. and S. W. and Porto-Rico on the E. and separated from the last only by a narrow channel. It extends from lat. 17, 37, to lat. 20, and from long. 67, 35, to long. 74, 15, being near 400 miles from W. to E. and almost 120, where broadest, from N. to S. Some reckon it 300 leagues in circuit, exclusive of its bays, creeks, &c. which, it is thought, would make up 200 more. It is distant from Cuba but 13 leagues, which strait is called the Windward Passage. The climate here is extremely hot, but cooled by winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively.

fively at some times, yet not at all places alike. Though the climate agrees but badly with newcomers, yet they live here in good health, and to a great age, many of the inhabitants exceeding 80, and some reaching to 120 years.

This island, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of all the Antilles, is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the pleafantest, in the West Indies, having vast forests of cabbage-trees, palms, elms, oaks, pines, the jenipah, caramite, acajou, and other trees still larger, and the fruit more pleasing to the eye, and better tasted than in the other islands; particularly ananas, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, toronias, limes, dates, and apricots. Here are all the birds common in the West Indies; as also the musketoes, and fire-flies. In the meadows, or savannahs, are innumerable herds of black cattle, which belong to the country. There are a sufficient quantity of horses in the French part of the island to supply all their neighbouring colonies, besides wild horses and wild hogs of the breed first brought over by the Spaniards. The hunters shoot the oxen for their hides, as they do in Cuba; and, with regard to the pork, they strip the flesh from the bones, and jerk it as they do in Jamaica. Scarce a country in the world is better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers, which are all full of fish, as the coast is of crocodiles and tortoises. Its principal river is called Ocoa. In the sands of the rivers they find gold dust; and the island has many mines of gold, silver, and copper, which, though formerly worked with great profit, yet the Spaniards have found themselves too weak to carry them on to advantage, and take all the care they can to conceal them from others. The principal commodities of this island are hides, sugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, ambergris, various sorts of drugs, and dyers wood. What corn they have ripens at such different times, that it cannot be reaped with any profit. The numbers of French on this side is said to equal, if not exceed, that of the Spaniards; though both together are very far short of what the island is capable of maintaining. In 1726, the inhabitants were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, namely Creols and Mestizoes; whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs.

The Spaniards, by degrees, conquered the natives, and in battle, and cold blood, destroying 3,000,000 men, women, and children. As this island was among the first discovered by the Spaniards, so it was the centre of their commerce in these parts; and as they had been for many years sole possessors of it, it was for some part of the time a very flourishing colony. But after the con-

quest of Peru, and the considerable additions made to the territories on the continent of N. America, they neglected this island, which encouraged the French, about the middle of the last century, to fix themselves on its W. part, where they have improved the settlements.

In short, the frequent descents both of the English and French on the W. part of the island, by degrees obliged the Spaniards to abandon all that part of it to the W. of Monte Christo, on the N. and Cape Mongon on the S. The French, indeed, had no legal settlement here till 1697, when the Spaniards yielded the W. half of the island to them by the treaty of Ryswick, the boundaries between them and the French were settled by a line drawn across the country from N. to S.

For many years its principal trade consisted in tobacco, in which from 60 to 100 ships had been employed; but that sunk to nothing upon the establishing an exclusive farm of this commodity in France: and afterwards sugar became the staple-commodity in the island; and generally it yields 3 or 4 shillings a hundred more than that produced in any of the other islands. In 1726 it was computed here were 200 sugar-works; and one year with another the island made 400 hogheads, of 500 weight each, and that it yielded annually to the French 200,000 l. and the Indigo is reckoned to produce near half as much.

The colony of the French here is allowed to be the most considerable and important they have in these parts; and would become much more so, could they get a cession of the other part from the Spaniards, which they have extremely at heart. They are already possessed of so many noble harbours and forts as gives them an opportunity of disturbing and ruining the commerce of any nation which they happen to be at war with. And indeed so many harbours are all round the island, that sailors can scarce miss of one in which they may have fresh water and provisions.

The part of the island belonging to the French is under a general of their own country. It begins at a large plain, called Bahaia, on the north side of the island, and about 30 miles east of Cape François: and extending all along the coast from thence to the west, reaches on the south side as far as Cape Mongon; measuring all the bays, creeks, &c. cannot be less than 300 leagues in circuit: but, exclusive of those windings, it is 215 from Cape François on the north, to that of Mongon on the south. On the west side from Cape Lobos to that of Tiberon, where is a round black rock, which is the most western point of the whole island, are four harbours, larger and better than any in England. From Cape Tiberon to that of Donna Maria on the same side, but 25 miles to the

the north, are two more excellent harbours; and from this cape to that of St. Nicholas on the N. E. which is itself a large, deep, safe harbour, 12 more, each of which lies near the confluence of 2 or 3 rivers. The French governor-general has under him the governors of Cape François, St. Louis, or P^{le} de Vache, and those of Port Paix and Petit Guaves. The most noted places in the French part of St. Domingo, as they lie from the S. W. to the N. E. are, St. Louis, Vache, Donna Maria bay, Fond de Negros, Petit Guaves, Leogane, several desert islands in the bay called Cul de Sac de Leogane, the largest of which is called Gonave, la Petite Riviere, l'Esterre, Port Paix, Cape St. Nicholas, Tortugas or Tortulas island, and Cape François.

The east part of this island, in the possession of the Spaniards, is the largest. The commodities of the whole colonies of France in St. Domingo amounted in 1764 to 80,000,000 weight of rough sugar, 35,000,000 of refined sugar, and 1,880,000 pounds of indigo; at the same time they gathered 7,000,000 weight of coffee, and 1,500,000 pounds of cotton. Above half these were the product of the north coast alone; the rest came from the west and south. There was, besides, this difference, that the indigo and cotton were chiefly from the south and west, and the sugar and coffee from the north.

In 1764 this island had 8786 whites able to bear arms; 4306 inhabitants on the north, 3470 on the west, and 1010 on the south coasts; from hence, according to the general method of calculating, the whole of the whites was above 35,000. To these were to be added 5817 mulattoes, or free negroes, who were enrolled. The negroes were 206,000, and dispersed in the following manner: 12,000 in the 9 great towns; 4000 in country towns, 1000 in raising vegetables; and 180,000 in the culture which produced the commodities for exportation. After this enumeration, in 1767, 51,567 negroes were imported in 171 French ships. The deficiency of dead ones has been more than sufficiently supplied by those introduced in a clandestine trade; and it is confidently asserted, there are not less than 250,000 now in the French division only; and the culture of the land has increased proportionably. The culture of indigo is diminished, but there are 40 new sugar-plantations; so that they reckon 260 in the north division, 197 in the west, and 84 in the south. There are also some plantations of cocoa raised in the woods. In 1767 there was exported by the French from this island 124,000,000 weight of sugar, 1,769,562 pounds of indigo, 150,000 pounds of cocoa, 12,197,977 pounds of coffee, 2,965,920 pounds of cotton, 8470 packets of raw hides, 10,350 sides of

tanned hides, 4180 hogsheds of rum, and 21,104 hogsheds of molasses, all of which was registered at the custom-house, and exported in 347 ships. To which may be added a sixth more, that was smuggled out; and yet those well versed in the island say it will produce a third as much more; of such prodigious value is this island!

DOMINGO, (St.) the capital of the above island, first built by Columbus on the S. side of it, and situated at the mouth of the river Ozama, or Isabella, in a fine plain, which shews it to a great advantage from the sea. Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, is said to have founded it in the year 1594, and gave it the name of Domingo, or Dominic, in honour of St. Dominic. It was taken by Sir Francis Drake, in 1586, who held it a month, and then burnt a part of it; but spared the rest for a ransom of 60,000 pieces of eight. It soon recovered itself; but the trade, which was considerable in sugar, hides, tallow, horses, hogs, and cassia, has decayed since the Spaniards have been tempted by later discoveries in Mexico, &c. Nevertheless, it still makes a good figure; and its inhabitants, including the negroes, &c. are thought to exceed 25,000; and some reckon them many more. They are Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatraces, and of these a sixth part is supposed to be Spaniards. St. Domingo is a large, well-built city, a good port, and it has several structures more magnificent than is usual in the West Indies, especially those of the king of Spain's collectors. Here is a Latin school, and hospital with an endowment of 20,000 ducats per annum, besides an university. Here is a fine cathedral, 7 large monasteries, and 2 nunneries, besides a mint, and a college, with a revenue of 4000 ducats. It is the see of an archbishop, whose suffragans are the bishops of La Concepcion in this island, St. John's in Porto Rico, St. Jago in Cuba, Venezuela in New Castile, and of the city of Honduras. Here also is the residence of the governor-general of the Spanish Indies, and of the judges of the royal courts; which makes it the supreme seat of justice, as it is the most eminent royal audience of the Spaniards in America; so that the lawyers and the clergy keep this city from utter decay, since the declension of its trade. The greatest part of the commerce carried on by the Spaniards of this island is, however, from this port, which has 15 fathoms water at the bar; it is safe and large, and defended by several batteries, with a castle at the end of the pier, which has 2 half-moons within it, and reaches by 2 bulwarks to the river. On the utmost shore, near the south bulwark, stands a round tower. It has a very commodious harbour, deep enough for ships to go in and out with their whole lading, having not less than

than 3 fathoms every where. A ship may lie close to the shore to take in her loading, only laying a plank from the ship's side to the shore.

The president from Old Spain lives in a house in this city, that is said to have been built and occupied by Columbus himself. To this officer, on account of prior settlement, appeals are brought from all the Spanish West India islands, as formerly they were from every province of Spanish America; and his sentence is definitive, unless it is called by a particular commission into old Spain. As he purchases his place, he consequently executes it with oppression.

St. Domingo is built of stone, after the Spanish model, having a large square market-place in the middle, about which stands the cathedral, and other public buildings. And from this square the principal streets run in a direct line, being crossed by others at right angles; so that the form of the town is almost quadrangular; and it is most delightfully situated between a large navigable river on the W. the ocean on the S. and a fine fruitful country on the N. and E. Lat. 18, 5. Long. 69, 30.

DOMINICA, the last of the Leeward Carribee Islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E. but the Spaniards call it the last of the Windward Islands. It is situated much about half way betwixt Guadaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. 15 leagues from each. It extends from N. W. to S. E. and is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, and near 4 where broadest. It derives its name from the first discovery of it being made on a Sunday, November 3, 1593, by Columbus.

It is divided, like Guadaloupe, Martinico, and some of the other Carribee Islands, into the Cabes-terre, and Basse-terre; and the soil is much of the same nature. Its appearance is rugged and mountainous, especially towards the sea, but the ascents easy. The soil is good; and the slopes of the hills, which bear the finest trees in the world, are fit for the production of our plants; so that some have reported it to be one of the best of the Caribbees for its fruitful valleys, large plains, and fine rivulets: and with ease and certainty all the productions of the other West-India islands may be cultivated here. The Cabes-terre is watered with a great number of fresh-water rivers, which abound with excellent fish. Only 2 or 3 places in that called the Basse-terre are tolerable; the principal of which is called the Great Savannah, and situated nearly in the middle of it; namely, the tract from the point facing Martinico, to that which is opposite to the Saints. It produces ananas, mandioca, cassavas, bananas, and the finest figs, which are left to rot on the ground, all but what they eat with their food; and these they gather before they

are ripe. They have potatoes and ignamas in abundance, with a great deal of millet and cotton. Here are great numbers of hogs, ring-doves, partridges, and ortolans. They breed hogs and poultry; and of the former are two sorts of wild ones, descended from those that first came from France and Spain. Here are the finest eels in the world, but the Caribbeans never eat them.

The Caribbeans having, for the most part, retired hither, as they were driven out of the other islands by the Europeans, are consequently more numerous here than in any of the rest, being 20,000. The anchorage is good all round the coast of Dominica, but it has no port, or bay for retiring into; and all the advantage it has is the shelter which ships find behind some of its capes. The French have always opposed the attempts of the English for settling on this island, because it would enable them in time of war to cut off the communication between Martinico and Guadaloupe, but it was ceded to them in 1763, at the peace of Paris, and in 1778, the French took it again, in whose hands it remains at present.

The climate is remarkable hot, even for this part of the world, though the air is pure and very thin. Among the mountains it is imagined there is a gold mine, and 2 more towards the S. end of the island, called Souffrieres, from the plenty of sulphur they contain. They have also several springs of mineral waters, whose virtues are highly extolled. Its forests afford an inexhaustible quantity of rose-wood, so esteemed by cabinet-makers. Dominica is divided into 10 parishes, 7 to the leeward, and 3 to the windward. On the leeward coast is the capital. Lat. 15, 30. Lat. 60, 30.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg duchy, in Germany. It stands on an island formed by the confluence of the Elbe and Elda. At a fort here ships are obliged to pay toll, and it is accessible only by a wooden bridge. It has been often taken. It lies 28 miles S. of Swerin. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 11, 41, E.

DOMOLK, a considerable Benedictine abbey, in the Hither Circle of the Danube in Lower Hungary. In its neighbourhood stands a village, at the foot of Mount Sag, which yields very good wine. At this place is a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary.

DOMPAIRE, an ancient town of Lorrain, where the kings of Austrasia, and the dukes of Lorrain had their residence, now reduced to almost a village.

DOM-REMY, with the addition of La Pucelle, a village of Bassigny, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. Here the famous Joan (Jeanne,) of Arc, or Maid of Orleans, was born; who, for the signal services she performed to king Charles

Charles VII. against the English, got the whole provostship of Vaucouleurs, and an exemption from all taxes. In this neighbourhood is the boundary-stone to be seen, which the emperor Henry II. and king Robert erected, to shew the limits of their respective countries.

DON, a considerable river of European Russia. Its Latin name is Tanais, and the Tartars call it Tuna or Duna. The ancients reckoned it among the principal streams, and took it for the boundary between Europe and Asia. Not far from Tula it issues from the Jwano-Osero, i. e. John's-lake; at first it runs from N. to S. and after it has united with the Sosna near fort Nowa Pawlowskaja, in the government of Woronez, gone a great way from W. to E. and made several considerable windings, it turns again from N. to S. Not far from Tscherkask it parts into 2 main branches; of which the principal and southern retains the name of Don; but the northern is by the Russians called Donez, or Little Don; and is easy to be distinguished from the Great Donez, which farther up falls into the Don. These branches begin to widen below Czerkaskoi, (Tscherkask,) and fall into the Palus Mœtis; its water is muddy, whitish, and likewise unwholesome; in summer it is very shallow, and full of sand-banks.

It has an exuberance of great and small fish; and is so high the Volga, that their smallest distance is no more than 140 wersts, that is, about 50 or 60 English miles. But when the river Lawla, which empties itself into the Don, and the Camischinka, which falls into the Volga, shall be made navigable, there will then be only a space of 4 wersts, or about 2 miles, between these 2 great rivers; so that upon cutting a channel through this piece of ground they may be easily joined. But this was an enterprise which Czar Peter the Great, it is said, could not accomplish, and was therefore obliged to leave it unfinished.

DON, a river in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, upon which stands the old town of Aberdeen, and famous for salmon.

DONNACHADEE, a port in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, where the packets from Scotland commonly land, and by the resort of passengers has some sort of trade. It is the residence of a collector of his Majesty's customs, and another of the excise. It lies 15 miles from Port-Patrick.

DONAT, (St.) a fortress of Dutch Flanders. It lies a little to the W. of Sluys.

DONAWERT, or THONAWERT, in Latin, Insula Danubii, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the N. side of the Danube, near the confluence of the Wernitz with it, where it has a bridge. Be-

ing near the road from Augsburg, it is much frequented; besides, all that go up or down the Danube, are obliged to pay a toll to the town. It was twice taken by the Swedes. And at Schillenbourg, near this place, in 1704, the Duke of Marlborough forced a strong pass in the French and Bavarian entrenchments, which was one of the warmest services in queen Anne's wars. It lies 36 miles N. E. of Ulm, and 30 W. of Ingolstadt. Lat. 48, 32, N. Long. 10, 32, E.

DONCASTER, a large, genteel, and populous mayor-town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Dun. Here a considerable manufacture is carried on, particularly in stockings, gloves, and knit waistcoats. It is a great thoroughfare on the northern post-road. At the end of the town is a remarkable old cross, with a Norman inscription upon it. Here the remains of the great Roman way are visible, and over the river are 2 stone-bridges, with a long causeway beyond each. A handsome town-house has been built lately in this place, where is but one church, though large, and with a stately tower; also an hospital plentifully endowed. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on April 5, and August 5. It lies 30 miles S. of York, and 155 N. of London.

DONCHERY, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Meuse, which Lewis XIV. caused to be surrounded with strong walls and half bastions. Here is a provostship, salt-granary, and a particular governor.

DONDAUGEN, a castle in the district of Piltten, and duchy of Courland. To its jurisdiction belong 10 villages, among which Austruppen has a fine mineral spring.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houses, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is in general, a champion country, and abounds with harbours; the principal town is of the same name.

DONES, one of the branches into which the Don, in European Russia, is divided. See DON.

DONGOLA, or DANGOLA, supposed to be the ancient Tenupsis of Pliny, now the metropolis of the Nubian kingdom, situated on the eastern banks of the Nile, near the borders of Garga. It is said to be very populous, and to contain about 100,000 houses, though most of them are mean, and built only of wood and mud. The inhabitants however are rich, and drive a considerable commerce with Cairo, and other parts of Egypt, where they exchange their own commodities, especially

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saunders and musk, for arms, linen-cloth, and other wares. Lat. 19, 10, N. Long. 31, 20, E.

DONETZ, or **LITTLE TANAI**s, a river of Scythia.

DONEZAN, a sovereign territory, in the government of Foix, in France. It is 3 leagues in length, and the same in breadth. It is not immediately joined by Foix, but parted from it by mountains. Henry IV. annexed it to the crown.

DONNINTON, in Lincolnshire, has fairs on May 26, August 27, September 6, and October, 17, with a market on Saturday.

DONNINGTON, a ruinous castle in Berkshire, on the brow of a hill, washed by the little river Lambourne, famous for having been the seat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry; the inhabitants still shew a place, where stood an oak, in the memory of some living, called Chaucer's oak, under which he used to sit and compose verses.

DONY, or **BONY**, in S. Guinea, stands on the E. side of St. Domingo river, and is large, well-peopled, and trades in slaves and teeth, with the Europeans by means of Bandy-river, which has a communication with it, and by means of those rivers the Dony people drive their trade up the land to purchase slaves and teeth.

DONZY, the capital of Donziois, in the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on the river Nohin, and has a collegiate church, priory, convent, and hospital. It lies 3 leagues from the Loire. Lat. 4, 22, N. Long. 3, 30, E.

DORAT, a town of Lower la Marche, in France, on the Seurre, where is a royal castleward, and a collegiate church. It lies 18 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46, 21, N. Long. 1 15, E.

DORCHESTER, in Dorsetshire, the shire-town, 6 miles from the sea, 124 miles from London, was the most considerable station of the Romans in these parts. It had 2 mints in the time of the Saxons, and a castle, which was demolished by the Danes; but after the Norman conquest a new one was erected, of which the greatest of the barons used to be governors. It is bounded on the N. side by the Frome river, beyond which are fine meadows, and warm sandy lands, and on the S. W. are pleasant chalky downs. Here are 3 churches, a town-hall, shire-hall, and the county-jail, with its chapel. There are few towns in England better paved and built, and the view of it is every way delightful.

Here was a dreadful fire, August 6, 1613, which consumed 2 of the churches since rebuilt, and about 300 houses, to the damage of 200,000l. yet not a soul perished in it. The streets are wide and clean, the inns large, the markets and fairs well frequented, and the toll of both is vested in the corpo-

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ration, who hold the manor of the borough at a fee-farm rent from the crown. King James I. empowered them to choose a recorder, and by charter of king Charles I. they have a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, and 6 capital burgeses; besides whom, there is a governor yearly chosen by 24 common-council, whose office is chiefly to look after the trade of the town. Here are a charity-school, and 3 alms-houses. The Roman Ikening-street, which enters this place, by the N. of Winterburn, at West-gate, is plainly traced here, and the foundations of the Roman walls appear quite round the town, and though on the E. side a street is built on it, and the ditch filled up, yet it is still called the Walls. The Romans had an amphitheatre near it, which is now called Mawmbury, and the terrace upon it is a noted place of rendezvous, here being a fine prospect of the town and country. It was one of the winter stations of the Roman legions; and many Roman coins have been dug up here, particularly king Dor's money, called Dorm-money.

The assizes and quarter-sessions, and the election of the knights of the shire are held here. This town is noted for excellent beer and cakes, and it used to send great quantities of malt to Bristol. It has almost lost the manufacture of broad-cloth, for which it was once so famous, and its serge trade is not very considerable, but great profit is made here by their sheep, of which it is said that not less than 60,000 are fed within 6 miles of the town. Their downs abound with thyme and other aromatic herbage, so nourishing, that their ewes generally bring 2 lambs; for which reason, they are bought up by all the farmers of the E. part by England, who carry them to Bedfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, and to Kent and Surrey; and even Banstead-downs, so famous for good mutton, are supplied from hence. This town has sent members to parliament ever since the original demand of burgeses in the reign of Edward I. The market is on Saturday; fairs, February 2, Trinity-Monday, July 5, and August 5.

DORCHESTER, in Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Abingdon, and 10 from Oxford, has a bridge over the Thames, and by the coins and medals often dug up in and near it, it was an ancient city of the Britons, and also a Roman station. It was the see of a bishop near 500 years, till in the reign of William the Conqueror, it was translated to Lincoln; and it had once 5 stately churches, though now but one, and since the loss of the see, and turning the high-road to London another way, it is become only a village with a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

DORCHESTER, a little town of Berkeley county, on the confines of Colleton county, and province

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province of Carolina, in N. America. It contains about 350 souls, and in it is an independent meeting-house. Lat. 36, 10, N. Long. 79, 20, W.

DORCHESTER, one of the 5 counties on the E. side of the Delaware bay, in the province of Maryland, in North America. It is situated to the S. of Talbot county. Its principal parish bears also the same name, where the county-court is kept, and is a small place of about 10 houses. The land here lying to the N. side of Nantikoke-river, beginning at the mouth of Chickacoan-river, and so up to its source, and from thence to the head of Anderton-branch, and down to the N. W. fork, and to the mouth of the said Chickacoan-river, was, by an act of the assembly, anno 1698, declared to belong to Panquash, and Annatouquem, 2 Indian kings, and the people under their government, their heirs and successors for ever, to be holden by the lord proprietary, under the yearly rent of one beaver skin. More Indian towns are in this than in any other of the counties.

DORCHESTER, a town of Suffolk county, in New England, in North America. It is for magnitude the next to Boston, and built at the mouth of 2 small rivers, contiguous to the sea side. It sends 4 members to the assembly, and has 2 fairs; the one on the fourth Tuesday in March, and the other on the last Wednesday in October. From this place the Americans bombarded Boston in 1776.

DORDOGNE, a river of Limosin, in France, which rising in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guyenne, divides Limosin from Auvergne and Quercy. It falls into the Garonne, about 15 miles below Bourdeaux.

DORESTERO, in Latin Silistria, or Dorostolus, a large and strong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on the Danube. Here a metropolitan resides. It stands not far from the remains of the wall, which the Greek emperors formerly raised, for preventing the incursions of the barbarous nations; and its architecture seems to be Roman.

DORIA BALTEA, anciently Druria, one of the rivers of Piemont, in Upper Italy, which empties its stream into the Po.

DORIS, an ancient kingdom or province of Græcia Propria, was situated on the S. of Theffaly, being parted from it by mount Oeta and a ridge of other hills. It had on the S. Phocis and part of Ætolia. On the E. it was parted from the Locri Epicnemidæ by the river Pindus, and W. from Epirus by that of Achelous. Other rivers of note they had not. Mountains they had in great numbers, and not inconsiderable. The most famed were Oeta and Pindus, which, with some of less note, surrounded them on the N. as the Callidromians did on the W. Yet they abounded with

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spacious and very fruitful plains. The air was sweet and healthy, and their soil capable of being improved to all the advantages of husbandry.

DORMANS, a town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne. The manor of the same name, partly in Champagne, and partly in Brie, worth about 24,000 livres per annum, was erected into a county by Lewis XIV. in favour of M. de Broglie, then lieutenant-general of his armies. It lies 6 leagues from Espernay, and 12 from Chalons on the W.

DORNECK, a place in Solothurn, one of the Swiss Cantons, where is a magnificent stone bridge over the Aar. In 1499, the Swiss here defeated the Germans after a great slaughter, whereby the emperor Maximillian was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted: so that the war begun and ended in the same campaign.

DORNFIELD, or **DRONFIELD**, a market-town in Derbyshire, at the extremity of the Peak. Here are held 3 annual fairs, January 10, April 14, and July 15.

DORNOCK, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, in the N. of Scotland. It is a provost town, and royal burgh, which with Dingwall, Tayne, Weik and Kirkwall, sends alternately a member to the British parliament. It stands on the Murray frith; and that branch of it, called the frith of Dornock or Tayne, commonly the Muckle Ferry, as the Little Ferry is between that and Dunrobin-castle, and something N. of the burgh of the latter name, and on the opposite side. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and here was a cathedral for the diocese of Caithness, also a castle for the earl of Sutherland: and here also is the family burying-place. Dornock is the seat of a presbytery, containing 9 parishes. Four annual fairs are held here, which are much frequented. At the end of the town is a sort of monument, unless it was formerly the market-cross, called Thanes, or Earl's Cross. Not far from Embo in this neighbourhood is another stone cross, which was erected for a Danish king, who was killed and buried there. Dornock lies 4 Scotch miles N. of Tayne, including half a mile for the ferry, which branches up from the Murray frith, and lies 130 miles N. of Edinburgh. This place is now remarkable for nothing but its antiquity: they have plenty of fish, and but little or no trade.

DORO CAPE, in the island of Eubœa, or Negropont, in the Ægean Sea, 4 or 5 miles to N. E. of Caristo, is otherwise called Del Oro, or Figera, anciently Faphareum, or Caphireum Promontorium. It is so surrounded with rocks, that it is dangerous for ships to come near it.

DOROG, one of the seven Heyduc towns, in the Further Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary,

gary, which Mathias II. exempted from the jurisdiction of its county of Szabolc, on account of their bravery; but these have declined much for want of inhabitants; yet the ancient privileges were renewed in 1746.

DORPT, DORPAT, or DERPT, a town in the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia in European Russia. It stands on the river Embeck, which forms a communication between the lakes Worsero and Pepus, and in the diocese or circle of the same name; also called Odepoa. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and had a cathedral, being in a flourishing condition; and, when a member of the Hanseatic Union, by means of the ferry between it and Pernau, carried on a considerable trade by sea. Here also was an English staple, and a magazine for the goods of that country; and an university, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, till removed to Pernau, which also has quite declined. The inhabitants were in good circumstances, and the place had handsome stone-houses: but all this is no more; for it has been very much reduced by the frequent sieges, storms, and captures, which it has undergone at different times, particularly in 1704, and 1708, when the Russians took the place, carried away the inhabitants prisoners into Siberia, burnt the town, and made it a heap of ruins; and it continues almost in the same condition, as it is still in the possession of the Russians; before which time, the Teutonic Knights, Poles and Swedes, were successively masters of it. It lies 35 miles S. of Narva. Lat. 58, 20, N. Long. 28, 14, E.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the S. by the English Channel, on the N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E. by Hampshire, and on the W. by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from E. to W. and 34 broad from S. to N. and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, 248 parishes. This county enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N. it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the S. on the borders of Hampshire by the sea-coast, for an extent of almost 20 miles in length, and in some places 4 or 5 in breadth, is an heathy common, which renders this county less populous than it otherwise would be. From E. to W. run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with sweet and short herbage, which nourishes a vast number of sheep, equally esteemed for their flesh and fleece. The county is also very plentifully watered; and in all respects so well suited both for pleasure and profit, that it was distinguished by the Romans above all others. They

had more stations and summer-camps in Dorsetshire than in any other county. That the Saxons had the same regard for it, is evident from the number of palaces they had in it, the stately ministers they built, and the express directions they gave that their bodies should be interred in those monuments of their piety. This county yields many and very valuable commodities. The quarries in Purbeck and Portland supply stones of different qualities, suited to various uses, and in prodigious quantities, together with some very rich and beautiful marble. The best tobacco-pipe clay in England is dug about Pool and Wareham. Its principal rivers are the Stower, Frome, Piddle, Lyddon, Dulish, and Allen, which supply all sorts of river-fish, as the ports furnish those of the sea, and the rocks on the coast samphire and eringo. This county has plenty of wild fowl, and all sorts of game; so that it has been often stiled the garden of England. It is of note for its fine October beer; great quantities of which are drank in London.

The following are the dimensions of the giant cut out on the side of a very steep hill, near Cerne, in this county. This monstrous figure, viewed from the opposite hill, appears almost erect, with a huge crab-tree club in his hand, raised over his head, just going to strike a blow, which seems sufficient, as it were, to overturn a mountain. It is supposed to be above a thousand years standing, as there is a date between its legs, and the figures are not legible. It is plain there were but 3 figures; so that, supposing the first to be 9, it must have been formed a long while ago. Some think it was cut by the ancient Britons. Length of his foot, 18 feet; breadth of the same, 8; ditto of the small of the leg, $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of the calf, 9; breadth of the thigh, $17\frac{1}{2}$; length of the leg and thigh, 80; from the top of the thigh to the top of the head, 99; whole length, 180; breadth of the face, 14; breadth of the chin, 4; breadth of the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; length of the nose, $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of the nose, $2\frac{1}{2}$; length of the face, 22; diameter of the eye, $2\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of his breasts, 5; length of his ribs, 18; length of the fingers, $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of the fingers, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Breadth of the hand, $7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of the wrist, 5; from the wrist to the elbow, 41; from the elbow to the shoulder, $60\frac{1}{2}$; length of the arm, 109; breadth of the shoulder, 22; breadth of the elbow, 19; length of the club, 121; breadth at the knots, 22; breadth at other places, 11.

DORSTAN, a town in the Marck of Westphalia, in Germany, on the river Lippe. It lies 30 miles E. of Guelder. It belongs to the elector of Triers. Lat. 51, 27, N. Long. 6, 38, E.

DORSTONE, a village in Herefordshire, 10 miles W. of Hereford, with 4 fairs, on April 27, May

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May 18, September 27, and November 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

DORT, by abbreviation, but at full length **DORDRECHT**, in Latin *Dordrachum*, a large and populous city of Holland Proper. It stands on that branch of the Maes, called the Meruwe, in an island formed by an inundation of the sea, which in 1421 swallowed up 70 villages and 100,000 people. This city was formerly famous for the English trade, as it is now for Rhenish wine and floats of timber from Germany, both carried down on the Rhine. Here they spin the best linen thread; and they have several refiners for salt. From the steeple of the principal church, is a prospect as far as Breda. In the Gunner's hall sat the famous synod which takes the name of this place, where, in 1718, they condemned Arminius and his followers. To this assembly king James I. sent some deputies. It lies 15 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 4, 36, E.

DORTMUND, in Latin, *Tremonia*, or *Dormania*, an imperial and Hanse town, and the capital of the mark of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Empster; through its communication with the Rhine, it is rich and populous, having a pretty good trade; and it stands almost in the middle, between the Lippe and Roer, hardly 6 miles from either, and lies 28 N. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 6, 46, E.

DOS INDOS, an Indian town in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Guatemala, New Spain, S. America, which may be regarded as the metropolis of the original Mexicans. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of a river, and supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, who are industrious, intelligent, and of a friendly and amiable disposition. Their character is the best refutation of those philosophers, who would represent the native Americans, from reasonings founded on their depressed state, as an inferior order of human beings; and is sufficient to convince the Spaniards, that they would have derived more essential advantages from treating the Indians as fellow-creatures, than as beasts of burden.

The inhabitants are not only peculiarly expert at all kinds of martial exercises, in which they frequently employ themselves, but they are also painters, musicians, and poets. They have their theatres and other public amusements, and are particularly ingenious in making of pictures and cloths of feathers, after the manner of their ancestors; and figured stuffs of different coloured wool, which the best manufacturers in Europe need not be ashamed of. The spirit which inspires them with this elegance and ingenuity, they owe to their exemption from servitude, and that partly to the barrenness of their country in mines, and partly to

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the famous Las Casas, their bishop, who protected them against oppression, while alive, and obtained privileges for them which the Spaniards have always respected.

DOTECUM, a small but walled town, not of any great strength. It is situated in the county of Zutphen, in Guelderland, upon the eastern bank of of the Yssel, 6 miles above Doesburg.

DOUAY, a pretty large and well-fortified city of French Flanders, with a fort, on the river Scarpe. The town, besides, lies amidst marshes, and by means of sluices, the whole country round it can be laid under water. Here is the seat of a parliament for all the French Netherlands, except Gravelines and Bourbourg; both which, are under the council at Arras: also a bailiwick, university, famous English seminary, a collegiate church, and 7 parishes. Its principal trade consists in making and vending of worsted camblets, which are bought at the annual fair in September. Here is a military governor and king's lieutenant, &c. besides a particular governor for fort Scarpe. This city was taken by the French in 1667, and retaken by the allies June 10, 1710, after the loss of a great many men, but the French took it again in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It lies 20 miles S. of Lille. Lat. 50, 27, N. Long. 3, 15, E.

DOUE, a town of Anjou in France. Lat. 47, 22, N. Long. 20, W. See **DOE**.

DOVE, a river, which after dividing Derbyshire from Staffordshire, falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVERIDGE, in Warwickshire, anciently a Roman station, called *Tripontium*, where the Avon runs by Rugby to Warwick. The stream here divides into two branches, over each of which is a bridge.

DOVER, in Kent, 15 miles from Canterbury, and 72 miles from London, 285 from the Land's-End in Cornwall, and 25 from Calais in France; is one of the cinque-ports, whose situation is perfectly romantic, in a valley under a semi-circle of hills, and is the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliffs, which are here very high, and abound with samphire. It had once 7 churches, now but 2, and had several religious houses. It was also walled, and had 10 gates; and the passage from hence to France being nearer than from any port in England, there was a law formerly that none should go to it from hence. Our packet-boats go from hence to France and Flanders. It is a populous place and noted for its tide-harbour. It was incorporated in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by the title of mayor and commonalty, and the townsmen were called burgeses, from whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats, which

name and office are now common to all the cinque-ports.

The courts of chancery, admiralty, &c, relating to them all, are kept in St. James's church, and here are a custom-house and victualling-office. One of the streets is called Snare-gate, from the dreadful rocks of chalk that hang over it. On a neighbouring steep rock, or chalky-hill, stands the castle, which is its chief glory, and was so fortified in the Saxons time, that it was reckoned the lock and key of England, but it is too high to hurt any ship at sea, and could not stand a formal siege on the land-side half a day, though the area of its fortification is 30 acres. It is said to have been begun by Julius Cæsar, and finished by Claudius. The well here, which is 60 fathoms deep, is said to be the work of Julius. It is round, and lined to the bottom with free-stone, and the water is drawn out of it by a wheel in which men work.

In queen Anne's wars there was no less than 1500 prisoners in this castle at one time. Here is a brass gun of 22 feet, the longest in the world, and of the most curious workmanship, which was presented by the States of Utrecht to queen Elizabeth, and is called her Pocket-pistol; it requires 15 pounds of powder, and will carry a ball, they say, 7 miles. At the W. end of an old church here, said to have been built by Lucius the first Christian king in Britain, there is a Roman Pharos, or watch-tower; and upon another rock against the castle, are the remains of another watch-tower, called Bredemscone, and by the vulgar the Devil's Drop, from the strength of the mortar. Here the constable of the castle is sworn. Soon after the Conquest, great part of the town was destroyed by fire, as it was also in the reign of Edward I. by the French, who landed in the night.

By the Romans this town was named Dubris, and by the Saxons Dofra, probably from the British word Dour, which signifies water. The convenience of its situation drew the attention of the Roman governors, who ruled here while they possessed this part of the island; and there still remain indubitable testimonies of their care and respect for this important place. For the defence of the town, the Romans, or, according to some, Arviragus, a British king, their confederate, by cutting out walls with infinite labour in the solid rock, constructed a stony fortress; and as its venerable remains still prove, erected also a light-house for the benefit of navigation. The Saxons, Danes, and Normans, had a very high opinion of this place; and when the barons invited over the young prince, afterwards Lewis VIII. of France, his father, Philip Augustus conceived a bad opinion of the expedition, because the castle and port of Dover were held for king John, though a great part of the kingdom had

submitted to Lewis. In its most flourishing state the fortress was impregnable, and the town a very opulent emporium. The decay of the town was brought on by that of the harbour. To recover this, Henry VIII. spent no less than 63,000l. in constructing piers, and 5000l. in building a castle between this and Folkestone, called Sandgate; where the shore was flat, and the landing easy. Notwithstanding all this expence, however, it was again choaked up in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by whom it was again cleared at a vast expence, so that ships of some hundred tons could enter it. Since that time it has again declined, and though the parliament in king William's reign gave 10,000l. to improve it, yet it is only fit for small ships, and that at high water, which lay afloat in the basin. The ships which carry freight from Virginia and New-York, to Holland, used to unlade their goods here to enter them at the custom-house, and pay the duties; after which they reloaded them, drew back the duty by debenture, and then proceeded to Holland.

Dover, when in the height of its prosperity, had 21 wards, of which each furnished a ship a year, and maintained it 40 days at its own expence; in consideration whereof each ward had a licensed packet-boat. According to the Tower records, the fare was thus settled, in the reign of Richard II. viz. for a single person in summer 6d. in winter 1s. for a horse 1s. 6d. in winter 2s. The market here is on Wednesday and Saturday; fair November 22. The Roman Watling-street, coming freight from Canterbury, over Barham-Down, enters this place at Biggin-gate. There are some remains of the town-walls, and also of a priory here, which is now a farm-house; and that which was the Knights Templars house over against it is made a store-house. The piers which form the haven, are costly great works, and above is a fort with 4 bastions. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of it, and was the harbour in Cæsar's time, is very delightful, as the sight of the bottom from the adjacent cliffs is dreadful.

On one of the 2 piers that form the entrance of the harbour, is a look-out house, where pilots always attend to pilot ships coming from the westward, bound northward, or to London; and in consequence of a regulation observed since the 1st of October, 1772, as soon as there are from 9 to 10 feet water in the harbour of Dover, notice is given of it by a flag in the day-time, and a lanthorn during the night, which they keep hoisted till the water is come down again to that height, when they strike the flag or lanthorn. Many fine cutters belong to this town, which when not employed in bringing mackarel to London, or for privateers in war-time, follow smuggling, which is the chief support of

of the place, as every house almost is a ware-house for contraband goods.

DOVER-STRAITS, (called by the French *Le Pas de Calais*) are bounded on the English side by that part of the Kentish coast, which extends about 2 leagues in a south direction, between the South Foreland and Dover; on the French side is bounded by the coast of Picardy, running from Calais to Cape Grisnes, S. by W. 4 leagues. The width of this channel is not much above 18 miles; but from the S. Foreland to Calais, there are about 22; and from Dover to Calais about 21. The distance between Calais and the castle of Dover, was geometrically ascertained in 1681, by Messrs. Picart and La Hire, two excellent astronomers of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In the morning of the 20th of November, when the sea was very low, they measured upon the strand of the harbour of Calais, a line drawn from the point of the bastion of the Rifbank next the sea towards Boulogne, of 10,000 French toises. Having placed a quadrant at the point of this bastion, and observed the angle which the measured basis made with the intermediate point between the two most visible towers of the castle of Dover, they found it to be 37 deg. 58 min. then removing the instrument to the other extremity of the base line towards Boulogne, they measured the other angle, and found it 137 deg. 30 min. whence they concluded that the vertical angle at the castle of Dover, must be 4 deg. 30 min. and consequently the distance between the point of the above-mentioned bastion of the Rifbank of Calais, and the castle of Dover, 21,363 French toises. Now, according to the learned D'Anville, the English statute mile being equal to 826 toises, this distance will be above $24\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, and very near $21\frac{1}{2}$ nautic miles, supposing the degree of a great circle to contain 57,060 toises. The run from Dover to Calais, (says Mr. Dutens, in his useful *Itineraire de l'Europe*) "is shorter than that from Calais to Dover, because in the first case the tide is always more favourable; three, four, or five hours make a good passage; I have crossed it 20 times, and have never been above 12 hours. Six hours is the most common."

The tide in the Straits sets N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. the flood running towards N. E. and E. N. E. and the ebb S. W. and W. S. W.

Father Gouge, the Jesuit, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in the year, 1712, communicated to that society, an observation made by a sailor, who by sounding in this channel, had found that the water rose higher in the middle, during the ebbing tide, on the opposite shore, than at the time of high water.

This phenomenon at first seemed strange, but after a little consideration, it appeared very reason-

able, that the waters which returned from the coast of England, and those that came from the coast of France, at the same time, meeting in the middle, should support one another, and consequently increase the depth of the channel. And indeed, without being well versed in the theory of the tides, it is obvious from the nature of water, that the less room it takes, the deeper it must be. Since therefore the waters of any sea whatever occupy a less space while the tide ebbs, than while it flows towards the shores, it seems plain, that it must be deeper in the former than the latter case.

The depths of the Strait is from 18 and 20 to 24 fathoms water, fine sand; along the French coast at a league's distance from land, you have 18 or 19 fathoms, and in the middle of the channel, 23 or 24; but towards the English coast it grows shallower.

DOVER, formerly St. John's town, the capital of Kent county, in Pennsylvania, in N. America.

DOUGLAS, a river below Lanerk, in the shire of Clydesdale, and S. of Scotland, which falls into the Clyde, and gives the name of Douglassdale to the lands it washes. In a valley near this river stands a very old castle, which had been the paternal seat of the dukes of Douglas for above 1000 years, and therefore kept in repair; but by the frequent additions to the building, it became an irregular mass, though the apartments were very noble, but it was totally destroyed by an accidental fire December 11, 1758. Of the same name is a town just by.

DOUGLAS. See MAN, (isle of.)

DOUGLAS, a town of Massachusetts-Bay, in Worcester county, New England.

DOULENS, or DOURLENS, in Latin, *Donincum*, or *Doningium*, a town of Picardy, in France, on the river Authie. It is the capital of an election, the seat of a royal provostship and salt-granary. It has a strong citadel, three parish-churches, an abbey, two hospitals, and a community. It lies 20 miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 2, 27, E.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Long. 56, 7, E. Lat. 32, 15, N.

DOURDAN, in Latin, *Dordinga*, a town in the Isle of France, upon the river Orge, (*Urbia*), with a particular governor, provostship, bailiwick, and forest-court; also two parishes, a community, hospital, and without the town a priory. Here they manufacture fine silk and woollen stockings. It lies two or three leagues from Estampes on the W.

DOURLENS. See DOULENS.

DOURO, or DUBRO, a river of Portugal, which

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which rising in the N. E. part of Old Castile, a province of Spain, runs from thence to Valladolid, crossing Leon; and then passing by Toro and Zamora, enters Portugal near the town of Miranda, its course being mostly between mountains. It divides the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and after receiving the small rivers Coa, Sabor, Tua, Tavora, Paiva, Tamega, and others, having crossed Portugal, it empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, below the town of Porto. Near the village of S. Joan de Pasquera it first becomes navigable. It is said formerly to have yielded gold in its sands, out of which king John III. they say, had a sceptre made.

DOUX, a considerable river of Franche Comté, one of the governments of France.

DOVOLS, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne by Dilton.

DOVY, or **TAVY**, a river in Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Cardiganhire, which runs into the Irish sea at Aberdawy.

DOW, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Hodgebrook, near Edston.

DOWGLAS, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble at Hesketh.

DOWHIRTA, a small isle of the Hebrides, in Scotland, lying W. of that of Oranfa. The natives have a tradition among them, that pigmies once lived here.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's channel; on the W. by the county of Armagh; and on the N. by the county of Antrim. It lies opposite to the Isle of Man, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the N. part of it fronts the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, and is about 44 miles from it. It is about 44 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It sends 14 members to parliament, two for the county, and 12 for the following boroughs, Down-Patrick, Newry, Newton, Killeleagh, Bangor, and Hillsborough.

This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants, it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marle is found, barley. This last is exported from Killelough to Dublin. The staple commodity of this county is the linen manufacture.

DOWN, or **DOWN-PATRICK**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, one of the most ancient in that kingdom. It is a market-town and a bishopric, said to be erected in the fifth century by St. Patrick, but is now united to the see of Con-

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nor. Within 200 paces of the town, on the ascent of a hill, are the ruins of an old cathedral, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick, the founder, in which they say the bodies of St. Bridget and St. Columb are also laid. The town, which is seated on the S. Corner of Lough Coin, now called the Lake of Strangford, is adorned with several handsome public buildings. Among the hills, and in many islands, are flights of swans and other waterfowl; and the lough abounds with salmon, mullets, and other sea-fish. About a mile from this town is St. Patrick's well, which many people frequent to drink at some seasons of the year, and others to perform a penance enjoined them by the popish priests. The linen manufacture is carried on here, as it is in several places in this county. Long, 5, 50, W. Lat. 54, 23, N.

DOWNS, a well-known road near Deal in Kent, for all ships that arrive from foreign parts, and bound to London; also for all outward-bound vessels that are to pass the Channel. It is rendered a safe anchoring place by the South Foreland, which is the E. point of the Kentish shore, and so called, as being opposite to that called the North Foreland. The former breaks the sea off; that otherwise would come rolling up to the Goodwin-sands; which, about a league and a half distant from the shore, run about 3 leagues parallel with it, and are dry at low water: so that both these secure this road on S. E. and S. W. yet ships have been often driven from their anchors, and run on shore on the said sands, or into Sandwich bay, or Ramsgate, when the wind has blown hard a S. S. E. by N. or E. N. E. and some other points. An unhappy instance of this was in the great storm of November 1703, when 4 capital ships of the royal navy, with almost their whole crews, were lost. This is also the usual place of rendezvous for ships of war. The road is chiefly from a-breast of the S. end of Deal town, away to the northward as far as Sandown castle; or farther N. where it is called the Small, or North Downs, according to the draught of water of the ships.

The two Forelands bear from each other S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant about 13 miles. The North Foreland is 2 miles and a half long, in a direction N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. It comprehends 3 points, the northernmost of which is called Fore-ness, by some Fairness; the middlemost, White-ness; and the southernmost, East-ness. This last, which is properly the North Foreland, has a lighthouse half a mile to the westward. The South Foreland is a single round point, with a ledge of rocks running off from it about 3 quarters of a mile E. S. E. nearly. On this point are 2 lighthouses, bearing from each other about E. by N. and

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and W. by S. The lowermost stands near 3 quarters of a mile from the Foreland, and the uppermost near half a mile farther.

DOWNTON, or **DUNKTON**, a mayor-borough of Wiltshire, 6 miles from Salisbury, and 84 from London. It sends 2 members to parliament, and stands on the Avon. Its market is held on Friday; and it has 2 annual fairs, on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses.

DRAC, one of the rivers of Dauphiny, in France, which falls into the Isere.

DRACONTIA, an island on the coast of Africa Propria, to N. of Hippo Diarrhytus, according to Ptolemy. Two little flat contiguous islands called the Cani, not far from Cape Blanco, seem at this day to bid fair for the same situation that he assigns to this Insula Dracontia.

DRAGOE, a village, but with the appearance of a small town, on the island of Amack, and in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, in Seeland, in Denmark. Here dwell upwards of 150 families, partly Danes, and partly Dutch, who maintain themselves by the seafaring business, the fishery, and pilotage.

DRAGONARIA, or **DRAGONERA**, a small, but episcopal, city of the Upper Capitanate, in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy.

DRAGONERA, one of the small islands round Majorca, in the Mediterranean, about 1200 paces from it; being 1000 paces in length, and 900 in breadth. It is uninhabited, and produces nothing but a bird of prey, called Spaniard, which is good to eat. Upon Mount Popia is a fortress. The name of this island is probably from a certain kind of serpent in it, and which in the Catalan language is called Sargantana.

DRAGUIGNAN, one of the largest towns in the province of the same name, and government of Provence, in France. It is situated in a very fine country, is the seat of a provincial court, viguery, and collection. Here is a collegiate church, 6 convents, and a college.

DRAKE-PORT, so called from Sir Francis Drake, who landing in 1578, at a place in California, in North America, took possession of that country for his mistress, queen Elizabeth, by the name of New Albion, the king of California actually investing him with its sovereignty, and presenting him with his crown of beautiful feathers.

DRAKENSTEIN, (colony of,) in Cafreria, in Africa. It lies E. of that of Stellenbosch, which also lies to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1675 great numbers of French Protestants taking sanctuary in Holland, from the persecution raised against them by Lewis XIV. were transported thither at the expence of the Dutch East India

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company. This colony is as large as all the European Low Countries, but without village or council-house. The farms and houses here are mostly at a considerable distance from one another; and all the public buildings are a church and a water-mill. The former is nearly in the middle of the colony, about 56 English miles from the cape to the N. E.

DRAMANET, a village of Guinea and Negroland, in Africa, on the Senega river. It is said to contain above 4000 inhabitants, mostly Marabouts, or Mahometan teachers, with whom it is easy to trade, being as honest as any negroes of their religion. They go on account of traffic as far as the kingdom of Tombuto, 500 leagues off. From hence they get the gold which they sell the French; but the greatest part they carry to the English settlements on the river Gambia.

DRAMMEN, a large river in the diocese of Christiana, in Norway, which falls into the bay of Christiana. Upon it is Drammenzollplatz, comprehending the 2 towns of Bragnas and Stromsloe, the former on the N. side, and the latter on the S. side of the river. This is one of the largest and most profitable toll-places, or custom-house wharfs, in all Norway; vast quantities of deals, beams, and iron, which are brought from the neighbouring parts, being exported from thence. Both places are commonly called Drammen.

DRANGIANA, a province of ancient Persia, bounded on the S. by Gedrosia, on the E. by Arachosia, on the N. by Aria, and on the W. by Carmania the desert, deriving its name, as some say, from the river Drangius, and by the modern Persians is called Sigistan.

DRAVE, in Latin Dravus, a considerable river, which rising in the archbishopric of Salzburg, in Germany, runs through Stiria and Carinthia, and dividing Hungary from Slavonia, falls into the Danube at Esseeck. Busching has it at Darda, near Peterwaradein. It is a navigable stream, and abounds with fish.

DRAUSENSEE, a large inland lake in the kingdom of Prussia, about seven or eight miles long, and between one and two in breadth. Out of it issues the river Elbing.

DRAXHOLM, a bailiwick of Seeland, in Denmark, including a fruitful peninsula.

In it is an ancient castle of the same name. It was formerly a crown-her, and a pretty strong fortress, in which several state prisoners have been confined; and among these, particularly the wicked earl of Bothwell, husband of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, who, from the year 1567, suffered a long imprisonment for his infamous actions.

DRAYTON,

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DRAYTON, a market-town of Shropshire. It lies 16 miles from Shrewsbury, and 153 from London.

DREGELY, a fortified castle of the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a steep rock: the Turks took it in 1593, and it was taken from them in the same year: but they re-took it again in 1649. It belongs to the archbishop of Gran.

DRESDEN, a large city, and the metropolis of the marquisate of Misnia, and of all Saxony, in Germany. Its name is supposed to be from three lakes in the neighbourhood, called Dreyen-seen. This is one of the finest cities in the empire. It has been so fortified at different times, that it is now a strong place. Its bastions are faced with stone, and in some places has a double ditch. The houses are of stone, and high; with broad, well-paved, neat streets, and well lighted at night. Its principal church, which was a cathedral, is a very fair building. Here are large squares; and over the river, which divides Dresden into two parts, the Old and New town, is a stately stone bridge of 17 arches. As this bridge was too narrow for the crowds of people that were continually passing and re-passing, king Augustus, in 1730, caused two walks for foot-passengers to be built, one on each side, in a very wonderful manner, the one for those that go into the city, and the other for those that return back. These are bordered with iron rail-fadoes, of curious workmanship. Upon this bridge a gilded crucifix is placed. At the entrance into New Dresden is the palace of the Indies, so called from having had the most curious furniture from that country; the japan and china only having been valued at 1,000,000 of crowns. The elector's palace, or properly castle, is contiguous to the bridge, at the entrance into the New town. This, though an ancient structure, is nobly furnished; and in a place in it called the Green Vault, is one of the most magnificent and curious collection of rarities in Europe. Near it is a very fine garden, called the Zwerger-garten. The suburbs of Dresden are very extensive. There is a contest betwixt the people of Dresden and those of Halle, which speak the best German. This was the only place which Charles XII. of Sweden could not reduce, when he had laid all the rest of Saxony under contribution.

In 1775 there were reckoned here 90,000 inhabitants, and about 3000 houses; and in the city and its neighbourhood many manufactures are carried on, such as fine cloths, serges, stuffs, stockings, linen, silk, gold and silver, glass, mirrors, cannon, and particularly china; and of the fine arts, statuary, painting, engraving, and enamelling, are car-

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ried on in great perfection; and by means of the Elbe, here is a considerable commerce. In 1429, 1491, and 1614, Dresden suffered greatly by fire. In 1756 it was taken by the Prussians; from whom the Austrians took it in 1759, when the suburbs were burnt. The Prussians besieged it again in 1760, but in vain. It lies 70 miles N. W. of Prague, and 90 S. of Berlin. Lat. 51, 12, N. Long. 13, 40, E.

DRESINA, (valley of,) a very delightful spot, in the Vicentino, one of the Venetian provinces, in the Upper Division of Italy. It is very well inhabited, particularly Valdarno and Arzignano, the former of which is the seat of a vicariate, and to its jurisdiction belong 15 villages.

DREUX, the ancient Durrocasses or Durcasses, one of the oldest cities of Gaul. It lies in the Isle of France, at the foot of a mountain, near the little river of Blaise. It is the seat of an election, royal bailiwick, lieutenant of the short robe, a court of justice in eyre, a salt-granary, and marshallea. Here is a particular governor, who resides in the castle of Dreux, where is a beautiful collegiate church; and besides, in the town are two parochial ones, and the same number of convents. Here are manufactured great quantities of woollen cloth, which serve for cloathing the French army. From this place corn and wine are sent to Rouen, and thence exported to Holland, and to England in time of peace.

In 1562, before its gates was fought a memorable battle, between the Catholics, commanded by the constable Montmorency, marshal de St. Andre, and the Duke of Guise; and the Reformed, under the prince of Condé, Coligni, and his brother d'Andelot; when the latter were routed, and Condé taken prisoner. Next year Henry the Great took this place after a siege of 18 days, in which both the besiegers and besieged eminently distinguished themselves by their bravery. It lies 40 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 1, 30, W.

DRIFFIELD, (Great and Little,) in the East Riding of Yorkshire, six miles from Kilham, in the road from Beverley. The river Hull rises between them, which passes to the Humber. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and September 19.

DRYKIRCHEN, or **DUSENBACH**, a convent of Upper Alsace, with a church, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

DRIN, the Black, Drino Negro, or Caradrina, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe. It falls into a bay of the Adriatic sea, near Alesjo.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia. It stands upon

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upon a small island formed by the Drino, 20 miles E of Sarino.

DRINO, one of the navigable rivers in Turkish Illyricum, belonging to the Ottoman Porte.

DRINO, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the Adriatic sea, and of the same name. It lies 58 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 20, 12, E.

DRIO, a harbour on the W. side of the island of Paros, in the Archipelago and Turkey in Europe, where the Turkish vessels commonly ride at anchor.

DRIOS, straits lying betwixt Sumatra and the isle of Lingen, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, through which ships generally pass from Malacca to Batavia. The entrance into these straits is on the E. side of the Great Carimon.

DRISSEN, or **DREYSEN**, a town in the New Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It has a fortress, being a regular pentagon with ditches, which is reckoned impregnable, near the frontiers of Poland, at the junction of the Netze and Trage. On the Polish side it is covered by a large marsh; and its two rivers part at the entrance of the place, and afterwards inclose it.

DROGHEDA, or **TREDAGH**, a large old town, and the capital of Louth, a county in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has a market, fair, and good harbour, but of difficult entrance. The river Boyne divides it into two parts, which are joined again by a bridge over it. Here they carry on a good trade to the N. parts of England, and have great quantities of coals brought from Whitehaven, which they distribute over the country both by land and up the Boyne.

In 1649, Cromwell stormed and took it, when about 4000 men found in arms in it were put to the sword. It sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies seven miles W. of the Irish channel, and 26 N. of Dublin.

DROGICZYN, a town of Podlachia, in Little Poland. It stands on the river Bug. Here is held both a provincial court and a diet of the states.

DROITWICH, a corporate bailiwick and borough of Worcestershire, famous before the Conquest for its salt-works, the salt of which is white, and made only from the summer to the winter solstice, and not all the year, lest they over-stock the market. It stands on the Salwarp, which river and the Stour have been made navigable by act of parliament. Here are four churches; and it sends two members to parliament. Its weekly market is held on Friday; the annual fairs are on Good Friday, October 28, and December 21. It lies six miles from Worcester, and 95 from London.

DROME, a considerable river of Dauphiny, in France. It rises in the valley of the same name,

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near the village of Bastie des Fonts. In its course receiving the little rivers Meyroce, Sure, Roane, Geroane, Veoure, and Besc, it falls at last into the Rhone.

DROMMORE, or **DRUM-MOHRE**, in Irish denoting the ridge or back of a great hill, is a market-town and see of a bishop, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. Here are two alms-houses for clergymen's widows. The river Lagan divides the town, at the E. end of which is an old and spacious fortification, called Danish Mount. In and near this town are many linen-weavers, with turberries and marble in several places. The turnpike from Dublin to Belfast passes through this town: and it lies four miles from Moyrah.

DRONERO, a town of Italy, in Piemont, and in the marquisate of Saluces, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which there is a bridge, of a prodigious height.

DRONNINGBORG, a bailiwick in the diocese of Aarhus and North Jutland, in Denmark. It contains 58 parishes, among which is Glenstrup, once a famous Benedictine abbey.

DRONFIELD, in Derbyshire, stands four miles W. of Bolsover, and 112 computed, 153 measured miles N. W. from London, among the mountains at the edge of the Peak; in so wholesome an air, that the natives commonly live to a very great age, and it is therefore so resorted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. Besides a charity-school, here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1567. Its market is on Thursday; and it has four yearly fairs, viz. January 10, April 14, July 15, and September 1.

DRONTHEIM, a town in the diocese of the same name, in Norway, on the river Nid, which issues from Tydal, a rising ground, and falls below into the lake Selbofee, and from thence to the N. it runs towards the town, which it surrounds almost entirely. Here the king of Norway formerly resided, and so did afterwards the archbishops, till this order of prelacy was abrogated upon the reformation. Here were anciently ten churches and five convents; but at present there are only two churches and an hospital-church. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, built of beautiful marble, was burnt as far as the choir in 1530: which part is still standing, and is large enough for a church. Here the diocesan amtmann and bishop reside; the town has a magistrate and bailie, a fine Latin school, a mission-seminary, an orphan-house, a work-house, an infirmary, and an hospital.

Here is carried on a considerable trade in timber, fish, coarse goods, and copper from the neighbouring works of Meldal, and Roraa. Its strength consists in the mountain-fort of Christianstein; the fortifications.

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tifications on the land-side, and Munkholm. It has suffered considerably by three fires, being all timber houses. In the year 1685, king Christian V. staid at Drontheim for some days in the month of June, and supped at midnight without any candle-light, which the clear summer-nights render unnecessary here. On the E. side of the town is the suburb of Bakkelandet, with a church of its own, and not far from thence is Ladegaard, with another. The above-mentioned fort Munkholm stands on a rock in the harbour, defending both it and the town towards the sea. Here state-prisoners are usually confined. It lies 261 miles N. E. of Bergen. Lat. 63, 16, N. Long. 10, 55, E.

DRONTHEIM, or **TRONTHEIM**, the largest government in all Norway. It lies along the coast of the N. Sea, being about 500 miles in length, from S. to N. It has the North Sea on the W. the government of Wardhus on the N. that of Bergen on the S. and on the E. it is separated from Sweden and part of Russia by a long ridge of mountains, called Kolen; so that it extends from lat. 61, to 69, N. but its greatest breadth from E. to W. is not above 120 miles, and in many places much less. The country is mountainous, woody, cold, and barren. The towns in it are few, and those inconsiderable. The country is, but very thinly peopled, and not cultivated except along the sea-coast, and that only within 25, or 30 miles from it.

The diocese of Drontheim consists of three large provinces or bailiwicks; namely, Drontheim Proper, Nordland, and Finmark. To Drontheim also belongs the little district of Romsdal and Nordmor, but with a particular amtman; also the bailiwicks of Fosen, Oerkedalen, Guledal, Strinden (in which is the town of Drontheim,) Stordalen, Inderoen, and Nummedal. The jurisdiction of Nordland comprehends the bailiwicks of Helgeland, Salten, Sennien, Tromsoen, and Lofoden. Finmark includes West and East Finmark. Several Danish missions have been established in these parts, with good success among the Lapps or Laplanders.

DRUMBOTE, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies 10 miles W. of Dundalk.

DRUMLANERIG, a market-town of Nithdale, one of the subdivisions of the shire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland.

DRURYD, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Cunwell below Festimog.

DRUSSENHEIM, a market-town of Alsace, and bailiwick of Offendorf, near the junction of the Motter with the Rhine. Lat. 48, 32, N. Long. 8, 18, E.

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DRUSES, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians, but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called emirs. Some say they are tributary to the grand seignior.

DRUSIANA FOSSA, or **THE CANAL OF DRUSUS**, was one cut by him to convey the waters of the Rhine into the Sala, now the Sale, and from thence through the lake Flevus into the ocean. It extended eight miles from the present village of Isefoort to the town of Doesburg, and was very convenient for conveying Roman troops by water to the countries of the Frisii and the Chauvi.

DRUSLLWYN, a village in Caermarthenshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and Oct. 5.

DRUWIN, on the ivory coast, Guinea. The coast from Cape Palm to Druwin bears E. and by N. and W. and by S. about 26 miles, all high and flat land.

DRYOPIS, mentioned in our article Doris, was a country situate in the neighbourhood of the mountains Oeta and Parnassus.

DRYPHIS, a mountain of Eubœa, whereon was a famous temple dedicated to Diana, there worshipped under the name of Dryphas.

DUARE, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyricum. It stands in the narrow pass of Rodoviglia, on the E. bank of the river Cetina, in the neighbourhood of Almissa, upon a very high mountain, and surrounded with old towers.

DUBIL, a village in Persia, near the coast of the Caspian Sea, which (according to the account given us by Crusins and Bruyman, the Holstein ambassadors in 1633,) had been so remarkably infamous for the debauchery of its inhabitants, that Sha Abaw Abbas extirpated them, and sent a new colony to the place.

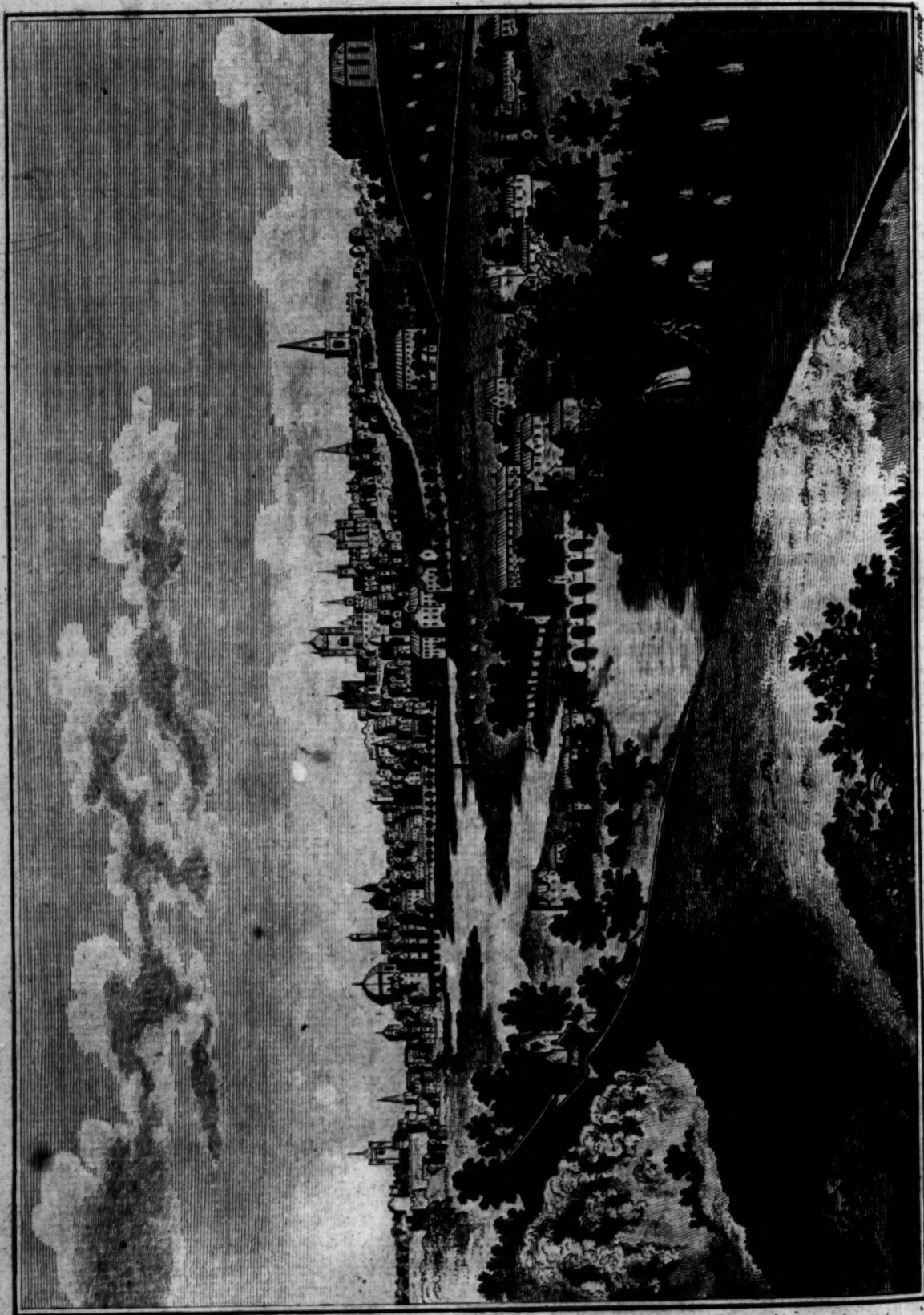
DUBITZ, a frontier fortification of Croatia, beyond the Save, in Hungarian Illyria. It stands on the river Unna, and in the place lies a garrison of Croats.

DUBITZA, a town of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyria, defended with a rampart, and pallisadoes round it.

DUBLIN, a pretty town of Philadelphia county, belonging to Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and the same distance S. W. of Bristol.

DUBLIN, by the Saxons called Duffin, by the Welch Dinas-dulin, and in the Irish language Ballacloigh; i. e. a town upon hurdles, on which the





DUBLIN:

Published May 25 1825. by T. Ditching, 27, St. Peter's Church Lane.

the people think the city is founded, the ground being soft and quaggy. But the original words signify a walled town, particularly raised with stones.

It is the capital of Ireland, in magnitude and number of inhabitants the second city in the British dominions; much about the size of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Marseilles. It is built in the form of a square, about two miles and a half long, and nearly as much in breadth, and is supposed to contain 160,000 inhabitants. It is situated 270 miles N. W. of London, and 60 miles W. from Holyhead, in N. Wales, the usual station of the passage vessels between Great Britain and Ireland. Dublin stands about seven miles from the sea, at the bottom of a large and spacious bay, to which it gives name, upon the river Liffey, which divides it almost into two equal parts, and is banked in through the whole length of the city, on both sides, which form spacious quays, where vessels below the first bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and warehouses.

A stranger upon entering the bay of Dublin, which is about seven miles broad, and in stormy weather extremely dangerous, is agreeably surprised with the beautiful prospect on each side, and the distant view of Wicklow mountains; but Dublin, from its low situation, makes no great appearance. The increase of Dublin, within 20 years last past, is incredible, and it is generally supposed that 4000 houses have been added to the city and suburbs since the reign of queen Anne. This city in its appearance bears a near resemblance to London. The houses are of brick; the old streets are narrow and mean, but many of the new streets are more elegant and better planned than those of the metropolis of Great Britain. Sackville-street, which is sometimes called the Mall, is particularly noble. The houses are elegant, lofty, and uniformly built, and a gravel walk runs through the whole at an equal distance from the sides.

Near the exchange, on a little eminence is the castle, the residence of the lord-lieutenant, which consists of two large courts, called the upper and lower castle-yard; in the latter of which are the treasury, &c. Though there is little grandeur in the outward appearance of either, yet upon the whole, this castle is far superior to St. James's.

The river Liffey, though navigable for sea vessels as far as the custom-house, or centre of the city, is but small, when compared to the Thames at London. It runs for two miles almost in a straight line through the city. Over it are two handsome bridges, lately built of stone, in imitation of that at Westminster, and three others that have little to recommend them. Hitherto the centre of Dublin towards the custom-house, was

crowded and inconvenient for commercial purposes, but of late, a new street has been opened, leading from Essex-bridge to the castle, where the lord lieutenant resides. A new exchange has lately been built upon the most magnificent plan, the first stone of which was laid by Lord Townshend, the then lord-lieutenant, in the centre of which is a statue of his present majesty George III. erected in 1779. Several other useful undertakings and embellishments are in agitation.

The barracks are pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river. They consist of four large courts, in which are generally quartered four battalions of foot, and one regiment of horse; from hence the castle and city guards are relieved daily. They are said to be the largest and completest building of the kind in Europe. A new square called Palatine-square, has lately been erected near it.

The linen-hall was erected at the public expence, and opened in the year 1728, for the reception of such linen cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale, for which there are convenient apartments. It is entirely under the direction of the trustees for the encouragement of the linen manufactory of Ireland, who are composed of the lord chancellor, the primate, the archbishop of Dublin, and the principal part of the nobility and gentry. This national institution is productive of great advantages, by preventing many frauds which otherwise would be committed in a capital branch of trade, by which many thousands are employed, and the kingdom greatly enriched.

Steven's-green is a most extensive square, being one mile in circumference. It is partly laid out in gravel-walks, like St. James's park, in the midst is a statue of George II. on horseback, with trees on each side, in which may be seen, in fine weather, a resort of as much beauty, gaiety, and elegant finery, as at any of the public places in England. Many of the houses round the Green are very stately, but a want of uniformity is observable throughout the whole. Ample amends will be made for this defect by another spacious square near Steven's-green, called Merryon's-square. The houses being lofty, uniform, and carried up with stone as far as the first floor, give the whole an air of magnificence, not exceeded by any thing of the kind in Britain, if we except Bath.

The front of Trinity-college, extending above 300 feet, is built of Portland-stone in the finest taste. The house of lords is a beautiful room, and is ornamented with an equestrian statue of William III. The parliament-house was begun in 1729, and finished in 1739, at the expence of 40,000*l*. This superb pile is in general of the Ionic order, and is at this day justly accounted one of the foremost

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architectural beauties. The portico in particular, is, perhaps, without parallel; the internal parts have also many beauties, and the manner in which the building is lighted has been much admired. But one of the greatest and most laudable undertakings that this age can boast of, is the building of a stone wall about the breadth of a moderate street, a porportionable height, and three miles in length, to confine the channel of the bay, and to shelter vessels in stormy weather.

Before I quit this subject it may be observed, that the public erections of this city, and all over the kingdom are the works of parliament, and executed at the national expence. They are numerous, they are substantial; and they comprehend whatever is great and striking in architecture.

The civil government of Dublin is by a lord mayor, &c. the same as in London. Every third year, the lord mayor and the 24 companies, by virtue of an old charter, are obliged to perambulate the city and its liberties, which they call riding the franchises. Upon this occasion the citizens vie with each other, in show and ostentation, which is sometimes productive of disagreeable consequences to many of their families. In Dublin are two large theatres, that are generally well filled, and which serve as a kind of nursery to those of London.

In this city are two cathedrals, 18 parish-churches, eight chapels, three churches for French, and one for Dutch Protestants, seven Presbyterian meeting-houses, one for Methodists, two for Quakers, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels. At Kilmainham is a royal hospital like that at Chelsea, for invalids; here is also a lying-in hospital, with gardens, built and laid out in the finest taste; and an hospital for lunatics, built by dean Swift, who himself died a lunatic; and sundry other hospitals for patients of every kind.

It has, however, been matter of surprise, that with all this spirit of national improvement, few or no good inns are to be met with in Ireland. In the capital, which may be classed among the second order of cities in Europe, there is not one inn that deserves that name. Lat. 53, 10. Long. 6, 32.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East-Meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,304 houses, seven baronies, 87 parishes, four market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is but a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grass, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

DUBTSCHES, one of the rivers which falls into the Jenissei, in Asiatic Russia. See JENISSEI.

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DUCHESSE-COUNTY, in New-York, on the E. side of Hudson's-river, N. of Philipburg, and W. of Connecticut.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Eiffield and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is subject to the elector of Mentz. It lies 40 miles N. E. of Cassel. Lat. 51, 41, N. Long. 10, 12, E.

DUDLEY, a famous ancient castle on the extremity of Staffordshire S. and on the confines of Worcestershire. It stands on a high mountain, and is a building of a vast extent, with trenches round it. Great part of it is in ruins, and the rest is converted into the seat of lord Ward. It has a prospect into five counties, and part of Wales, overtopping all the groves round it. In the hall of this castle is a table of one entire plank, which was 25 yards long, and one yard broad, before it was fitted here; but 7 yards and nine inches have been cut from it, in order to make another table. Near the castle lies the town of the same name, but in the county of Worcester; with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese; on August 5, for cattle and lambs; and on October 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron-ware, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Long. 2, 5, W. Lat. 52, 30, N.

DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales; which has one fair on August 10.

DUISBURG, a populous town in the duchy of Cleve, and circle of Westphalia. It stands on the Roer, which river falls a little lower into the Rhine, and on the confines of the duchy of Berg. It is subject to Brandenburg, and has several churches and convents of both sexes. In the forest, near the extremity of which it lies, they catch wild horses that are small, but never tire. It lies 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51, 24, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

DUITZ, or DEUTZ, a village of Newburg, opposite to the city of Cologne. It is subject to this ecclesiastical elector, and principally inhabited by Jews, who fatten swine for sale to the Christians, and are not admitted into Cologne without a guard, nor suffered to lie a night there, but pay a florin of gold for every hour they stay. Here is a Benedictine convent, and parochial church.

DUKE-COUNTY, New-England. See MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

DUKE'S-COUNTY, in the province of New-York, bounded on the S. by the county of Westchester, on the E. by the Connecticut-line, on the W. by Hudson's-river, and N. by the county of Albany. The S. part is occupied by iron-works, being

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being mountainous; the rest is a good upland country, well watered. There are in it two mean villages, Poghkeeping, and the French-kill. The inhabitants on the banks of the river are Dutch; but those more easterly, Englishmen. A few years have raised it from 12 families, to that pitch, that by the lifts it will furnish at present 3500 fighting men.

DULAS, Isle of Anglesey, N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it there is a red okery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore, are lately discovered.

DULAS, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Irish Sea opposite Mica-island; another river of that name is in Montgomery, which runs into the Severn below Llanidlos; and in the same county is another of that name which runs into the Severn at Newtown; and a third in that county of the same name, that runs into the Towy below Macherlet. There is a river of the same name in Radnorshire, which runs into the Ithon near Llanbadern.

DULASHE, a river in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Towy at Drufon-castle.

DULCIGNO. See **DOLCIGNO**.

DULISHE, a river in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Neath, at Llanylied.

DULTABAD. See **DOLTABAD**.

DULVERTON, in Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, stands, with a bridge, on the Dunsbrook, near its fall into the Ex, 169 miles from London, 24 from Barnstaple, and 27 from Bridgewater, is a place of good accommodation, and has a market on Saturday, and fairs on July 10, and November 8. There are some lead-mines near this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead that comes from it is harder than that of the Mendip-hills.

DULWICH, a pleasant village in Surrey, and confines of Kent, in the neighbourhood of London. To it is a great resort of the middling class in the summer-season, for drinking the waters of Dulwich, or Sidenham-wells; &c. Here is a handsome college or hospital, founded by one Mr. Aleyn, a player, for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor men, and as many poor women, with a school for 12 poor boys. The medicinal waters here are sent to town, and particularly to St. Bartholemew's hospital, Smithfield. From rising grounds near the Green Man in Dulwich, is a beautiful prospect of the neighbouring country all round.

DUMBARTON, **DUMBRITTON**, or **LENEX**, (shire of,) in the S. of Scotland, and belonging to the W. Highlands. It lies above Glasgow, on the other side of the river Clyde, and runs out a long

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way N. among a chain of hills. It is bounded on the S. by the river and frith of Clyde, on the N. W. by Argylshire, on the W. it has Lochlung, and a water of the same name that falls into it; on the N. are the Grampian-hills, which begin here, and run on to Aberdeen; and on the E. Monteith and Stirlingshire, being divided from the latter by the water of Blane. Its dimensions are variously given; Templeman makes its length 41 miles, and breadth 27. Its bounds indeed, were formerly larger than at present, especially on the E. side, and contains only 12 parishes. This is a very mountains country; but the lower parts towards the E. are very fruitful, and a fit soil for corn; the hills yield good pasture for cattle, great and small. The river Levin, from which Livinia, the Latin name for Lenox is derived, falls into the Clyde out of Loch-lomond, a lake spreading itself under the mountains, 24 miles in length, and eight in breadth, though in the narrowest part not above two. It has an exuberance of fish, among which is a peculiar sort, called poans or pollacks, of the eel-kind, and very much prized. Its banks are lined with cottages of fishermen.

This lake contains about 30 islands, in three of which are churches, some of the others are uninhabited. The principal isle called Inchmurin, is fruitful in corn abounding in pasture and deer; the most remarkable among the others, are Nachastal, Inchadvanam, Inchonnaugam, Inchnolaig, and Rowglaf. The Roman wall beginning at Abercorn, runs through Dumbartonshire, and ends at Kilpatrick on the Clyde.

DUMBARTON, a royal burgh, and the capital of the last-mentioned shire of the same name; it belongs to the district of burghs with Renfrew, Glasgow, and Ruglen, which send a member alternately to the British parliament. It stands at the junction of the river Levin with the Clyde. It was once a considerable place for trade; but now much decayed.

About half a mile from the town is a castle, standing on a craggy rock, two-peaked, and steep every way, except towards the Clyde, with a high watch-tower, besides many lower and strong towers. It is one of the important passes between the Low Country and the Highlands. Here resides a governor, with a constant garrison of invalids. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Glasgow. The town is the seat of a presbytery, containing 17 parishes.

DUMBLAIN, a pleasant little town of Monteith, one of the subdivisions of Perthshire, in the middle partition of Scotland, on the river Allan; in its neighbourhood a warm skirmish, commonly called the Sheriff-moor, was fought between his majesty's forces commanded by the duke of Argyl, and those of the Chevalier, only a militia

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of Scottish High and Low-landers, under the earl of Mar, in 1715, when a wing of each side was victorious, and the other defeated. But though the latter kept the field of battle all night, and the Chevalier himself landed in a few days after, his stay among them was but short, and his party gradually disappeared. It lies seven miles N. of Stirling.

DUMESNESS, or DOMESNESS, a noted promontory in the district of Pilten, and duchy of Courland: it stretches northward into the gulph of Livonia, and from this head-land, for the space of four miles runs a sand-bank into the sea, the other half of which lies concealed under water; and besides, to the E. is an unfathomable smooth abyfs near it. But that such ships as sail to Livonia may avoid this dangerous shelve, at the extremity of the land, just by the church of Domesnes, and opposite to the sand-bank, are two quadrangular light-houses erected, facing each other; one of which is twelve fathoms high, and the other eight and a half. In both these a strong fire is kept up, from the first of August to the first of January, and that constantly, from the evening twilight to day-break. If sailors see only one fire, they are exactly at the end of the shelve, and out of danger; but as soon as both light-houses appear, then they begin to be in danger. These light-houses are six miles from the estate of Dondangen, the proprietor of which has an annual allowance of 2500 rix-dollars common money from the city of Riga, for defraying this expence; and besides, the lord of the manor has a privilege of trading with the Dutch. A very large forest in the neighbourhood supplies it with plenty of fire-wood; and the strand of Dondangen is about 11 miles in length.

DUMFERMLING, an ancient place in the W. extremity of Fifeshire, and S. of Scotland, though formerly of note, is now much declined. It is a royal burgh, and in the same district with that of Inverkeithing, Stirling, Culrofs, and Queensferry, which alternately send a member to the British parliament. Here are the ruins of a stately monastery and royal palace, where king James VI. resided before his accession to the crown, of England, and his children were born. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing 20 parishes. Part of the monastery serves still for a church, being very large and handsome. Here are the tombs of king Malcolm Canmore, his queen St. Margaret, and their eldest son prince Edward, being only plain and coarse marble stones. The principal support of the town is a manufacture of diaper, and the finer sort of linen, which employ many hands both in this and the neighbouring towns. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, the capital of Nithsdale, and the shire of its own name, in the S. of Scotland. It

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lies on the Nid or Nith; and though two leagues from the sea, yet the tide flowing up, small ships many come close to the quay; and about four miles below, the largest vessels may ride in safety. It has large streets, with good houses, and abounds with merchants. Dumfries is one of the district of royal burghs with Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, Annan, and Sanquhar, which by turns, send a member to every new British parliament. In the church here, Robert Bruce run John Cuming lord Badenock through the body, for betraying his secrets to king Edward I. of England, and easily obtained a pardon from the Pope for it. This town has two acts of parliament successively for the two pennies Scots duty, as it is called; and for tonnage, &c. in order to pay their debts, enlarge their harbour, and for other public buildings. Over the river is a stone-bridge of 13 large arches; and in the middle is a gate, the boundary of the shire of Dumfries and Galloway. Here is a pretty good castle. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing 18 parishes, and of a provincial synod, composed of four presbyteries, which have under their inspection 54 parishes. In the neighbourhood is Lincluden, formerly a very magnificent collegiate church; from which it is said there was a subterraneous passage to the abbey, six miles off. It lies eight miles N. of the Solway-frith. Lat. 54, 50, N. Long. 3, 19, W.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, comprehending Annandale, Wachopdale, and Nithsdale, extends in length from W. to E. about 50 miles, and is about 34 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the W. by Galloway and Kyle; on the E. by Solway frith, and the marches between Scotland and England; on the N. by part of Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Teviotdale; and on the S. by the Irish sea. The country is rough and mountainous, not so well adapted for corn as for pasture; and, of consequence, innumerable flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle are bred in this county, and fattened for exportation to England. The face of this country is bare and brown, almost destitute of wood, and very deficient in fuel; yet the valleys being watered and fertilized by abundance of streams, produce good corn. In the division called Nithsdale are mines of lead, and, as it is said, of silver and gold also; but the two last-mentioned are not worked. The capital is of the same name.

DUMFRIES, a town in Stafford county, Virginia, on a branch of Patowmack river, 12 miles S. W. of Colchester, and 30 N. from Falmouth.

DUN, a lough, or inland lake in the shire of Air, and S. division of Scotland. From it issues a river or water, over which is a bridge of one very large arch.

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DUN, a considerable river of England, which rising in the mountains of Derbyshire, on the E. it runs to Doncaster, and from thence into the sea at the Humber, being made navigable in several places.

DUN, a pevoité district of French Barrois, and government of Metz, in France. It was formerly included in the country of Dormois, or Doulmois, and belonged to crook-backed duke Godfrey; which he made a present of in 1066, to the bishopric of Verdun; but in the succeeding century it was sold to the counts of Bar, and afterwards annexed to the duchy of this latter name.

DUN LE ROI, a town of Upper Berry, in France, one of the royal demesnes, which must not be alienated from the crown. Here is a salt-magazine, a collegiate church, and likewise a parochial one. It lies on the river Auron, and on the confines of the Bourbonnois. It was formerly one of the most considerable towns of Aquitain. It lies 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46, 51, N. Long. 2, 50, E.

DUNA, a river in the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia, now a province belonging to Russia. It abounds in excellent fish, as salmon, &c.

DUNA, DZWINA, (Kubo) a river of Poland, which taking its rise from Russia, runs through Lithuania; and after it has divided Courland from Livonia, and watered Riga, it falls near Dunamund into the gulph of Livonia, in the Baltic. This seems to be the same with the foregoing, though that in Livonia is called Duna, and that in Muscovy, Dwina.

DUNABURG, a strong castle and place near it, in the capital territory of the same name, in Semigallia, and duchy of Courland. It stands on the N. side of the river Duna, and has three senators. It lies 28 miles N. of Breslaw.

DUNAMUNDE, a fine fortress in the general government of Riga, in Livonia, now belonging to Russia. It lies about two miles from the city of Riga, on the outlet of the Duna, where all vessels that sail from the Baltic up that river are obliged to pay toll. It has been often taken: the last time the Swedes took it in 1701, the fine train of Saxon artillery fell into their hands, the Saxons having mastered the place the preceding year; but in 1710 the Russians took it. This was formerly a convent of Cistercian monks.

DUNAVETZ, or **DUNAJETZ**, a river of Upper Hungary, which rising in the northern eminences of the Carpathian mountains, runs into the Vistula.

DUNBAR, an ancient town and famous castle, the latter now ruined, in East Lothian, or constabulary of Haddington, in the South division of

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Scotland. It is one of the district of royal burghs, which, with Jedburgh, Haddington, North Berwick, and Lauder, alternately send a member to the British parliament. It is a handsome, well-built town, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, and on the S. side, towards the German ocean. It is a considerable port, but its entrance is difficult, by reason of steep rocks; for the cutting through which, carrying the pier to the beacon rock, and other public purposes, the town had a two-penny Scots act upon ale. Here they cure herrings as at Yarmouth in Norfolk, being a larger and fatter kind than those of the latter place. To the S. W. of the town is Dunhill moor, where, in 1650, a battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell and General Lesly, commander of the Scottish army; when the former, with not above 8000 men, defeated the other side, killing 6000, and taking 10,000 prisoners, a late traveller says.

The passage into the harbour of Dunbar is very narrow, between two rocks: one of them is the E. side of the harbour; the other is a promontory, stretching out about 100 yards to the north, and is about 20 yards wide, having the sea on each side of it when the tide is in. This head is a most extraordinary natural curiosity; it is of a red stone, which is not a lime-stone, but appears rather like a very hard free-stone. It looks on both sides like the Giants Causeway in Ireland: the stones on the west side are from a foot to two feet over, on the E. side they are larger, from two feet to four. I observed the pillars from three to eight sides; but only one or two of the first and last: they may be said to be in joints, but are strongly cemented together by a red and white sparry substance, which is formed in laminæ round the pillars, and between the joints, two or three inches in thickness. The interstices between the large pillars, which are but few, are filled with small pillars, without joints. The pillars consist of horizontal laminæ; the joints are not concave and convex when separated, but uneven and irregular; they lie sloping from E. to W. on the W. side, towards the end, the pillars become very large and confused, as I saw them to the E. of the Giants Causeway, and in the isle of Mull; except that these are divided by such a sparry substance into a great number of small figures, which seem to go down through them. There are spots and veins of a whitish stone in the pillars. There is no sign of any thing of this kind in any of the rocks near, that I could observe or hear of. It lies 20 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55, 58, N. Long. 2, 22, W.

DUNBARTON. See **DUMBARTON**.

DUNBRITTON. See **DUMBARTON**. So the frith

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frith of Clyde is otherwise called, and in the western highlands of Scotland. Between this and the frith of Fouth Severus's or Adrian's wall extended itself, which is commonly called Graham's Dyke; having been fortified with redoubts; and of it several remains are still to be seen. It was raised as a rampart against the incursions of the Picts and Highlanders.

DUNCANNON, a small town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland; with a good fort upon Waterford haven. From hence to the mouth of the river, a narrow neck of land shoots out, on which stands a high tower, called Hook Tower, besides a light-house for the direction of sailors into the mouth of the river. It lies eight miles E. of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a town in the county of Louth, and province of Leinster in Ireland.

It has an open bay of the same name, but its harbour is inconsiderable.

It has the privilege of holding a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies 20 miles N. of Drogheda.

DUNDEE, i. e. a hill on the Tay, anciently Alectum, or Taodunum, is the most considerable town in the shire of Forfar, or Angus, in the middle division of Scotland. It is pretty large, pleasantly situated, and populous, and one of the gayest in all Scotland, hence called Bonny Dundee. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the N. side of the river Tay, and near its mouth; and is one of the royal burghs, which, with Perth, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar, send by turns one member to the British parliament. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing 17 parishes, has a harbour and very flourishing trade, both foreign and inland: for they ship off vast quantities of corn to London, the Baltic, and Amsterdam; and they have considerable linen manufactures, herring-fishery, &c.

The great church here, formerly collegiate, is an exact cross, with a fine steeple. Into the harbour are three entrances: it is capacious, but not for vessels of great burthen; and there is safe riding in the river itself, though the port at the town is only fit for small vessels.

General Monk stormed the town, though it was defended by 11,000 soldiers, besides inhabitants, and putting all he found in arms to the sword, carried off a vast booty. It lies 16 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lat. 56, 26, N. Long. 2, 48, W.

DUNDERY, a village of Somersetshire, five miles S. W. of Bristol, with a fair on September 12.

DUNDRUM, in Down county, Ulster province, in Ireland, 11 miles from Rathfryland, on a bay of the same name. Here are remains of a

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castle, which when in repair was a good guard to this pass in the time of the great rebellion. It stands on a rock commanding a view of the whole bay and harbour within it, of a great part of Lough on one side, and the high mountains of Dundrum and Mourne on the other. The bay is spacious, but one of the most dangerous for shipping in Ireland, there being but a tide-harbour for small vessels in the middle of the bay. It is about three leagues long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. This harbour and the lough of Strangford form the peninsula of Lough, sometimes called Marle-ille, from the abundance of its marle.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonian Woywodship, which is a palatinate of the great duchy of Lithuania, where the diet of the states and provincial courts are held; from the latter of which there lies no appeal but to the assessorial court. It stands on the N. shore of the Duna, and 80 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 59, 42, N. Long. 26, 17, W.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. of Armagh. Long. 7, 5, W. Lat. 54, 28, N.

DUNGARVON, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland, on a bay of its own name, with a strong castle and commodious road for shipping. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lat. 51, 57, N. Long. 7, 55, W.

DUNGENESS, a noted head-land of Kent. It lies seven miles S. of Romney. Dungeness is a low beachy point, steep close to, on which stands a light-house, called the Ness Light. Lat. 51, N. Long. 51, E.

DUNGSBY-HEAD, **DUNSBY-HEAD**, or **DUNCAN'S-BAY-HEAD** by some, a promontary, which is the utmost N. E. point of Caithness, in Scotland, and most northerly land of the main island of Great Britain. It opens into Pentland or Pictland frith. At this point to the N. as at Buchaness to the E. begins that bay called the Murray-frith, up to Inverness. From Dunsby-head sailors take their distances and keep their anchorings, in their going farther to the northward.

DUNHAVAND, **DUNBAVAND**, or **DAMAVAND**, is a remarkable mountain in Persia.

DUNHILL-BATTLE. See **DUNBAR**.

DUNHOLM, in Nottinghamshire, six miles from Tuxford: fair on August 12.

DUNKELD, in the native language Dunkeillon, i. e. the hazel-hill, from the eminence near it being covered with woods of that timber. It stands at the foot of the Grampian mountains, on the N. side of the Tay. It was formerly the capital of Caledonia, and the see of a bishop. It is the only market-

market-town in this part of the Highlands; and the seat of a presbytery, containing 20 parishes. The ruins of its cathedral are still visible, the prebendaries of which were Culdees or Black-monks, and it was dedicated to St. Columba. In this neighbourhood the duke of Athol has a genteel modern house, with handsome gardens, on the opposite side of the Tay, where its banks are pretty high. And the public is not a little indebted to his grace, as he has very much repaired the roads for a considerable way upon his own lands, and set up mile-stones, and that joining to the military road made by general Wade, which goes to Inverness.

DUNKIRK, i.e. a church on a down or sandy hill, in French *Dunkerque*, a town of French Flanders, on the Colne, which here falls into the English channel. It is the most easterly harbour on that side the French dominions, next Great Britain, and is a bailiwick subject to the provincial council of Artois. The principal buildings are, the town-house, in which is a public library; the exchange, opposite the town-house; the barracks, the armoury, the rope-walk, the magazine for naval stores, the park of artillery, and the royal hospitals; besides which are the church of St. Eloy, with 15 chapels round it; the church and college lately belonging to the Jesuits, four convents, and five nunneries. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1558, but they re-took it soon after. Its inhabitants greatly annoyed the Dutch from 1591 to 1636.

In 1646 and 1658 it was taken by the French; and in the latter year it was ceded to the English, in consideration of their services in assisting them against Spain. But in 1662 king Charles II. sold it to the French for 218,750 l. upon which Marydyke, and the other neighbouring villages erected by the English, came into the possession of Lewis XIV. who, upon this, very considerably improved and enlarged its fortifications, adding sluicas, canals, and dams to the harbour, which before was in very good condition: so that in succeeding wars it became a station for privateers and small frigates, which did considerable damage to the English, who, for that reason, at the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, insisted on the demolition of the harbour and its fortifications; and afterwards at the Hague in 1717, and at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It has now about 12,000 inhabitants; but before the destruction of its fortifications it had upwards of 26,000. It was lately made a free port. In 1690 it was attacked by the Dutch and English forces, but without success. The road is one of the best and securest in Europe; but the harbour will not admit a ship of war of the first rate. The road lies at the distance of two miles and a half from the

town, about three from the new harbour of Marydyke, and is sheltered by the Braeck, a sand-bank, extending parallel to the shore, two leagues E. and W. Upon this bank the sea is not above four feet deep at low water, and therefore ships cannot get over it, but at the time of the flood: but there are two channels, one at each end of the road. Behind the Braeck, to the eastward of Dunkirk, you may anchor, sheltered from a N. W. N. and N. E. wind, in two fathoms at low water, but it shoals more to the shore. In the road you may anchor to the E. of Dunkirk, almost close to the jetties, in nine or ten fathoms, very good holding ground, being clay mixed with sand; and to the W. in six, seven, or eight fathoms water. It lies 15 miles from Nieuport, 11 from Gravelines, and 22 E. of Calais, 55 of Dover, and 26 S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51, 7, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

DUNMORE, a market-town of Essex. It lies 12 miles from Chelmsford, and 38 from London,

DUNMOW, a market-town of Essex, in which the manufacture of baize flourishes; but is particularly remarkable since Henry III.'s time, for the custom of giving a fitch or gammon of bacon to any married couple who will swear, on two peaked stones in the church-yard, that for a year and a day after marriage they never repented in the least of it, nor differed all that time; and this appears upon record to have been actually claimed, and delivered to several. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and fairs on May 6 and November 8. It lies 38 miles from London.

DUNNEGAL, or **DONEGAL**, capital of the county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, at the mouth of the Eask, upon the bay of Dunnegal; its harbour is capacious, but has dangerous rocks and shelves at its entrance. It has the privilege of holding a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies 12 miles N. of Ballishannon, and 30 from Cape Telling.

DUNNET-HEAD, a promontory in the shire of Caithness and N. of Scotland, which stretches out into the Pentland frith. It is about a mile broad, and seven in compass, with several loughs, and pasture for cattle, but no inhabitants. Here are dug good mill-stones, and it is thought to contain lead.

DUNNINGTON, in Holland division, Lincolnshire, seven miles from Boston, 23 S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 from London. It is noted for a large sale of hemp and hempsed, it having a good market on Saturdays, and a fair on May 15. It has a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to and from Boston and the Washes. Long. 5, W. Lat. 52, 55.

DUNOIS, a county and subdivision of Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name,

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in France. It has an exuberance of all sorts of grain. It is bounded on the E. by Orleans, on the S. by Blaisois, on the W. by Vendomois; and on the N. by the Lesser Perche. It is about 10 leagues in length, and seven or eight in breadth. This country is watered by the Loire, Convoys, Egre, and Hierre.

DUNS, a large market-town, and burgh of barony, in the Merse or Berwickshire, and S. of Scotland. It is populous, and has the best trade in the county, with a handsome castle. Its market, which is held on Wednesday, is the best in all the kingdom, for corn, sheep, horses, and cows; and has an annual fair on Trinity-Monday. It lies 14 miles W. of Berwick.

Here is the seat of a presbytery, containing 11 parishes.

DUNSBAY-HEAD. See **DUNSBAY**.

DUNSBROOK, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex below Eiverton.

DUNSMORE, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Churnet at Leek.

DUNSTABLE, a town in the province of New Hampshire, in New England, on the banks of the river Merimack, where it has a large precinct.

DUNSTABLE, a populous market-town, in Bedfordshire, on a chalky hill, its name importing an eminence, and at the entrance of the Chiltern-hills; on the old Watling-street, where the Icknild-street crossed it. Here are four streets answering to the four cardinal points; and for want of springs, unless they dig very deep for them, each has a public pond of rain water, which are never dry. In 1214, Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, held a council here; and several of the people called Lollards were executed in this place, in the reigns of Henry V. and VII. Its weekly market is held on Wednesday, and its annual fairs are Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12. It lies 16 miles from the town of Bedford, and 34 from London.

DUNSTABURG-CASTLE, on the coast of Northumberland, between the Doquet and the Fearne isles, on a very fruitful spot. It is remarkable for a sort of spar, called Dunstaburg diamonds, like those of St. Vincent's rock near Bristol, known under the name of Bristol-stones.

DUNSTEIN, or **DUNCHSTEIN**, a place in Cologne, in Germany, and near Andernach, much resorted to for its mineral waters, which are often drank with wine.

DUNSTAFFAGE-CASTLE, or **St. STREHEN'S-HILL**, the principal place in Lorn, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in the Middle Division of Scotland. It was formerly a royal seat and burying-place, where many of the kings of Scotland are interred.

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DUNSTER, in Somersetshire, two miles from Minehead, 20 miles from Taunton, and 164 from London, had a castle. The town stands on a low ground, every where shut in with hills, except towards the Severn sea. The castle, now in ruins, consisted of two wings, and three towers; and has a fine prospect of a vale of two miles bounded by the Severn. Here are about 400 houses, and its only manufacture is kerseys. The church, which is large, has a handsome tower, built in the reign of Henry VII. It is called a borough in old writings, and once sent members to parliament. The market is on Friday, fair on Whit-Monday.

DUNWICH, on the coast of Suffolk, was once the see of a bishop; till the Conqueror translated it to Thetford; and from thence it was afterwards translated to Norwich. The Romans resided here whilst they were in England. Its numerous churches have been long swallowed up by the sea, and only one is now standing, with a few houses; yet it is governed by two bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. At this place they have a considerable fishery. It lies 42 miles from Bury, and 95 from London. Its market is on Saturday; fair on July 25.

DUPLIN-COUNTY, in the district of Wilmington, in N. Carolina, has the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river for its boundary on the N. and E. and Pelham county S.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and sheep; Azamor is the capital town.

DU-QUESNE. See **PITTSBURG**.

DURANCE, a river of Dauphiny, in France; it issues from Mount Genevre, one among the Alps, whence it directs its course W. along the confines of Dauphiny and Provence; then running S. by Sisteron, afterwards W. through Provence, is navigable at Cavaillon; and has a very rapid current, often causing great inundations, and at last falls into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

DURANGO, a small but well-inhabited town of Biscay Proper, in Spain. It lies in a deep valley between high hills, &c. upon a small river which surrounds it on the land-side. The inhabitants manufacture great quantities of sword-blades, hilts, &c. It lies 20 miles E. of Bilbao. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 2, 36, W.

DURANGO, an episcopal city of Chiametlan, and Guadalupe, in Mexico, in N. America, at the confluence of several rivers, which renders the place commodious for trade. It lies 10 leagues to the N. W. of Nombre de Dios.

DURANS DORF, or **DORLS DORF**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the Hither Circle of the Theiss, which looks more like a village. It has spacious corn-fields, and plenty of wood belonging to it.

DURAS

DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. Long. 0, 15. E. Lat. 45, 42. N.

DURAVEL, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Long. 1, 5. E. Lat. 45, 40. N.

DURAZZO, the ancient Epidamus, which denoting the treacherous and debauched character of the inhabitants, the Romans changed it to Dyrrhacium. The Turks call it Drazzi. It was a noted sea-port of Albania, in European Turkey; but is now a mean place, upon a peninsula in the E. part of the gulph of Venice. This was the retreat of Pompey, when he fled before Cæsar from Brundisium in Italy; and also the place where Cicero resided during his exile. It has been subject to the Turks ever since the time of Bajazet II. It lies 25 miles S. of Drino. Lat. 41 58. N. Long. 25, 1. E.

DURBUY, a small city of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Ourte. Here is a convent of recolects, who teach polite literature; another of penitent nuns, and an hospital. It lies 30 miles S. of Liege. Lat. 41, 50. N. Long. 5, 28. E.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Neustadt. Long. 7, 55. E. Lat. 49, 26. E.

DUREN, a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Germany, 10 miles S. of the city of Juliers, and subject to the elector Palatine. Lat. 50, 51. N. Long. 6, 20. E.

DURESTAL, or **DORTAL**, a town of Anjou, in France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge with a castle, and the houses mostly free-stone, and slated. Its principal trade is tanned leather; and it has two parishes. It lies three leagues below La Fleche, and twice as many from Angers.

DURHAM, Durham, a pleasant, healthy, large city. It is 256 miles from London, and 65 from York, stands on a hill almost surrounded with the river Were, and is about 70 years older than the Conquest, an episcopal see being erected here in 995. It is said to have been first incorporated by Richard I. and was anciently governed by bailiffs appointed by the bishops, afterwards by an alderman and 12 burgeses, but queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men; and by a charter granted in 1684, it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common-council-men, recorder, town-clerk, &c. who can hold courts-leet and baron within the city, under the stile of the bishop, who is a temporal prince, being also earl of Sadberg in this county, which he holds by barony, and is sheriff paramount, and appoints his deputy, who makes up his audit to the bishop, without accounting, as other sheriffs, to the exchequer. The

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magistrates keep a pye-powder court also at the fairs, which are March 3, Whitfun-Tuesday, and September 25, and pay about 20l. a year toll to the bishop or his lessee. This is reputed one of the best bishoprics in England, and the livings in the bishop's gift the richest, there being 13 from 300 to 800l. a year each.

King Henry VIII. established the present endowment for a deanery here, with 12 prebendaries, 12 minor-cansons, &c. The cathedral, which is a magnificent pile, was, before the Reformation, called St. Mary's and Cuthbert's, the body of which last was translated hither, and gave rise to the foundation of its cathedral; but in king Henry VIII.'s statutes, it is stiled Ecclesia Cathedralis Christi & Beatæ Mariæ. The decorations of it for the administration of the divine offices, are said to be richer than those of any other cathedral in England. It was remarked not very long ago, that the rich old vestments which the clergy here wore before the Reformation, were still worn by the reverend residents on Sundays and holidays; and that though many dignified and learned protestant clergy live here, there are a great numbers of Roman Catholics in and about the city. Besides the cathedral here are six parish-churches, three in the city, and three in the suburbs.

On the S. of the cathedral is the college, with the prebendaries houses, and on the N. side is the college-school. Here was a castle on the N. E. side of the river Were, afterwards the bishop's palace, built by William the Conqueror, between two stone bridges over the Were, in the heart of the city, the outer gate of which is now the county-jail. In St. Mary's chapel in the cathedral, is the tomb of the venerable Bede, whose virtues are represented in a parchment scroll over it; and in this church are kept some old records of Scotland, whose kings have been great benefactors to it, the cathedral having been rebuilt by David king of Scots. Here is the shire-hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county, and near it a good library, built by bishop Cosin, and the exchequer, built by bishop Nevil, in which are the offices belonging to the county palatine court.

Here is an hospital also built and endowed by bishop Cosin, and at each end a school founded by bishop Langley, but new built by bishop Cosin. The city, which is fortified with walls, though upon uneven ground, is about one mile long, and as much in breadth, and has three manors, viz. the bishop's manor, the dean and chapter's manor, and another called Gilligate. The remains of the Roman way, called Ikenild street, are still visible near this city. The market here is on Saturday. The first time that this city or county sent members to parliament was in 1673; those for the city are chosen

by the corporation, citizens and freemen, who at a poll in 1710, were above 1000.

DURHAM, (the bishopric of,) received its name from its chief town, called by the Saxons Deorham, or Dunholm, to express its situation on a hill surrounded by a river. On the conversion of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, of which this was a part, this county was bestowed on St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, and his successors for ever. This grant was ratified both by the Danes and Normans, with the addition of several privileges, particularly that of being a county palatine, enjoying the same prerogatives within, as the king did without its bounds; with respect to forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a kind of royalty subordinate to the crown. It is bounded on the N. by the river Tyne, which parts it from Northumberland; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire; and on the W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 39 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is in the diocese of its own name, and contains one city and seven market-towns, 59 vicarages, 113 parishes, near 230 villages, about 15,980 houses, and 96,900 inhabitants; but sends only four members to parliament, namely, two for the county and two for the city of Durham. The air of this county is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder towards the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. The soil is very different, the western side being mountainous and barren, while the eastern and southern parts nearly resemble the S. of England, and consist of beautiful meadows, rich pastures, woods, and corn fields. The inhabitants have their industry rewarded by the immense quantities of coals, lead, and iron found in the bowels of the earth.

DURHAM, a town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, 9 miles S. W. from Middletown, and the same distance E. from Hadham, and eight N. E. from Wallingford.

DURLACH, or **BADEN-DURLACH**, (Lower marquisate of,) in Suabia, in Germany. It lies contiguous to the marquisate of Baden on the N. E. has the duchy of Wirtemberg on the E. the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace, on the W. and part of the Lower Palatinate, and the bishopric of Spire, on the N. subject to the marquis of its own name.

DURLACH, the capital of the last-mentioned marquisate of the same name. It is a pretty large town on the Pfintz, at the foot of a mountain, at the top of which is a strong tower. Here is a magnificent palace, a good library, and cabinet of curiosities; also a gymnasium with professors. The streets are fair, and houses uniform. It lies

20 miles N. E. of the city of Baden. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 8. 20. E.

DURLSDORF, or **DURANS DORF**, a town in the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. Round it are spacious fields, and it has plenty of wood.

DUROBRIVIS, an ancient Roman station, now Caster, a village near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where the Ermine street seems to be continued, and crossed in the neighbouring river. Dronfield retains something of the old name.

DURSEYS, anciently Bea Infula, an island on the Irish coast, near Bantry bay, very difficult to land on, as there is but one landing-place, and this must be in a dead calm. It is about three miles long, and very rough and coarse.

DURSLEY, a cloathing and market town of Gloucestershire. It is governed by a bailiff. Formerly, a man of Dursley was a proverbial denomination for a sharper: but the present inhabitants are said to be quite the reverse. Here is a handsome church and spire. Its weekly market is kept on Thursday; and annual fairs May 6, and December 4, for cattle and pedlary. It lies 18 miles from Gloucester, and 97 from London.

DURTAL. See **DURESTAL**.

DUSSELDORP, or rather **DUSSELDORFF**, the elector palatine's capital, in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia. It is a large, well-built town, in a fine plain, on the little river Dussel, which here falls into the Rhine, and consequently it stands on the E. bank of the latter river. It is defended by a citadel, with bastions and cavaliers upon them. Here is a stately Gothic palace, with fine paintings and other ornaments. Dusseldorp has three weekly markets, for corn imported from the Netherlands, and sold into several parts of Germany. Here all religions are tolerated, but the Catholics are only admitted to civil employments. In the town is a collegiate church, besides another church, and a convent lately belonging to the Jesuits, with a college and seminary for poor scholars. The Rhine runs here so rapidly, that they have been obliged to break its force by several great works. It lies 24 miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 6. 21. E.

DUTCH BRABANT and **FLANDERS**. See **BRABANT** and **FLANDERS**.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and belonging to the duke of Wirtemberg. It lies on the E. side of the Black forest, near the source of the Danube, over which river it has a bridge, also a castle on a hill without the town. It lies five miles W. of Mulheim.

DWARF-HILL, in the Orkneys of Scotland. See **Hoy**.

DWINA,

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DWINA, i. e. double, as consisting of the united streams of the Suchona and Jug, near Ustiaga, a large river in European Russia; and in Latin called Duina. It runs from S. to N. through the province of its own name. Near Archangel it parts into two branches, and afterwards discharges itself into the White or Frozen sea. The Dwina or Duna, in Poland, must not be confounded with this river, though it rises also in Russia, which running N. W. through Lithuania, and dividing Livonia from Courland, falls into the Baltic at Dunamunde fort, below Riga.

DWINA, one of the circles included in the government of Archangel-gorod, in European Russia. It is bounded by the White sea on the N. and by Rubeninski on the S. the capital of which is Archangel.

DUXBURY, a maritime town in Plymouth colony and county, Massachusetts bay, on a river that runs into Plymouth bay, from whence it is two miles distant, and about 30 from Boston.

DUYVELAND. See DYVELAND.

DYKRICH, the capital of a provostship, under which are 26 villages, in Luxemburg, and the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Soure. Its most considerable church is St. Lubent. Here is

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a chapter, a fine convent, and hospital. And at this place are kept four annual fairs. It lies nine miles from Echternach.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, has its source in Brabant, where it runs N. by Louvain, and afterwards receiving the Demer, and washing Mechlin, empties itself at Ripplemunde into the Schelde.

DYRAFIORDUR, or **THIJNGEYRE**, a trading place of Iceland, in Norway, both for fish and flesh.

DYSERT, a royal burgh of Fifeshire, in the S. of Scotland. It is included in the district with Burntisland, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, which send a member alternately to the British parliament. It lies on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, and 15 miles N. of Edinburgh.

DYVELAND, or **DUYVELAND**, an island in Zealand; so called from the multitude of doves bred here. It lies S. E. of that of Schowen, from which a narrow channel divides it, and is even joined to it by a bank or dyke. Most of it belongs to the city of Zirick-Zee, having no towns but villages upon it.

DZWINA, the same with **DENA**, a river of Poland.

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EAGLES-LAKE, otherwise called **AROL NOR**, a collection of waters in Tartary, in Asia.

EARITH, a town of Huntingdonshire, furnished with two or three pretty good inns. It has no market, but three fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1.

EARN, or **EARN LOUGH**, one of the three considerable inland lakes in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. In the native language it denotes the lake of that kingdom, from its being the principal collection of fresh water in Ireland, and which in Latin is called

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Erne. It is 28 miles long, and issues, by a pretty large river, into Dunnegal bay by the N. W. of the province, below Ballyshannon. See **ERNE**.

EASINGWOLD, or **ESSINGWOLD**, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Its annual fairs are on July 5, and September 25.

EAST, (The Children of the). By the children of the East, spoken of in Judg. vi. 3, 33, may be denoted the Ammonites and Moabites, as lying to the E. of the land of Israel, if not some of the Ishmaelites, and others that inhabited the parts of Arabia lying eastward in respect of the Israelites.

It is evident, that by the children or people of the east, in Gen. xxix. 1, are understood the inhabitants of Mesopotamia; but these seem to lie too far off to be concerned in these incursions into the land of Israel. And therefore, since we read Gen. xxv. 6, that Abraham sent away the sons of his concubines (particularly the sons of Keturah, one whereof was Midian, the father of the Midianites) eastward, unto the east country, it may be probably inferred, that by Children of the East, in the history of Gideon, are denoted the descendants of the other sons of Keturah, and of the brothers of Midian, who had settled in the E. parts adjoining to Midian.

EAST COUNTRY in Gen. xxv. 6, means the parts of Arabia lying eastward.

EAST, (the land of people of the) in Gen. xxix. means Karan in Mesopotamia.

EASBURY, a village in Kent; with a fair on October 2.

EASTBORN, a town of Sussex, whose market is discontinued; but has a fair on October 10. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 25 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 60 S. S. E. of London. Long. 0, 15, E. Lat. 50, 46, N.

EAST-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. of Huntspil; with a fair on August 26.

EAST-CHESTER, a town in the county of West-Chester, in the province of New-York. See **WEST-CHESTER**, (county of.)

EAST-DEAN, a village in Sussex, five miles N. of Chichester, with a fair on October 28.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, lying in N. lat. 27, 5, W. long. 109, 46. It is thought to have been first discovered in 1686 by one Davis, an Englishman, who called it Davis's Land. It was next visited by commodore Roggeveen, a Dutchman, in 1722, who gave it the name of Easter Island, and published many fabulous accounts concerning the country and its inhabitants. It was also visited by a Spanish ship in 1770, the captain of which gave it the name of St. Carlos. The only authentic accounts of this island, however, which have yet appeared, are those published by captain Cook and Mr. Forster, who visited it in the month of March 1774. According to these accounts, the island is about 10 or 12 leagues in circumference, and of a triangular figure; its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about four leagues, and its greatest breadth two. The hills are so high, that they may be seen at the distance of 15 or 16 leagues. The N. and E. points of the island are of a considerable height; between them, on the S. E. side, the shore forms an open bay, in which captain Cook thinks the Dutch anchored in

1722. He himself anchored on the W. side of the island, three miles northward from the S. point. This, he says, is a good road with easterly winds; but a dangerous one when the wind blows from the contrary quarter, as the other on the S. E. side must be with easterly winds: so that there is no good accommodation to be had for shipping round the whole island.

The island itself is extremely barren, and bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago entirely ruined by an eruption. As they approached the S. point, Mr. Forster informs us, that they observed the shore to rise perpendicularly. It consisted of broken rocks, whose cavernous appearance, and black or ferruginous colour, seemed to indicate that they had been thrown up by subterraneous fire. Two detached rocks lie about a quarter of a mile off this point: one of them is singular on account of its shape, and represents a huge column or obelisk; and both these rocks were inhabited by multitudes of sea-fowls. On landing and walking into the country, they found the ground covered with rocks and stones of all sizes, which appeared to have been exposed to a great fire, where they seemed to have acquired a black colour and porous texture. Two or three shrivelled species of grasses grew among these stones, and in some measure softened the desolate appearance of the country. The farther they advanced, the more ruinous the face of the country seemed to be. The roads were intolerably rugged, and filled with heaps of volcanic stones, among which the Europeans could not make their way but with the greatest difficulty; but the natives leaped from one stone to another with surprising agility and ease. As they went northward along the island, they found the ground still of the same nature; till at last they met with a large rock of black melted lava, which seemed to contain some iron, and on which was neither soil nor grass, nor any mark of vegetation. Notwithstanding this general barrenness, however, there are several large tracts covered with cultivated soil, which produces potatoes of a gold yellow colour, as sweet as carrots, plantains, and sugar-canes. The soil is a dry, hard clay; and the inhabitants use the grass which grows between the stones in other parts of the island as a manure, and for preserving their vegetables when young from the heat of the sun.

The most remarkable curiosity belonging to this island is, a number of Colossian statues; of which, however, very few remain entire. These statues are placed only on the sea-coast. On the E. side of the island were seen the ruins of three platforms of stone-work, on each of which had stood four of these large statues; but they were all

fallen

fallen down from two of them, and one from the third: they were broken or defaced by the fall. Mr. Weles measured one that had fallen, which was 15 feet in length, and six broad over the shoulders: each statue had on its head a large cylindric stone of a red colour, wrought perfectly round. Other were found that measured near 27 feet, and upwards of eight feet over the shoulders; and a still larger one was seen standing, the shade of which was sufficient to shelter all the party, consisting of near 30 persons, from the rays of the sun. The workmanship is rude, but not bad, nor are the features of the face ill formed; the ears are long, according to the distortion practised in the country, and the bodies have hardly any thing of a human figure about them. How these islanders, wholly unacquainted with any mechanical power, could raise such stupendous figures, and afterwards place the large cylindric stones upon their heads, is truly wonderful! The most probable conjecture seems to be, that the stone is factitious; and that each figure was gradually erected, by forming a temporary platform round it, and raising it as the work advanced: but they are at any rate very strong proofs of the ingenuity and perseverance of the islanders in the age when they were built, as well as that the ancestors of the present race had seen better days than their descendants enjoy. The water of this island is in general brackish, there being only one well that is perfectly fresh, which is at the E. end of the island; and whenever the natives repair to it to slake their thirst, they wash themselves all over; and if there is a large company, the first leaps into the middle of the hole, drinks and washes himself without ceremony; after which another takes his place, and so on in succession. This custom was much disrelished by their new friends, who stood greatly in need of this valuable article, and did not wish to have it contaminated by such ablutions.

The people are of a middle size. In general, they are rather thin; go entirely naked; and have punctures on their bodies, a custom common to all the inhabitants of the South-sea islands. Their greatest singularity is the size of their ears, the lobe of which is stretched out so that it almost rests on their shoulder; and is pierced with a very large hole, capable of admitting four or five fingers with ease. The chief ornaments for their ears are the white down of feathers and rings which they wear in the inside of the hole, made of the leaf of the sugar-cane, which is very elastic, and for this purpose is rolled up like a watch-spring. Some were seen clothed in the same cloth used in the island of Otaheite, tinged of a bright orange-colour; and these our voyagers supposed to be chiefs. Their

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colour is a chesnut-brown; their hair black, curling, and remarkably strong; and that on the head as well as the face is cut short. The women are small, and slender limbed: they have punctures on the face, resembling the patches sometimes used by European ladies. They paint their faces all over with a reddish brown ruddle, and above this they lay a fine orange-colour: the whole is then variegated with streaks of white. But the most surprising circumstance of all with regard to these people is, the apparent scarcity of women among them. The nicest calculation that could be made, never brought the number of inhabitants in this island to above 700, and of these the females bore no proportion in number to the males. Either they have but few females, or else their women were restrained from appearing during the stay of the ship; notwithstanding, the men shewed no signs of a jealous disposition, or the women any scruples of appearing in public: in fact, they seemed to be neither reserved nor chaste; and the large pointed cap which they wore, gave them the appearance of professed wantons: but as all the women, who were seen very liberal of their favours, it is more than probable, that all the married and modest ones had concealed themselves from their impetuous visitants, in some inscrutable parts of the island; and what farther strengthens this supposition is, that heaps of stones were seen piled up into little hillocks, which had one steep perpendicular side, where a hole went under ground. The space within, says Mr. Forster, could be but small; and yet it is probable that these cavities served, together with their miserable huts, to give shelter to the people at night; and they may communicate with natural caverns, which are very common in the lava currents of volcanic countries. The few women that appeared were the most lascivious of their sex that perhaps have been ever noticed in any country, and shame seemed to be entirely unknown to them.

EASTHAM, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England. It is situated in the middle of the peninsula, on the W. coast that forms Cape-Cod bay, and is but five miles from Chatham on the E. coast at Sandy Point.

EAST-ISLEY, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills, among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; and one fair on August 6; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51, W. of London. Long. 1, 10, W. Lat. 51, 37, N.

EAST-MAIN, the county of Labrador is so called, as that of New Wales is denominated the West Main.

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EASTMEON,

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EASTMEON, a village in Hampshire, five miles S. E. of Petersfield, with a fair, on Sept. 19.

EASTON, a village in Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New England, near the head of Rainham-river, 6 miles N. W. of Rainham, and 12 W. of Bridgewater.

EASTON, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, opposite Philipsburg, in New Jersey, 10 miles N. E. of Northampton, and is situated on the Delawar river.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly head-land of Suffolk, and N. point or boundary of Southwold-bay.

EASTRY, in Kent, S. W. of Sandwich, fair on Oct. 2.

EATON-COLLEGE, in Buckinghamshire, 22 miles from London, separated from Windsor by a bridge over the Thames, was founded by Henry VI. for the maintenance of a provost and seven fellows, one of whom is vice-provost, and for the instruction of 70 king's scholars, (as those are called who are on the foundation) who, when fit, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's college, Cambridge, where they are provided for by scholarships and fellowships; but they are not removed till vacancies fall in the college, and then they are called according to seniority. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each into three classes. There is a master to each school, and 4 assistants to each master, there being seldom less than 300 scholars here, besides those on the foundation, who board at the masters houses, or elsewhere within the college-bounds.

In the great court is a fine statue, put up to the honour of the founder, by a late provost, Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's. The revenue of this college is about 5000*l.* a year. Here is a noble library, enriched by the late lord chief-justice Reeves, who chiefly resided at this place, with the fine collection of books left him by Richard Topham, esq. keeper of the records in the tower; and with another collection before that, left by Dr. Waddington, bishop of Chester, valued at 2000*l.* and it has a fair on Ash-wednesday.

EAUSE, in Latin, Elusa, a small new town in the territory of Eusan, in Armagnac and Gascony, in France. It stands on the river Gelise, close by the site of the old town of the same name, which was long the capital of Novempopulania; from this place the Elusati took their name. This antique place, called still a city, is almost decayed. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Crondom. Lat. 43, 52, N. Long. 0, 12, W.

EBBE'S, or **EBBA'S-HEAD**, (St.) vulgarly St. Tabbe's-Head, a noted promontory of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland. It has its name from

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Ebba, the famous abbess of Coldingham, who was canonized, as having been burnt with all her nuns in their abbey by the savage Danes; they having cut off their noses and upper lips, lest they should fall a sacrifice to their brutal lust. On the point of this head-land was formerly a strong castle, long since demolished.

EBELSTOT, or **EBELTOFT**, in Latin, Pomagrium, a small town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on the bay of Ebeltosteric in the Catagat, which has a good harbour for ships of a middling burthen, for which reason the inhabitants carry on some trade. It lies on the bailiwick of Kalloe in Mols-herred. Not far from it lies the famous promontory of Hellenes, or Helgenas, i. e. the head-land of the Saints. It lies about 18 miles from Aarhus towards the N. W.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia, about five miles from Abercorn, and up the river Savannah. It is a healthy place, where the Saltburgers are settled, with two ministers, who are a sober industrious people, that raise not only corn, and other productions, sufficient for their own subsistence, but sell great quantities to the inhabitants of Savannah. They have large herds of cattle, and are in a very thriving condition. Ten miles from thence, on a river running into the Savannah, is Old Ebenezer, where, till lately was a cow-pen, and a great number of cattle for the use of the public, and for breeding. Lat. 32, 10. Long. 82, 20.

EBENHEIM, one of the nine imperial cities of Alsace, which Lewis XIV. seized, and which the house of Austria has since ceded to the crown of France, by the treaty of Munster, in 1648.

EBERBACH, a town in Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Necker, a mile and a half from Masbach, remarkable for its wine.

EBERENBERG, a town and strong castle of the Palatine electorate, in Germany, at the confluence of the Nahe and Alzzy. It lies eight miles S. of Creutznach. Lat. 49, 36, N. Long. 7, 17, E.

EBERHARD, a bourg in the Upper District of the isle of Schutt, and Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a plain, is ancient, and surrounded with ditches.

EBERSDORFF, a town in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies upon the Danube, 10 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 16, 30, E.

EBERSHEIM, a town of Lower Alsace, with an abbey. It lies between two arms of the river Ill.

Of the same name is a large village belonging to the cathedral of Strasburg.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies eight miles S. of Baden. Lat. 38, 5, N. Long. 8, 20, E.

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EBERSTEIN, a town of Alsace, and Upper Circle, of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies eight miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 8, 39, E.

EBODIA, or **EVODIA**, supposed by some to be the isle of Alderney, on the Norman coast.

EBORACUM, the Roman name of the city of York, through which passed three military ways. It was not only a colony, but the residence of the emperors and principal generals of that nation. See **YORK**.

EBREUIL, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seigle, eight miles from Riom, and 12 from Clermont. Long. 5, 5, E. Lat. 46, 5, N.

EBRO, in Latin, **Iberus**, a river of Spain, which rising in Mount Santillana, in the N. W. parts of Old Castile, on the borders of Asturias, from two springs; the principal of which has given its name to the village of Fuentibro, is the spring of Ebro.

After a considerable course, it runs from N. W. to S. E. quite across Aragon, washing its capital, Saragossa, and dividing the province into almost two equal parts; into it empty themselves the little rivers following; namely, on the N. side the rapid Cinca, or Cinga, the Callego, anciently Gallicus, the Isuela and the lesser streams of Aragon, Riguelo, Guerva, Rio de Aguas, Rio Martin, and Guadaloupe; but on the S. side then it receives Xalon (Salo) the Xiloca, and the smaller rivers Guadalayier and Alhambra; so that above 30 small rivers and brooks join it in its course, and it begins to be navigable near Tudela, but does not continue so farther than Tortosa; and besides, the navigation is rendered dangerous, by reason of many rocky parts. It runs S. W. through a small part of Catalonia, and at last discharges itself with great rapidity into the Mediterranean sea, at its mouth forming the little isles of Alfacqs. Its water is very good, both for drinking and washing; and for that reason is carried a pretty way off in vessels. From this river Spain was anciently called Iberia; the Celts, a nation of Gaul, who sent colonies thither, had the name of Celtiberians, and the country itself that of Celtiberia.

ECBATANA, a celebrated city of Persia, where the monarchs of Asia anciently resided in summer. It is supposed by some to be the modern Tauris; but there is not a single trace of its ancient stately palaces to be seen now, nor even their ruins to be found.

ECKBATANA, a town in Syria, is remarkable for the extraordinary death of Cambyses, king of Persia, there in the year of the world 3784, of the flood 2477, before Christ 522. This Cambyses, son of Cyrus, is the Abasuerus of our Bible.

ECCISO WERBENI, a place of Macedonia, in European Turkey, famous for mineral waters.

ECCLESHALL, a market-town of Staffordshire, near the river Sow. It is noted for pedlary wate, and has a charity-school for 20 poor boys to read and write; and for as many girls, who are clad with the cloth made of the yarn they spin. Its weekly market is on Friday, and four annual fairs, on Midlent Thursday, Holy Thursday, August 5, and the first Friday in November. It lies four miles from Stone, and 142 from London.

ECCLESTON, in Lancashire, on the Darwent, whose market is discontinued as well as the fairs. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster, and 205 N. N. W. of London. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

ECHALENS, a town in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, where is but one church, and both religions have ministers for the performance of divine service alternately, each having a distinct pulpit.

ECHAUFOUR, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Aigle and Seez.

ECHED, (Great,) a fortress in the Farther Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, which, by reason of its situation amidst swampy places and morasses, was impregnable: but in 1701 was dismantled, together with Little Eched.

ECHELLES, (Les,) a town of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, on the river Guier Le Vif, near which is a broad paved road, made by duke Charles Emanuel II. and at the end of it a good way cut through the hard inaccessible rocks, in the mountains, as appears from an inscription upon a monument on the left hand. This road is also called the Great Royal Way of La Crotte, from the village of this name.

ECHINADES. The Echinades were five small islands on the coast of Acarnania, over against the mouth of the river Achelous, from which the farthest distant is but fifteen furlongs, and the nearest only 5. They were thought to have been formed by the mud which this river has carried into the sea; whence arose the fable of their having been once sea-nymphs, but afterward by the god Achelous changed into islands. Some writers tell us that they were called Echinades, from the Greek word *Echinos* (a sea-urchin,) because that part of Ionia abounded with sea-hogs. They are now known by the name of the *Cursolieres*.

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ECHTERNACH, or **ECHTER**, anciently *Andethauna*, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Sour, where the rivulet Our joins it. Here is a considerable Benedictine abbey, the abbot of which is lord of the town and its provostship. Here also is a parochial church, an hospital, and nunnery of St. Clara. The provostship includes Echternach, and 33 villages. It lies 12 miles from Treves on the W. and 20 N. E. of Luxemburg city. Lat. 50, 5, N. Long. 6, 30, E.

ECIJA, (city of,) a small place of Andalusia, in Spain, and subdivision of Seville, on the Xenil, was formerly more considerable than it is at present. In ancient times it was called *Ashtigis*, or *Astyr*; and afterwards a Roman colony, under the denomination of *Augusta Firma*, was sent thither. The circumjacent country is extremely fruitful: and its pastures feed large flocks of sheep, the wool of which is of considerable advantage to the inhabitants. Between this town and *Ossuna*, are morasses and pits, which the Spaniards call *Lagunas*. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Cordova. Lat. 37, 31, N. Long. 5, 15, W.

ECKEREN, a small place of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. In 1703, an obstinate battle was fought near it between the French and Dutch, when the latter proved victorious. It lies six miles N. of Antwerp, and seven E. of Lillo. Lat. 51, 32, N. Long. 4, 21, E.

ECKENFOHRDE, or **ECKELNFOHRDE**, a town of Sleswic, in Denmark. Latterly it has been well-inhabited and flourishing, being almost entirely surrounded with water; and has an excellent harbour, which is both capacious and sufficiently deep. Formerly here was a pretty large staple; but its navigation is at present declining. The streets are broad, and planted with rows of trees. It has the privilege of using the Sleswic law, and has often suffered very much by fire. It lies six miles from Kiel to the N.

ECLUSE, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands. It lies on the *Cogneul*, 15 miles E. of Arras. Lat. 50, 25, N. Long. 3, 10, E.

ECOUIS, a town of Normandy, in France. It stands in the heart of arable lands. Here is a weekly market on Friday, in which vast quantities of corn are vended; and has a collegiate church and an hospital. It lies seven leagues from Rouen, and 17 from Paris, being in the road between these two cities.

ECYA. See **ECIJA**.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, and the W. coast of the *Zuyder-zee*. It has a pretty good harbour; the principal trade here consists in building of ships, and making of excellent cheese. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52, 30, N. Long. 4, 40, E.

EDAR. In Gen. xxxv. 1. we read that Israel

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journeyed, and spread his tent beyond the tower of Edar. By this tower of Edar here, some understand the field near Bethlehem, where those shepherds were keeping their flocks, to whom the angel appeared, and gave information of the birth of our Saviour. And among others, one reason that inclines them to understand it is, because the word *Eder* or *Edar*, does in Hebrew denote a flock: whence the same which is here rendered the tower of Edar, is in Micah iv. 8. rendered the tower of the flock. But from this last very text, others suppose that by the tower of Edar, is to be understood some place near Jerusalem; as the tower of Edar is here spoken of by the prophet, as being the stronghold of the daughter of Sion.

EDEM, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway-frith, seven miles W. of that city.

EDEN, Ptolemy's *Ituna*, a considerable river of Westmoreland, in the N. of England. It rises out of Morvil-hill or Wildbore-fell, on the confines of Yorkshire, after which, running through a fine valley, it washes Kirbysteven, Appleby, and the city of Carlisle in Cumberland, below which, about eight miles to the W. it empties itself into the Solway frith. Its course is very long, has the accession of several streams and rivulets by the way, and at Carlisle is a considerable body of water, but seems little used for navigation. It is famous for trouts and salmon.

Of the same name is a river near Cowpar of Fife, in Scotland.

EDEN, (garden of,) or the earthly paradise, a delightful spot in Syria, near Damascus. Others place it in the S. part of Diarbeker, or Mesopotamia.

EDENBURG. See **OEDENBURG** in Hungary; and **EDINBURG**, the capital of Scotland.

EDENTON, a town in the county of Chown, and district of Edenton, in N. Carolina, and formerly the capital of the whole province. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, in Albemarle-Sound.

EDESSA, anciently *ÆGÆA*, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on the river *Vistriza*, or *Erigonius*. It was anciently the capital of the kingdom of Macedon, the royal residence and burying-place till king Philip's time.

EDGAR, a town in the island of Martha's Vineyard, New England, near the E. extremity of the island, about 14 miles from Barnstable county, on the continent.

EDGE COTT, in Northamptonshire, near Banbury and the valley of Danesmoor, which last is noted in history for two great battles in it, one between the Danes and Saxons, and the other between the Lancastrians and the adherents of Edward

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ward IV. There are three little hills about it, forming a kind of triangle, where the battle was fought.

EDGE-CUMBE-COUNTY, in the district of Halifax, N. Carolina, is bounded on the S. and W. by the river Tarr, which gives it communication with several counties in the province, and runs into Pamlico-sound.

EDGE-CUMBE, (Mount,) a fine seat and headland on the Cornish side of the river Tamer, but reckoned in Devonshire, near Saltaish and Ram-head, a noted sea-mark. It has a charming prospect of the winding harbour below it. This place was much admired by king Charles II. and has several block-houses near it to defend the harbour of Plymouth and the entrance of the dock-yards.

EDGE-HILL, a rising-ground at the W. end of the Vale of Red-Horse, in Warwickshire, on the declivity of which, between Radway and Kineton, was fought the first battle between the army of king Charles I. and that of the parliament, on Sunday, October 23, 1642, to the defeat of the former. It is steep on the N. side, and has a strong ancient entrenchment at top. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and 14 S. of Warwick town.

EDGWARE, or **EDGEWORTH**, a small market town of Middlesex, on the road to St. Alban's, the Roman Watling-street passing by. It lies twelve miles N. W. of London. Its weekly market is kept on Thursday. It consists but of one street, the E. end where the church is, being Edgware Proper, and the W. part called Whit-Church, with a charity-school in it.

EDINBURGH, a city of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, and capital of the kingdom; situated in W. long. 3, N. lat. 56.

The origin of the name of Edinburgh, like that of most other cities, is obscure and uncertain. The name Edinburgh itself, however, seems to have been unknown in the time of the Romans. The most ancient title by which we find this city distinguished, is that of Castle Mynyd Agned; which in the British language, signifies "the fortrefs of the hill of St. Agnes." Afterwards it was named *Castrum Puellarum*, because the Pictish princesses were educated in the castle, (a necessary protection in those barbarous ages,) till they were married. The ages in which these names were given, cannot indeed now be exactly ascertained; but the town certainly cannot boast of very great antiquity, since, as Mr. Whittaker informs us, the celebrated king Arthur fought a battle on the spot where it is situated, towards the end of the fifth century.

Edinburgh is situated upon a steep hill, rising from E. to W. and terminating in a high and inaccessible rock, upon which the castle stands. At

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the E. end or lower extremity of this hill, stands the abbey of Holyrood-house, or king's palace, distant from the castle upwards of a mile, and betwixt which, along the top of the ridge, and almost in a straight line, runs the High-street. On each side, and parallel to this ridge or hill, is another ridge of ground lower than that in the middle, and which does not extend so far to the E. than on the S. being intercepted by Salisbury rocks, and Arthur's seat, a hill of about 650 feet of perpendicular height; and that on the N. by the Calton-hill, considerably lower than Arthur's-seat; so that the situation of this city is most singular and romantic, the east or lower part of the town lying between two hills, and the west, or higher part rising up towards a third hill, little inferior in height to the highest of the other two, upon which, as has been observed, the castle is built, which overlooks the town.

The buildings of the town terminate at the distance of about 200 yards from the castle-gate, which space affords a most delightful as well as convenient and healthful walk to the inhabitants. The prospect from this spot is perhaps the finest any where to be met with, for extent, beauty, and variety.

In the valley or hollow betwixt the mid and south ridge, and nearly parallel to the High-street, is another street called the Cow-gate, and the town has now extended itself over most part of that south ridge also. Betwixt the mid and north ridge was a loch, which, till of very late, terminated the town on that side. From the High-street towards the loch on the N. and Cow-gate on the S. run narrow cross streets or lanes, called winds and closses, which grow steeper and steeper the farther W. or nearer the castle, so that, were it not for the closeness and great height of the buildings, this city, from its situation and plan, might naturally be expected to be the best aired, as well as the cleanliest, in Europe. The first, notwithstanding these disadvantages, it enjoys in an eminent degree, but we cannot compliment it upon the latter, notwithstanding every possible means has been used by the magistrates for that purpose.

The steepness of the ascent makes the access to the High-street from the N. and S. very difficult; and has no doubt greatly retarded the enlargement of this city. To remedy this inconvenience on the N. and with a view to extend the town on that quarter, a most elegant bridge has been thrown over the N. loch, which joins the N. ridge to the middle of the High-street, by so easy an ascent as one in 16; and in pursuance of the design, a plan of a new town to the N. was fixed upon, and has for several years past been carrying into execution with an elegance and taste that does honour to this country.

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The most remarkable public buildings of Edinburgh are,

The castle, which stands on a high rock, is accessible only on the E. side. On all others it is very steep, and in some places perpendicular. It is about 300 feet high from its base; so that, before the invention of artillery, it might well have been deemed impregnable; though events shewed it was not. The palace of Holyrood house; three hospitals for educating and bringing up children; one for old people; and an orphan hospital, in which children are received from any part of the kingdom under seven years old. Besides these, there are three workhouses which maintain 900 people; an infirmary, a college of physicians, an university, a theatre, a register-office for the public records, a concert-hall, and an observatory. The places of worship are, the collegiate church of St. Giles, Trinity-college church, Old and New Grey friars, the Tron church; Lady Yester's, Canongate; St. Cuthbert's, a chapel of ease; Lady Glenorchy's; and the Earle church; all Presbyterian. The English chapel was begun in 1771. Besides these, there are several other places of worship, which are in ruins, or disused.

The number of inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh is somewhat uncertain, and has been very variously calculated. By a survey made in the year 1775, it appears that the number of families in the city, Canongate, and other suburbs, and the town of Leith, amounted to 13,806. The difficulty therefore is to fix the number of persons in a family. Dr. Price fixes this number at $4\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. Maitland, at $5\frac{1}{2}$; and Mr. Arnot, at 6; so that, according to this last gentleman, the whole number of inhabitants is 82,836; to which he thinks 1400 more may be added for those in the garrison, hospitals, &c.

There are in Edinburgh 14 incorporations capable of choosing their own deacons, viz. The royal college of surgeons; the corporations of goldsmiths, skimmers, furriers, hammermen, wrights and masons, tailors, bakers, butchers, shoemakers, weavers, waukers, bonnet-makers, and merchant-company.

The revenue of the city, arising partly from duties of different kinds, and partly from landed property, is estimated at about 10,000*l.* per annum. As Edinburgh is not properly a sea-port, it hath never been remarkable for trade. Its principal support arises from the supreme courts of justice, which are held there, and from the college. The exports and imports must all go and come by the town of Leith. See the article LEITH.

EDISTONE, a dangerous rock off Plymouth, which is covered at high water, but bare at ebb, where the ingenious Mr. Winstanley built a light-

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house in 1696, which, after standing many violent storms, was blown down by that dreadful one on the 27th of November, 1703, when Mr. Winstanley, and all that were with him in it, perished; but another was built in 1706, in its stead, by the corporation of Trinity house, by duties on all vessels, which was burnt down in 1755, but re-built in 1759, again burnt down in 1770, and the present one finished in 1774. It is 14 miles S. of Plymouth.

EDIWESTON, in Nottinghamshire, to the S. E. of Okeham, six miles from Mansfield; with a fair on October 28.

EDMUND's-BURY. See BURY St. EDMUND's.

EDOM, or IDUMÆA, part of the present Arabia Petræa, in Asia. It lies between the Levant and the Red sea, dividing Asia from Africa.

EDOM, (the land of.) This country was originally, as far as we know, inhabited by a people called Horites, or Horim, whether so named from one Hor or Hori, mentioned Gen. xxxvi. 22-30, as a name among them, is what we know no more than whether mount Hor was so denominated from him, as some think. We read of this mountain, on the coasts of Edom, as that on which Aaron died, Numb. xx. 22-28.

EDONI. The Edoni or Edones, possessed that country of ancient Thrace which lay between the Strymon and the famous city Philippi, and are mentioned by Herodotus, Thucydides, Pliny, &c. The Edoni were governed by kings, like the other Thracian nations.

EDONIA, a region of ancient Macedonia, lay N. W. from Eupora, Ossa, and Calitera, on the confines of which ran the Strymon.

EDREI, mentioned Deut. iii. 1, probably lay in the S. part of the kingdom of Bashan; and this is confirmed in that it is joined, ver. 10, with Salchah, which plainly lay there, as appears from 1. Chron. v. 11. For the S. part of the kingdom of Og was that which was next to the Gadites.

EDWARD, (fort of,) on the Hudson river, 34 miles N. from Albany; it was built in 1755 by the English. In the late American wars it was taken by general Burgoyne, on July 6, 1777.

EDWAY, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye at Aberedway.

EDWINSTON, a village in Nottinghamshire, six miles N. E. of Mansfield, with a fair on October 28.

EFFERDING, or EVERDING, a strongly-fortified town of Upper Austria, in Germany. It is defended by a castle within, and another without the walls. It lies 12 miles W. of Lurtz. Lat. 48, 0, N. Long. 13, 44, E.

EFFINGHAM, in Surrey, between West Horsley

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ley and the Cookhams, in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. There is a tradition, that it was once a large place, and had 16 churches, though now a small village. Here is a fair on St. Lawrence's day.

EGA, a town of Portuguese Estramadura, with about 1100 inhabitants, and in its district is one parish.

Of the same name is one of three rivers that water Navarre, and empty themselves into the Ebro.

EGÆAN SEA, otherwise now called the ARCHIPELAGO, that part of the sea which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.

EGDEAN, a village in Suffex, with a fair on September 4.

EGER. See AGRIA.

EGESTA, or SEGESTA, stood at a small distance from mount Eryx, in Sicily, and according to ancient tradition was built by Æneas, when he was by a storm driven on the coast of Sicily. This city was taken by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, by whose cruel command all the inhabitants were put to the sword, and even the ancient name of the place changed into that of Dicæopolis, which it did not long retain.

EGG, one of the western islands of Scotland. It lies not far from Coll, is three miles long, and a mile and a half in breadth, and the whole of it pretty good, either for pasture or culture. On the S. end is a mountain, and at the top of it a high rock 150 paces in circuit, with a pool of fresh water in the middle of it. There is but one pass up to it. On the S. W. side is a cave that will hold several hundred persons, and in this island are several medicinal springs.

EGG-HARBOUR-INLETS, on the coast near New York, where the Americans received a severe loss in stores and shipping by the British troops, October 1778.

EGHAM, in Surry, on the Thames, opposite to Stains, three miles from Windsor, and 18 from London. It is divided into four tithings; and being a throughfare from London to the west, has some very good inns. Here is a noble charity-school, besides alms-houses, particularly one for five old women, who have each an orchard. Fair September 19.

EGLISHAW, a small city of Zurich, a canton of Swisserland, about 16 miles N. of Zurich city, on a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Rhine, with a broad and deep channel, and over it is a wooden bridge, fortified with an old tower. The town and its neighbourhood are very liable to inundations: and this is looked upon as an important part.

EGLISHA, one of the Orkney isles in the N. of Scotland, three miles long, and two broad, be-

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ing pleasant and fruitful, with a secure road, and a parish church.

EGLWISGACH, in Denbighshire; with four fairs, on February 14, May 11, August 24, and November 24.

EGLWISWREW, in Pembrokeshire; with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Monday after November 22.

EGMONT-ISLE, one of the new discoveries in the South Sea, first visited by captain Wallis, in June 1767, where the natives supplied him with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grafs, and excellent water. On this island the dead bodies of the natives are not buried, but left to decay above ground, under a kind of canopy. Its inhabitants did not exceed above 100. Lat. 19, 20, S. Long. 138, 30, W.

EGRA, or EGER, a town of Bohemia, on a river of its own name. It is the capital of its circle, at the foot of the mountains, inclosing Bohemia on the W. It has a double wall toward the river, and in other parts a triple one, with a strong castle. In March 1742, the French took the town; but in September 1743 they surrendered it to the Austrians. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver and copper, with a purgative spaw, famous for distempers in the eyes, ears, or other parts of the head. Here the channel of the river is broad and deep, bearing large vessels, and abounding in fish. It lies 79 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50, 21, N. Long. 12, 30, E.

EGREMONT, in Cumberland, nine miles from Ravenglass, 10 S. of Cockermouth, 297 from London. It stands on the banks of a little river that falls into the sea near the promontory of St. Bees, and at a small distance from the sea, where it has a harbour for boats. It had a castle formerly, seated on a sharp-topt hill; was a borough before king Edward I.'s time, and sent two members to parliament; but lost that privilege; but has a market on Saturdays, and a yearly fair. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater. W. Long. 3, 15. Lat. 54, 26.

EGRIPOS, an island in the Archipelago. See NEGROPONT.

EGUIRA, a country on the Rio de Cobre, on the Gold Coast of Guinea. Several years past, says Bosman, the Dutch had a fort, and drove a very considerable trade there; for besides the afflux of gold thither from all foreign parts, the country itself affords some gold mines. But they lost this footing in a very tragical manner: for the commander in chief of the negroes, being closely besieged, shot gold instead of bullets, hinting by signs that he was ready to treat, and afterwards trade with the besiegers. But in the midst of their negotiation he blew up himself and all his enemies at once, as unfortunately as bravely, putting an end to the siege and his life, and, like Sampson, revenging

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revenging his death upon his enemies. He had engaged a slave to stand ready with a lighted match, with which he was to touch the powder when he saw him stamp with his foot. This was punctually performed, unobserved by any but one of the company's slaves, who observing it, withdrew as silently as timely.

EGYPT, (kingdom of,) in Africa, was not only celebrated for being anciently the seat of learning and nursery of arts and sciences, from which Greece and other nations received them; but it was likewise stiled the granary of the world, the plenty or scarcity of the Roman empire depending on the good or bad harvest of this province. It is bounded on the E. by the Red Sea, and isthmus of Suez; on the N. it has the Mediterranean from Damietta to Alexandria, and beyond; on the W. it confines on Barbary, or kingdom of Tripoli, and desert of Barca; and on the S. on Nubia and the kingdom of Sennar. It lies between lat. 21 and 31, N. and long. 30, 36, is 626 miles long, from N. to S. and between a 100 and 200 in breadth from E. to W. The river Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, running through its whole length from S. to N. annually overflows it; which inundation usually begins in May or June, and is at its height in September following, from which time the waters decrease gradually.

This being the only river in the country, and not above two springs more, the inhabitants were obliged to build their towns on the banks of the Nile, on rising grounds, either natural or artificial; so that upon the overflowing of the river, these might look like islands; and to which at such times, there was no communication but by means of boats.

The Nile runs about the space of 230 leagues, exclusive of its windings, and is as it were enclosed on each side by a ridge of high mountains, one of which running along the W. coast on the side of Lybia, extends itself quite to the Mediterranean; but that on the E. side towards the Red Sea, goes no farther than Grand Cairo, where it leaves the river at liberty to spread itself in that part called the Delta.

Egypt is commonly divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper. The former, which is Egypt Proper, is a triangular island, hence called Delta, formed by the Levant, and the two main arms of the Nile, which parting five miles below Cairo, and the one directing its course N. W. falls into the Mediterranean at Rosetto; and the other N. E. into the sea at Damietta, or the ancient Pelusium; these two mouths being about 100 miles asunder.

The Lower Egypt having the greatest advantage from the inundations of the Nile, is the most fruitful part of the country; but the mud covering it

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after the flood is gone off, occasions an unhealthy vapour. From the mountains and sands enclosing Egypt on the E. and W. the intermediate valley would become intolerably hot, were it not for this periodical flood; nor would the soil, which is naturally barren, produce much without it; for seldom any rain falls unless in the Delta.

The middlemost division of Egypt, which begins at Cairo, extends only to Benesowef, and was anciently called Heptanonus, from the number of its names and governments, namely seven. The High or Upper Egypt, anciently called Thebais, and now Said, or Zaid, reaches quite up to Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar.

Through Egypt canals are cut for refreshing their gardens and fields, and for saving water in dry weather; by which means Egypt becomes the most fertile country in all Africa, supplying Constantinople and other parts of Turkey in Europe, with grain, as it did anciently Rome and Italy. Upon the retiring of the waters of the Nile, they only harrow the seed into the mud, and in March following they have commonly their harvest. Their rice fields are supplied from their canals and reservoirs; and the lands which are not sown, yield excellent pasture for their cattle.

The climate of Egypt is extremely hot for two or three months before the overflowing of the river, and the musketos or gnats are intolerable in the night. Even the sands insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets, and also into the bed-cloths, making them as if warmed with coals, which, with the very sultry winds in April and May, occasion sore eyes; an universal complaint among the natives, besides fevers and fluxes. But the greatest misfortune of Egypt is the plague, which commonly returns once in seven years, though this and other diseases are said to abate when the Nile begins to rise.

This country, though once so populous and full of noble cities, has now but very few places that deserve that name, hardly any of them being so much as inclosed with walls; for those of Rosetto, Damietta, Mausora, &c. formerly celebrated for their beauty and opulence, are no other than overgrown villages; and even that of Alexandria, being still well inhabited, and a considerable sea-port on the Mediterranean, has no other defence than its old walls, which are let go to decay.

Egypt is not only inhabited by the Copts, the ancient natives, but by Arabs, Moors, Turks, Greeks, Latins, Jews, Franks, and other foreign nations. Of the former, few are now left, vast numbers of them having been massacred at different times.

The ancient language of Egypt was the Coptic, which continued in use till Alexander the

the Great conquered the country, who introduced the Greek; and this continued above 900 years, till the Greeks were driven out by the Arabs; since which time the Arabic hath continued the common language, as their nation is the most numerous; they are, however kept severely under by the Turks, as these have not only embraced the doctrine of Mahomet, but are even more zealous observers of it than the Turks; so this has continued the principal religion of the country.

What contributed most to the wealth and populousness of Egypt is its advantageous situation for commerce, the Mediterranean opening a trade to Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, and the northern coasts of Africa, the Red-sea into Persia and India, as well as Arabia.

Modern geographers mention little of Egyptian manufactures at this time: but captain Norden, who travelled to that country, at the expence of his present Danish majesty's grandfather, about the year 1737, has been pretty explicit on the subject of commerce; and from him we learn that the Egyptians export prodigious quantities of unmanufactured as well as prepared flax, thread, cotton, and leather of all sorts; calicoes, yellow wax, sal armoniac, saffron, sugar, senna, cassia. They trade with the Arabs for coffee, drugs, spices, calicoes, and other merchandises, which are landed at Suez, from whence they send them to Europe. Several European states have consuls resident in Egypt: But the customs of the Turkish government are managed by the Jews.

A number of English vessels arrive yearly at Alexandria, some of which are laden on account of the owners, but most of them are hired and employed as carriers to the Jews, Armenians, and Mahometan traders. Captain Norden seems to think, that the English consul and merchants make no great figure in Alexandria, but that they are in much less danger and less troubled than the French.

The constitution and government of this country seem to be but little known to modern times. It is certain that Egypt is subject to the Turks, and that even the meanest Janizary is respected by the natives. A viceroy is sent to Egypt under the title of pasha or basha of Cairo, and is one of the greatest officers in the Ottoman empire; but as the interior parts of Egypt are almost inaccessible to strangers, we know little of their government and laws. It is generally agreed, that the pacha is very careful how he provokes the little princes, or rather heads of clans, who have parcelled out Egypt among themselves, and whom he governs chiefly by playing one against another. He has, however a large regular army, and a militia, which serve as nurseries from whence the Ottoman troops are recruit-

ed. The keeping up this army employs his chief attention. It has sometimes happened that those pashas have employed their arms against their masters; they are sometimes displaced by the Porte, upon complaints from those petty princes. Capt. Norden and Dr. Pocock have given us the best, and indeed a very favourable account of those princes, who are called the Schechs of the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, who are sometimes too powerful to receive laws from the Turkish government. A certain number of beys, or begs, are appointed over the provinces of Egypt, under the pasha. Though these beys are designed to be checks upon him, yet they often assume independent powers.

The revenues are very inconsiderable, when compared to the natural riches of the country and the despotism of its government. Some say that they amount to 1,000,000*l.* sterl. but that two-thirds of the whole is spent in the country.

The three stone pyramids are the greatest curiosities in Egypt, the base of the largest taking up about 10 acres of ground, and running up to the height of 700 feet. The mummy-pits are the next curiosity, which, with the pyramids, stand on the W. side of the river, opposite to Grand Cairo. In these pits, where several embalmed bodies have been buried, some of them are said to be at least 3 or 4000 years old; and the coffins are set upright in niches in the wall.

EGYPTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, in Poland. It lies 68 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lat. 56, 31, N. Long. 25, 40, E.

EHENHEIM, or UPPER EHENHEIM, in contradistinction from the noble village of Lower Ehenheim, a town of Lower Alsace, on the river Ergers, with a chapter.

EHINGEN, the name of two small towns in Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the house of Austria. Long. 9, 45, E. Lat. 48, 18, N.

EHN, a river of Lower Alsace, issuing from the Wasgau mountains, which afterwards takes the name of Ergers, and mingles its waters with the Ill.

EICHFIELD, or ESCHFELD, a small country of 20 miles extent, in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, on the other side of the Weser, lying between Brunswick on the N. and Hesse on the S. See EIFIELD.

EIDERSTEDT, a province in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, which is an exuberantly fruitful, rich, and profitable soil. It lies between the rivers Hever and Eider, extending four large miles from E. to W. but of unequal breadth, from three fourths to one and a half mile, being upwards of 14 in circuit. It is mostly marsh-land, producing oats, great quantities of wheat, as also
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beans, and very good pulse, yet but little rye. It yields excellent pot-herbs, and very good pasture for cattle. Great quantities of the butter and cheese of Eiderstedt are exported. The sheep are commonly productive of milk and wool; and the horses are large and hardy, and mostly bought by the inhabitants of N. Jutland and Ditmarsch. Here they have a scarcity of wood, for which reason it must be brought hither for some miles from the higher country; and they have as much fresh fish as they have occasion for, but in no great number, occasioned by the breaking in of the salt-water, by which means fresh-water fish are killed. The air, on account of the low and moist soil, is very unhealthy, particularly for strangers. At present the inhabitants are peasants; the most and principal part of which are of Friesian extraction. The high ponds on the N. and S. sides must be kept up at great trouble and expence. The government of the country is in a royal stadtholder and provincial bailiff, under whom are 16 counsellors as assessors, and two county-secretaries. The province is divided into the E. and W. parts.

EICHTERNACH. See **ECHTERNACH**; a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies nine miles N. W. of Treves. Lat. 50, 5, N. Long. 6, 21, E.

EJEN, a place near Boe, in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, where a strong body of Swedes was defeated in the year 1612.

EIENDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies 20 miles S. of Boisleduc. Lat. 51, 31, N. Long. 5, 26, E.

EIFIELD, or **ELFIELD**. See **EICHFIELD**, the capital of the country of the same name, and Rheingau, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Mentz, and belonging to the Elector of that name. Lat. 50, 12, N. Long. 7, 36, E.

EIMAYO, (Isle,) one of the new discoveries visited by Capt. Cook, in the Pacific ocean, in 1769, on which island Mr. Banks observed the transit of Venus. The situation and produce is nearly the same as that of Otaheite to which article we must refer the reader.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubenhagen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Elector of Hanover. It lies 30 miles S. of Hildesheim. Lat. 51, 54, N. Long. 9, 51, E.

EINSIEDL, a mine-town of the Hither Circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, where are good iron-pits, on the river Golnitz.

EISENBURG, a county of the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, on the confines of Stiria. It is inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Wends.

Of the same name was a very strong castle, in

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Latin called **Castrum Ferreum**, and the principal place in the county of Eisenburg; but the fortifications and buildings have been demolished, and its bishopric removed to Steinam Anger.

EISENSTADT, a royal free-town of the Farther Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies on the confines of Austria, and formerly belonged to it for some time, till the states of Hungary were assembled in 1625, at the diet of Oedenburg, and in 1637, and 1638, at that of Presburg, for the redemption of this mortgaged town.

EISENTHOR, a famous narrow pass of Transylvania, in Latin called **Porta Ferrea**, i. e. iron-door, as its first name signifies, by the Greeks, **Acontisma**, and by others the pass of Orla, which the strong castle of Posteni defends.

EISLEBEN, a town in the county of Mansfeldt and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is remarkable for giving birth to the famous Martin Luther, the first reformer, and for the rich copper-mines in its neighbourhood. It lies seven miles E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 51, 39, N. Long. 11, 56, E.

EISNACH. See **EYSNACH**.

EITDEVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea, seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

EJUB, or **St. HIOB**, a suburb of Constantinople, on its W. side.

EKATERINBURG, the Russian name of Catharinburg in Siberia; which see.

EKBEL, a small town in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, remarkable for a sulphureous spring.

EKEHOLM, near Slitehamn in Gottlandia and E. Gothland, the best and largest harbour in all Sweden, where is the citadel of Carlswerd.

EKENAS, or **EKENES**, in Latin, **Peninsula Quercuum**, i. e. the peninsula of oaks, is a small maritime town of Nylandia and Finland, in Sweden, with an indifferent harbour, several rocks and shelves before it rendering it of dangerous access. It is pleasantly situated on the gulph of Finland, and is the 78th town in the order of the general diet. Just by is the royal domain of the same name.

EKESIO, an inland town of Smolandia and E. Gothland, in Sweden. Here they drive a considerable trade in the sale of oxen; and they make also tapestry, bedsteads, stools, and other household implements. The tobacco of this place is very much prized. Its clergy belong to the diocese of Linkioping. It is the 58th town among those that have a seat and vote in the general diet. It lies 44 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 18 from the Wetterlake to the E. Lat. 57, 28, N. Long. 15, 12, E.

EKOLSUND,

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EKOLSUND, or **ECKHOLMSUND**, a fine royal domain of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper.

EKRENFORD. See **ECKERNFORDE**, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It lies 12 miles E. of Sleswick. Lat. 54, 54, N. Long. 9, 45, N.

EKRON, corruptedly **Accaron**, N. W. of Gath, in Palestine, was the northmost of all the five cities which gave name to the five lordships of the Philistines, and lay in the N. border of Judah, as appears from Joshua xv. 11. and so consequently a frontier town. It was once a place of great wealth and power, and is much spoken of in scripture; but it faded away to a great degree of obscurity; and although the name and even considerable vestiges of what it had once been, subsisted for many ages, it happens that no mention is made of it in prophane authors. It was famous for its idol Baalzebub, called the God of Ekron, which was next in repute and dignity to that of Dagon.

ELAH. The valley of Elah, or of the Terebinth, mentioned 2 Sam. xvii. 2. lay in the road from Eleutheropolis to Jerusalem. Here it was that David slew Goliath. As to the height of this gigantic Philistine, according to the English standard, it was 12 feet eight inches and somewhat better than three-tenths. His coat of mail alone weighed 5000 shekels of brass, or upwards of 189 of our pounds Troy; and by the same rule the head of his spear, which weighed 600 shekels of iron, exceeded 22 of the same pounds. The weight of these and other parts of his armour and arms was not, we ought to believe, too heavy for so huge a person, his strength doubtless being in proportion to his stature.

ELAM, mentioned in several parts of Scripture, particularly in Jeremiah xlix. 35-38, was a kingdom on the river Ulai, to eastward of the Tigris. It was the Sufiana of the Greeks, and lay so opportunely for Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, (who was according to Jeremiah's prophecy to subdue it,) being as it were a borderer on him, that he can have been no very great while in the completion of its reduction; though by the words of the prophecy, Elam must have been a great and potent kingdom; and it seems to have waged war with the king of Touran or Scythia, beyond the river Oxus, with various success.

Chedorlaomer was the first king of Elam mentioned in scripture, and he extended his conquests over many provinces of Asia, as appears from Gen. xix. 4. and Josephus, Antiq. lib. i. cap. 10. Dr. Wells observes, that the name Elam, is taken sometimes in a strict sense, wherein it is distinguished from Sufiana and the adjoining provinces, and sometimes in a larger sense, so as to include Sufiana and other adjacent provinces. Hence Pliny

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and Ptolemy mention the **Elemæi** as a people inhabiting on the Persian gulph; and hence Daniel the prophet speaks of Shushan, the chief city of Sufiana, as lying in the province of Elam, chap. viii.

ELAPHITES, the name of the three islands Calamota, Isola di Mezzo, and Guipana, belonging to Ragusan Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria.

ELATEA, a city of Phocis, situate on the river Cephissus, and said to have been built by Elatus the son of Arcus the fourth king of Arcadia, and to have been peopled by a colony of that ancient nation, which came with him into Phocis.

ELBA, (isle of,) in Latin, *Ilva*, anciently *Oethalia*, in the Tuscan sea, and Middle Division of Italy, opposite to Piombino, being separated from the main land by the channel of the latter name, about 10 miles broad. The island is 40 miles in circuit, reckoning is gulphs, capes, &c. Here are two ports; the one to the N. W. called Porto Ferrai, with the fortified town of Cosinopoli, which belongs to the duke of Tuscany; the other to the S. E. called Porto Longone, is subject to Spain, as the whole island is under the protection of that crown, and mostly belongs to the duke of Piombino. It is very mountainous, and has mines yielding iron, lead, sulphur, marble, and some load-stone. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lat. 42, 26, N. Long. 11, 18, E.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It lies 38 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41, 17, N. Long. 21, 15, E.

ELBE, a famous river of Germany. It rises on the confines of Silesia, runs S. to Konigsgratz in Bohemia, and afterwards N. W. till it has received the Muldaw at Malnic below Prague; then taking a N. course, it passes through Saxony, watering Dresden, Meissen, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg; when running N. E. through Brandenburg, it is joined by the Havel; after which it separates Lunenburg from Magdeburg, flows between Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburg, and, continuing its course by the fortress of Gluckstadt, falls into the German ocean below the last mentioned place.

From ships of 3 or 400 tons coming up to Hamburg, which is about 70 miles from the sea, it hence seems to be navigable higher than any river in Europe, unless the different windings of the Thames exceed that distance; and were the way clear of bridges in and above London, the navigation here would surpass it. On the Elbe vast quantities of goods are imported and exported to and from Germany, and upon it toll is paid at Gluckstadt to the king of Denmark, at Stadt, to the elector of Hanover, and likewise to the duke of Holstein and city of Hamburg, within their respective jurisdictions.

ELBEUF,

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ELBEUF, a small town of Upper Normandy, in France, upon the Seine. Here are fine manufactures of cloth and tapestry. The neighbourhood abounds with corn. In the place is but one parochial church, and a convent. It lies eight miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49, 22, N. Long. 1, 20, E.

ELBING, one of the Hanse towns, a well-built, populous, and strong city, in the palatinate of Marienburg, and the only port, except Dantzick, in all Polish Prussia, being subject to Poland. Its fortifications are old, and it stands on the river of its own name, and the Frieschehaff, a bay of the Baltic sea, near the mouth of the Vistula. It is a place of considerable trade, principally in sturgeon, butter, cheese, mead, and corn. It is divided into the upper and lower towns; its streets are narrow, the houses high, and old fashioned. Here are five churches, the largest of which is that of St. Nicholas, and belongs to the Roman Catholics; but the academy is Lutheran. It has been taken several times. In 1703 Charles XII. of Sweden being admitted with his troops into the place upon his parole, made himself master of it, and levied a heavy tax: but the Muscovites took it by storm in 1710, and found therein great numbers of cannon, and proportionable ammunition. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Marienburg, and 35 E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 21, N. Long. 19, 15, E.

ELBING, (river of,) in Polish Prussia and palatinate of Marienburg. It issues from the Drausen lake, runs by the city of its own name, and uniting with the Pfeil and Nogat, falls into the Frische-haff. The Elbing and Drausen receive several new rivers, among which is the Fischau, with a ferry on it near the town of Elbing.

ELBINGRODE, a small town of Grubenhagen, in Brunswick, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover. Its bailiff, in December 1744, arrested marshal Belleisle and his brother here as spies, being travelling without passports; 60 miles S. E. from Hanover, and 26 from Goslar. Lat. 51, 30, N. Long. 10, 4, E.

ELBURG, an ancient town of Guelderland, on a small river which falls into the Zuyder-zee, forming there the port. Over the river are five stone bridges, one of which is the fish-market. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Harderwyck, and 30 N. of Arnheim. Lat. 52, 28, N. Long. 5, 38, E.

ELCATIF, or **CATIF**, the capital of a territory in Arabia Felix, in Asia, at the bottom of a small bay in the Persian gulph. It lies 320 miles S. of Bassora. Lat. 25, 15, N. Long. 38, 49, E.

ELCHE, a pretty, well-built town of Valencia, in Spain. The neighbouring country abounds with wine, dates, and fine fruit, and has also forests of olive, and very large palm trees.

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ELCAVENTO DE CALATRAVA, (see **CALATRAVA**) a burgh of La Mancha, in New Castile, in Spain. It is the principal place of the order of Calatrava; and lies in a fertile plain, abounding with corn, wine, and pastures.

ELDA, though a small town, yet is the capital of a county, in Valencia, one of the provinces in Spain.

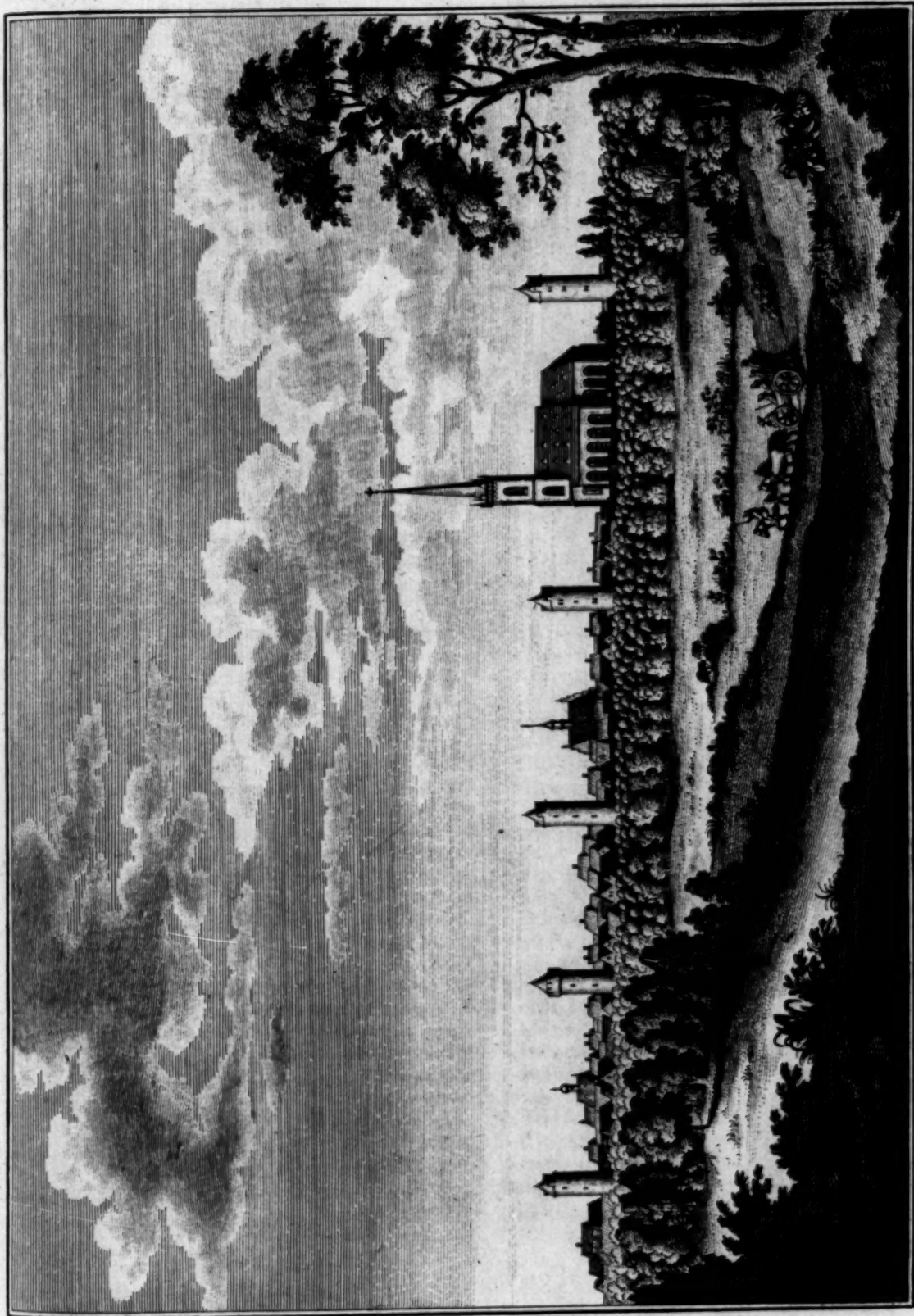
ELDEN-HOLE, or **EDEN-HOLE**, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire, is a frightful chasm in a rock, in the midst of an open field that has a gentle descent S. The mouth of it is about nine yards over one way, and 28 or 30 the other; but downwards, as far as can be perceived, its dimensions grow less and less. Its depth could never yet be discovered, though various attempts have been made for that purpose. In the reign of queen Elizabeth the earl of Leicester hired a poor man to venture down in a basket, which accordingly he did to the depth of more than 200 yards; but, being drawn up again, he had lost his senses, and died a few days after frantic. Mr. Cotton, author of the Wonders of the Peak, let down 884 yards of line (whereof 80 were wet,) without being able to find a bottom; but, the descent not being every where perpendicular, on a second trial the plummet stopt before it reached half so much. When strangers go to see this hole, it is usual to throw in large stones, which are heard to rebound from side to side, till the sound, rattling like thunder, grows weaker and weaker, and is at length entirely lost.

About 15 years ago, the owner of the pasture in which the chasm called Elden-hole is situated, having lost several cattle, agreed with two men to fill it up. These men spent some days in throwing down many loads of stones, but seeing no effect of their labour, ventured down it themselves, and found at the bottom a vast cavern; upon which, despairing to procure a quantity of stones sufficient to fill it up, they desisted from their work.

Mr. Lloyd having received this account from one of the men, and being assured that there were no damps at the bottom, went down himself.

The entrance is a chink, in the direction of N. and S. about 30 yards long, and nine wide.

Mr. Lloyd was let down by two ropes, about 40 fathoms long. For the first 20 yards, though he descended obliquely, he could assist himself with his hands and his feet; but, below this, the rock projected in large irregular crags, so that he found it very difficult to pass. When he had descended 10 yards more, he found the rope, by which he was suspended, at least six yards from the perpendicular. From hence, the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length about six. The sides were very irregular, and the crags were covered



P. C. G. v. d. V.

ELBURG in GUELDERLAND, HOLLAND.

Published Dec. 3, 1846, by J. Fielding N° 13, Putnam-van der Boven

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covered with moss, being besides, wet and dirty. Within 14 yards of the bottom, the rock opened on the east side, and he swung till he reached the floor of the cave, which was at the depth of 62 yards from the mouth; the light, however, which came from above was sufficient to read any print. There he found the cavern consist of two parts; that in which he alighted was like an oven; the other, where he first began to swing, was a vast dome, shaped like the inside of a glass house, and a small-arched passage formed a communication between them. In this passage, the stones which had been thrown in at the top formed a slope, extending from the wall at the west side of the first dome, almost to the bottom of the second cave, or oven, so that the farther end of the cave was lower by 25 yards than the place where he alighted.

The diameter of this cavern he judged to be about 50 yards. The top he could not trace with his eye, but had reason to believe that it extended to a prodigious height; for, when he was nearly at the top of one of the encrusted rocks, which was an elevation of at least twenty yards, he could see no closure of the dome, though he then saw much farther than when he stood at the bottom.

After climbing up a few loose stones, on the S. side of the second cavern, he descended again, through a small slit, into a little cave, about four yards long, and two yards high, which was lined throughout with a kind of sparkling stalactites, of a fine deep yellow, with some small stalactical drops hanging from the roof.

He found a noble column, above 90 feet high, of the same kind of incrustation, facing the first entrance. As he proceeded to the N. he came to a large stone that was covered with the same substance, and, under it, he found a hole two yards deep, that was uniformly lined with it. From the edge of this hole sprung a rocky ascent, sloping like a buttress against the side of the cavern, and consisting of vast, solid, round masses, of the same substance and colour. Up this ascent he climbed to the height of about 60 feet, and got some fine pieces of the stalactites, which hung from the craggy sides of the cavern which joined the projection he had ascended.

When he got down, which was not effected without considerable difficulty and danger, he proceeded in the same direction, and soon came to another pile of incrustations, of a different kind and colour, these being much rougher, and not tinged with yellow, but brown. At the top of this he found a small cavern, opening into the side of the vault, which he entered. Here he saw vast drops of the stalactites, hanging, like icicles, from

every part of the roof, some of which were four or five feet long, and as thick as a man's body. The greater part of the walls of the large cavern, or vault, was lined with incrustations of three kinds; the first was the deep yellow stalactites; the second was a thin coating, resembling a light stone-coloured varnish; this covered the limestone, and reflected the light of the candles with great splendor; the third sort was a rough efflorescence, every shoot of which resembled a kind of rose flower.

He returned through the arch which separates the two vaults, re-ascending the slope of loose stones, which greatly lessened the magnificence of the entrance into the inner cavern.

When he had again fastened the rope to his body, he gave the signal to be drawn up, which he found much more dangerous and difficult than to be let down, because his weight drew the rope into clefts between the fragments of the rock, which made it stick, and his body was continually jarring against the sides, notwithstanding all the defence he could make with his hands. The rope also loosened the stones over his head, the fall of which he dreaded every moment; and, if any of them had fallen, he must inevitably have perished. As he was obliged to ascend with his face towards the wall, he could not make any particular observations on the rocks that were behind, or on each side of him. He saw, however, under the projection of the rock, where the passage first became narrow, the entrance of a cavern, which seemed to penetrate a great way, but he could not get into it.

A gentleman, who lives upon this spot, told Mr. Lloyd, after his return from this subterranean expedition, that there was formerly, in the floor of the great cavern, somewhere near the large heap of stones, the mouth of a second shaft, which had been covered by the miners. It was said to have gone down a vast depth farther, and to have had water at the bottom.

There is some reason to believe, that this water is the continuation of a subterraneous river, which runs out of the mouth of the great cavern at Castleton; for a large quantity of grit-stone is observed to grow in the earth near Elden-hole, but none near Castleton, and yet, on high floods, the river at Castleton washes great quantities of that grit-stone, in fragments, out of the mouth of Castleton cavern.

There is also a tradition which confirms this opinion. As a poor old woman, many years ago, was chasing her goose, it fled from her, and, to her great grief, fell down Eden-hole. Some days afterwards, however, the good woman had the

satisfaction to hear that her goose had been seen at the mouth of Castleton cavern.

ELEN, a river of Cumberland, between which and the mouth of the Derwent, were fortifications supposed to be Roman, and erected to prevent the landing of the Scots and Irish, who infested these coasts. The ruins are still visible.

ELENBOGEN, or ELNBOGEN, a circle of Bohemia in Germany, being rather an appendage to, than part of it. It is bounded on the N. by Voigtland, on the E. by the circle of Satz, on the S. by that of Pilsen, and on the W. by the palatinate of Bavaria and Franconia. It is watered by the river Eger, and by the Zwota, Tepla, and Weteritz, which unite their streams with it.

ELENBOGEN, the capital of the last-mentioned circle of its name. It is a well fortified town, and opens a passage to Saxony. It lies on the Eger, in form of an elbow, whence it takes its name. It has also a citadel upon a steep rock, surrounded by the river and neighbouring hills. It suffered much, and was taken several times in the German wars. It lies 20 miles E. of Egra. Lat. 50, 22, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

ELENBOROUGH, a place in Cumberland, near the river Elen above mentioned, where, it is said, the first cohort of Dalmatians were garrisoned, antiquities and inscriptions being daily dug up hereabouts.

ELEPHANTA, an island in the East Indies, of which Mr. Grosse has given the following account:

Overagainst the castle of Bombay, at the distance of five miles, lies the very small, but famous, island of Elephanta. It cannot, at most, be above three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill; at the foot of which as you land, you see, just above the shore, on your right, an elephant, coarsely cut out in stone, of the natural bigness, and at some little distance, not impossible to be taken for a real elephant, from the stone being naturally of the colour of that beast. It stands on a platform of stones of the same colour. On the back of this elephant was placed standing, another young one, appearing to have been all of the same stone, but has been long broken down. Of the meaning, or history of this image, there is no tradition old enough to give any account.

Returning then to the foot of the hill, you ascend an easy flant, which about half way up the hill brings you to the opening or portal of a large cavern, hewn out of a solid rock, into a magnificent temple; for such surely it may be termed, considering the immense workmanship of such an excavation; and seems to me a far more bold attempt than that of the pyramids of Egypt. There is a fair entrance into this subterraneous temple, which

is an oblong square, of the length of about 80 or 90 feet, by 40 broad. The roof is nothing but the rock cut flat at top, and in which I could not discern any thing that did not shew it to be all of one piece. It is about 10 feet high, and supported towards the middle, at equi-distance from the sides, and from one another, with two regular rows of pillars of a singular order. They are very massive, short in proportion to their thickness, and their capitals bear some resemblance to a round cushion, pressed by the super-incumbent mountain, with which they are also of one piece. At the further end of this temple are three gigantic figures, the face of one of them is at least five feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth. But these representations have no reference or connection either to any known history, or to the mythology of the Gentoos. They had continued in a tolerable state of preservation and wholeness, considering the remoteness of their antiquity, until the arrival of the Portuguese, who made themselves masters of the place, and in the blind fury of their bigotry, not suffering any idols but their own, they must have been at even some pains to maim and deface them, as they now remain, considering the hardness of the stone. It is said they even brought field-pieces to the demolition of images which so greatly deserved to be spared for the unequalled curiosity of them. Of this queen Catherine of Portugal was, it seems, so sensible, that she could not conceive that any traveller would return from that side of India, without visiting the wonders of this cavern; of which too the sight appeared to me to exceed all the descriptions I had heard of them. About two-thirds of the way up this temple, on each side, and fronting each other, are two doors or outlets into smaller grotts or excavations, and freely open to the air. Near and about the doorway, on the right hand, are also several mutilated images, single and in groups. In one of the last, I remarked a kind of resemblance to the story of Solomon dividing the child.

This place too being so near Bombay, affords the English inhabitants not only an easy opportunity of gratifying their curiosity in visiting so remarkable a spot, but occasionally of a very agreeable party of pleasure. Sometimes, in the way thither, they dine at Butcher's Island, which is two miles nearer to Bombay, on account of the convenience of the officer's house to receive them, an ensign's guard being kept there. Others again prefer carrying their provisions with them, and dine in the cave itself, than which, in the very sultriest days of the heats, there cannot be imagined a cooler, or pleasanter retreat. For though the air be almost on fire round you, you are no sooner entered the cave, than you are refreshed with a sensible cool-

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ness. Here are two trees in which the Toddy-bird takes sanctuary, viz. the toddy tree, so called from thence, and the brabb tree. On both these, birds build nests, and hang them to the boughs by such slender threads, that the squirrels cannot get at them. The brabb tree is much like the cocoa, with a tuft on the top of it, which, boiled, eats like cauliflower. The fruit of it is less than that of the cocoa, but the wine made of it is better.

ELEPHANT, or **ELEPHANTINE ISLAND**, so called from the elephants found in it; a tract in the river Nile, and Upper Egypt, in Africa. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad to the S. It terminates in a point to the N. and lies opposite to Esne; though Dr. Pocock alone places it higher up the Nile. Here was the boundary of the Roman empire, and the navigation of that river by the Egyptians terminated here. It is a pleasant, fruitful spot, and on it was once a small city, where are still to be seen the remains of an Egyptian temple and other antiquities. Lat. 23, 26, N. Long. 32, 5, E.

ELEUSIS, now called Lepfina, once a considerable city of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe. Here was a stately temple of Ceres, and much resorted to. Its ruins of fine white marble, and admirable sculpture, &c. shew this to have been a superb edifice. It has been often pillaged by pirates, and now almost depopulated.

ELEUTHERA, called also Saorus and Aorus, was an inland city of Crete, and in the Roman times a place of great strength, well peopled. It is asserted by Dio that the walls, or at least a strong tower of this city, after a continued operation for several nights, were thrown down by the force of vinegar.

ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands in America, with a small fort and settlement belonging to Great Britain. It lies on the great Bahama bank. The soil of this island and Harbour Island, which lies on the end of it, is reckoned better than Providence island, and produces great quantities of pine-apples. The climate is so healthy, that it is not uncommon to find persons there above 100 years old. Long. 76, 5, to 77. Lat. 25, 26.

ELEUTHERUS river, mentioned in the Macabees, is by Shaw set down as the boundary of Syria and Phœnice.

ELFDAL, one of the parishes in Swedish Thaland, or Dalecarlia, remarkable, as in it they have a peculiar sort of language, very much resembling the old Gothic and Islandish, with a three-fold dialect or pronunciation of it. This a Swede does understand, but a German may much sooner.

ELFELD, a fortified town in the electorate

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of Mentz, in Germany, on the N. side of the Rhine, and the capital of the Rhingaw. See **EI-FIELD**, or **EICHFELD**.

ELFKARLESBY, a royal seat of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, with a village where is kept an annual fair. Here is also a salmon fishery, and a considerable trade in that fish and other kinds.

ELFSBORG, (Old,) or **GAMLA ELFSBORG**, was formerly a town and strong castle on the sea, in West Gothland, in Sweden. It has stood out many hard sieges, and several attacks, especially in the turbulent 15th century. It has been burnt several times; and ever since the year 1660 the fortrefs has been demolished.

ELGEMUHA, a pretty town of Hascora, a province of Africa, on the top of a craggy, high rock. It consists of 1500 families, who are partly employed in making shields from buffalo hides, and partly in Husbandry; the neighbouring lands being covered with vines, olives, and other fruit-trees. Just by is a mountain with good iron-ore, which is fabricated into bars, and sold all over the province.

ELGIN, one of the shires in the middle division of Scotland, which, together with that of Nairn, and some other districts, constitutes the country called Murrayland. Its S. side is called the Braes of Murray or Brae-Murray, as the S. E. part is called Strathspey, or the valley through which the water of Spey runs, which river bounds it on the E. and the shire of Nairn on the W. It has Aberdeenshire and the county of Badenoch on the S. and Invernesshire, according to Moll, on the N. But this latter boundary seems to be that of Murrayland, taken in the larger sense, as reaching beyond the shire of Nairn, and confining on the country near Inverness.

The shire of Elgin lies on the E. side of the water of Findorn, betwixt that and the Spey; and is computed to be 24 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. The air is healthy, and the winter mild. The S. side, as has been said, is mountainous; but abounds with pasture, as the low country does exuberantly with corn, their harvest being soon ripe; and it is proverbially called the gynell or granary of the north. Here (meaning particularly in Strathspey) are large woods of fir-trees, 10 miles long; and some woods of oak. Besides the Findorn and Spey above mentioned, the Loffy, Ptolemy's Loxa, waters Elginshire, rising a few miles above the town of the same name, and falls into the sea about six miles below it, over which is a stone bridge. It abounds with salmon, taken in a few of the summer-months, and within the space of one mile at the village of Germach. From the village at the mouth of the Loffy, the town of Elgin is daily supplied with sea-fish.

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ELGIN, the capital of the shire of the same name last-mentioned. It is a royal burgh, which constituting one district with those of Bamff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverary, sends a member alternately to the British parliament. It rather stands E. of the Loffy, than upon that river, in a delightful plain, and very fruitful though sandy soil. Over the river is a small stone-bridge. It was formerly the see of a bishop, who usually resided at the castle of Spyney, about a mile off, a fine seat, but now in lay-lands. It stands near a lake, abounding with all sorts of wild-fowl, particularly swans. Here the sheriff keeps his courts, it has a weekly market, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of 13 parishes. Here are the ruins of a very stately cathedral, founded in 1224, commonly called the chancery, likewise corrupted for canonry-church, as appears from the rudera, some of the walls being still standing, especially part of the apse, which Maitland says, even surpasses Westminster-abbey in architecture; and he farther writes, that Elgin may be called the Richmond of Scotland; but excepting its cattle fairs, has little trade.

In this town they have the two-pennies Scots act for repairing the harbour of Loffy, which may be looked upon as the port of Elgin, and for other public purposes. The place consists of one large street running E. and W. with several wynds or lanes, on each side; also a handsome church and steeple in the middle of the said large street, where are some houses built upon arches, which, with the intermediate pillars, form agreeable piazzas, and shelter for the inhabitants from sun and rain. It lies five or six miles S. of Murray-frith, and 36 E. of Inverness, though computed no more than 28. and eight from Forres. Long. 2, 25, W. Lat. 57, 40, N.

ELHAM. See **ELTHAM**.

ELHAMA, in the kingdom of Tripoli, Barbary, is an ancient town built by the Romans, stands about five leagues from Capes, and is surrounded by a stout wall of square stones; but the territory and people are now so poor, that piracy and robbing are their main living. It is seated near a lake, called the Lake of Lepers, because it cures that disease. Long. 10, 51. Lat. 34, 0, N.

ELIAS, (island of,) in the northern part of Siberia, found to lie in lat. 59, 40, N.

ELIAS-CAPE, a vast promontory that seems to cover its head in the clouds on the western extremity of N. America, visited by Captain Cook, in 1778, situated in lat. 59, 53, N. Long 217, 23, E.

ELIM, as mentioned in Exodus xv. was one of the encampments of the Israelites, where they found

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12 fountains of water, and 70 palm-trees. This seems to have been esteemed a very pleasant and fruitful place, in comparison of the desert and barren places about it.

ELIS, a kingdom of ancient Greece, was it is reasonably supposed, at first peopled by the descendants of Elisha, son of Javan, and grandson of Japhet, Gen. x. 2, and 4. if not by Elisha himself, from whom this territory at least, if not the whole peninsula, was called Elis. Elis was situated on the W. side of Peloponnesus, having the Ionian sea on that side, Arcadia E. Achaia N. and the bay of Cyparissos or Chalonites, now Capo di Tornese, with Messenia S. Its extent from E. to W. was at the widest about 48 min. that is from 22, 10, to almost 23 E. long. and from N. to S. about 60 min. or from 27, 20, to 28, 20 N. lat. Its chief cities were Elis, Olympia, and Pifa.

ELIS, (city,) was situate on the river Peneus, and almost in the heart of the kingdom, and the metropolis of it. It was famous among many other things for a large spacious place called the Xystos, where the candidates for the Olympic games were obliged to initiate themselves for some time by diet, exercise, and other such preparatives; before they were admitted to appear on the Olympic plains.

Here was also the palace of Augeas, one of their kings, and the famous stables, the cleansing of which proved a task fit only for the great Hercules. It is said to have held 3000 oxen, and to have been 30 years without cleaning; so that when Hercules undertook to do it in one day, on condition he gave him his daughter in marriage, he only turned the river Alpheus, (or Peneus, according to some) into it, which carried off all the filth in the time prefixed.

ELIZABETH-ISLANDS, several small islands on the S. end of Falmouth, in Barnstable county, Plymouth county, New-England. They are S. of Buzzard-bay, and W. of Martha's Vineyard. The largest is Nashawn, the next Tinkers, the third Slokums; besides which there are two much smaller called Kuttihunt-isles; which are as far distant from the coast of Barnstable county, N. E. as the coast of Bristol county W.

ELIZABETH, a town of Essex county, and the most considerable of New-Jersey. It lies three miles within a creek, opposite to the W. part of Staten-island. Here the English settled first, and it has thriven most; so that it was, till the present troubles, the seat of government of the two provinces of East and West Jersey, and of the judicial courts and assemblies; though great endeavours were used by the Scotch proprietors of East Jersey, in 1683, to remove the courts from thence

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to Perth-amboy. The town of Elizabeth has above 250 families, and 40,000 acres of plantation. The proprietors had one here, which went by the name of the farm.

On January 27, 1779, a large magazine of American stores was destroyed here by the British forces.

ELIZABETH-ISLAND, (Queen,) in the straits of Magellan, in S. America. Capt. Chipperton having been at this place in the year 1719, found the soil dry but barren, yet abounding with fallaherbs, wild-fowl, and shell-fish. He anchored also in a bay of this island, which for its depth they call No-bottom-bay.

ELLEHOLM, or **ELKHOLM**, a town with a castle, but now only a church village of Blekingia, in South Gothland, Sweden, on an island in the river near Morum, about half a mile from Carlshamn. It has a good harbour, where a considerable trade was carried on; but the privilege of the township is removed to Solwitzborg, 24 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 56, 21, N. Long. 14, 27, E.

ELLEN, a place in Aberdeenshire, and Middle Division of Scotland; noted only as the seat of a presbytery, comprehending eight parishes.

ELLENENA, **LENERA**, **ELLERENA**, or **LDERDNA**, an inconsiderable city of the Spanish Estremadura. It belongs to the order of St. Jago, and lies in a fruitful country, at the foot of the mountains Sierra Morena. Here are two parishes, three monasteries, and four nunneries; 54 miles N. E. of Seville, and 49, S. E. of Merida. Lat. 38, 18, N. Long. 5, 31, W.

ELLEDON, or **HELLEDON**, a market-town of Northumberland, where is a fair kept annually on August 26; 26 miles from Newcastle.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 25, and November 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a large meer, in a small, but rich and fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 172 N. W. of London. Long. 2, 55, W. Lat. 52, 53 N.

ELMEDIN, or **ALENDINE**, a populous city of Hascora, one of the provinces in Africa, in a fruitful bottom surrounded with hills, it is said to have 1000 houses, most of its inhabitants living well and at ease.

ELMESWORTH, Isle of Wight, in West-Medina, has a fair on Easter Monday, and July 18.

ELNBOGEN. See **ELENBOGEN** in Bohemia. Lat. 50, 22, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

ELNE, or **ELNA**, in Latin, Helena, the ancient

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ent Illiberis in Rouffillon, in France. It stands upon a hill, and on the river Tec. It has often been pillaged; and was the see of a bishop, till removed in 1602 to Perpignan, S. E. from which it lies 14 miles. Lat. 42, 39, N. Long. 2, 56, E.

ELNE, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea at Elenborough.

ELCEA, **ELÆA**, or **ELEA**, in Æolis, bordered upon Great Myfia, about 20 miles from Pergamus, and stood on the Ægean sea, near the mouth of the Caicus, over against Metelina, and had a convenient harbour. It was divided from Lesbos by an arm of the sea, called the gulph of Elcea. It is now but a village called Alea. E. long. 27, 23. Lat. 39, 5.

ELORA, a place in the kingdom of Decan, one of the provinces of the Mogul in Asia, five (Thevenot says three) leagues from Doltabad towards Bombay, through a road cut out of a rocky mountain; it is as remarkable as Persepolis, for temples, mosques, statues, &c. cut out of rocks.

ELPHIN, is of no other note than as the see of a bishop in the county of Roscommon and province of Connaught in Ireland, five miles from Tulsk, and twice as many from Boyle.

ELSA, one of the smaller rivers in Tuscany, in the Middle Division of Italy, which unites its stream with the Arno, the capital river of this duchy.

EL SINBURG, or **HELSINBORG**, a very ancient staple or trading town of Scania and South Gothland, in Sweden, at the foot and declivity of a high mountain, on the top of which it formerly stood. It has been ruined by the wars preceeding and since the year 1672, being now an open place, with only a battery of a few guns. The harbour is so shallow that ships must ride near Elfsneur, nine miles W. of it on the opposite side of the Sound. This is the direct post-road over that channel into Denmark; and at this place they manufacture great quantities of coarse caps and boots; but their other fabrics hardly keep up their character. In their ribbon-weavery young girls usually work instead of young men. It is the 18th town in the order of the general diet.

From the mountain in the neighbourhood issues the Helsingburg spring, which furnishes the town every minute with 43 large measures of quite cold, clear, and well-tasted water, which is fetched from thence, and shipped off in large quantities. Lat. 56, 2, N. Long. 13, 20, E.

ELSINEUR, **ELSINORE**, or **HELSINGOER**, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, on that strait of the sea called the Sound. This, next to the capital, is the richest and most elegant town in the island. It has two churches, and a grammar-school,

school, in which 33 poor scholars are educated and maintained gratis, a good hospital, and the king's custom-house. Elsinore has a considerable trade, and is famous both on account of its being the place by which the Swedes and Norwegians usually pass into Demark, and for the toll paid here by every ship that sails through the Sound. The celebrated castle of Cronsborg stands on the narrowest part, and was certainly intended to command the entrance of the channel. It is a fine Gothic chateau or palace, built early in the last century by Christian IV. and was then often honoured with the royal residence. It is of a square form, and within is a fine quadrangle. The turrets at the corners are very superb, and in the most improved stile of Gothic architecture. There is nothing in the royal apartments, except some gilt leather chairs, of equal antiquity with the castle, and several daubings of their kings prancing about on white steeds.

The late unfortunate queen Matilda, was confined for some time a state-prisoner in this place. She was brought here on the 17th of January 1772, when the royal apartments were by no means fit for her reception; the colonel commandant therefore, with equal humanity and politeness, resigned his own to her majesty. There is a little hunting-seat or palace about a quarter of a mile from Elsinore, whither the king drives frequently for a few hours in the summer. Nothing worth seeing distinguishes the building, but the prospect from the roof is beautiful beyond expression. It looks down on the town of Elsinore and the castle of Cronsborg, and commands beyond these the Sound and coast of Sweden for a long way.

King Christian II. would have given up Elsinore to the Dutch, only that the inhabitants strenuously opposed it, and in 1517, he removed the toll to Copenhagen, but it did not continue long there. The damages done it by the enemy or accidental fire, have been soon and easily repaired. It lies 18 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56, N. Long. 13, 23, E.

ELSNABBEN, or HIELMSNABBEN, a secure harbour of Sudor-Torn in Sundermania, in Sweden Proper.

ELSTOW, formerly Helenstow, a nunnery erected in William the Conqueror's time, to the Virgin Mary, and to Helena, the Emperor Constantine's mother. It stood a little below Bedford, in the county of this name. Though the foundation has been long ruined; yet near its site two annual fairs, are held on May 14, and November 25.

ELTHAM, in Kent, seven miles from London, in the road to Maidstone, and in the midway between Bromley and the Thames. A palace was

built and here bestowed upon Eleanor wife of king Edward I. King Edward II. resided here constantly, and his son, who was born here, was therefore called John of Eltham. The palace here was much enlarged by the kings his successors, who when the court was kept at Greenwich, often retired hither; and here were made those called the statutes of Eltham, by which the king's house is still governed. The princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was often brought hither by her nurses for better air. There are few or no traces to be seen of the palace; nevertheless it is a pleasant place. Here are also two charity-schools.

At this pleasant market-town are four annual fairs; namely, Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, and October 20. It lies two miles from Woolwich.

ELTZEN, a town in the bishopric of Hildesheim, and on the confines of the duchy of Calenberg in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It was called Aulica, as being Charlemagne's residence, and the see of a bishop till it was translated to Hildesheim, N. W. of which it lies about five miles. Lat. 52, 18, N. Long. 9, 40, E.

ELVAS, a district called Correiaçao, in the province of Alentejo in Portugal. It contains besides six towns, the city of

ELVAS, anciently Helva, from the Helvi, a people of Gaul. It is a good fortress, and has a castle called Santa Luzia. The city itself lies high on the Guidana, and the aforesaid castle still higher, on the uppermost peak, besides another castle on that river. Here are four churches including the cathedral, seven convents, a house of mercy, and an hospital. It is the seat of the civil courts. The diocese consists of 50 parishes. Among the curiosities of this city is a very large cistern, into which water is conveyed by means of an aqueduct about a mile long, and so high near the town, that it requires a three-fold row of arches over one another to support it.

In the city and its district, consisting of 10 parishes, are reckoned 12,408 souls, and of these the number in the town is 2500. The Spaniards took the place in 1580, but in 1659, they were defeated in the neighbourhood by the Portuguese. The country round it produces wine and excellent oil: 17 miles from Bajadox. Lat. 38, 39, N. Long. 7, 28, W.

ELWANG, a town of Ottingen, in the circle of Suabia, Germany. It lies 40 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48, 50, N. Long. 10, 20, E.

ELY, (city and county of,) a large town of Cambridgeshire, but not populous or handsome, though ancient. It stands high, in the principal part of the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely, being

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being furrounded with the Ouse and other streams. It is the see of a bishop, whose minster or cathedral and palace are the principal ornaments of the city. Here is great plenty of provisions, particularly garden-stuff, with which the neighbouring country is supplied; and particularly noted for vast quantities of strawberries. The city in its civil government is subordinate to the bishop, and is the only one in England that sends no members to parliament. It has a free-school, and two charity-schools, the latter by subscription. Its principal street on the E. is full of springs. The weekly market here is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on Ascension-day, and Thursday of the week in which October 18 falls on. It lies 12 miles from Cambridge, and 69 N. of London.

ELY, a small town of Fifeshire in the S. of Scotland. It lies on the coast, and has a safe harbour with a stone-mole, it resembles the Cobb, at Lyme, but does not project so far into the sea. It lies on the W. side of the Leven-mouth, five miles from the town of Leven. The coals from the earl of Weem's pits, and what salt is made there are brought to this place.

ELY, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair on July 22.

ELYMA, a sea-port city in the country of the Elymiotæ, in Macedonia, as mentioned by Pliny.

ELYMAIS, or as Strabo calls it, Elymatis, was a province of Persia, lying between the rivers Eulæus and Orontes, and extending from the confines of Media to the Erythræan sea, or Persian gulph. It was formerly divided into three great districts, Mesabatene, Gabene or Gabiene, and Carbiana, and contained the following cities; Seleucia or anciently Soloce, on the banks of the Hedypus or Hedypnus; Sahrata, at a small distance from mount Casyrus; Badaca, on the Eulæus; and Elymais, the metropolis of the province, famous for a rich temple consecrated to Diana. We must not confound this city with that of Persepolis, called also by some Elymais, as Strabo informs, a powerful people, inured to the toils of war, skilful bowmen, &c. and never subdued either by the Syro-Macedonian or Parthian kings, but governed by their own princes. He dates the rise of this kingdom from the downfall of the Persian monarchy. Their kings are often spoken of by the ancients, but not one by name. All we know of them is, they assisted

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Antiochus the Great in his wars with Rome; but afterwards cut off both him and his army in defence of their temple.

EM-A, a river of Smolandia, in E. Gothland in Sweden, where there is a fishery for salmon, and other fish.

EMANUEL, (cape,) or Cabo Manoel, on the coast of Nigritia, is five leagues distant from Capé Verde, being a flat hill covered all over with evergreen trees, in such order that they exactly represent the form of an amphitheatre, on the S. side. The Portuguese gave it this name in honour of Emanuel, 14th king of Portugal, successor to king John II. who died in 1495. The country about abounds in pintado hens, partridges, hares, turtle-doves, roe-bucks, goats, and a multitude of horned cattle.

EMBAL, a town or large village of Guinea and Negroland in Africa, where the king of Cajor has a palace, with pallisadoes and long rows of trees, with a fine square before it. It lies 10 leagues to the eastward of Macaya.

EMBDEN, the capital of a county of its name, a large and populous imperial city of East-Friesland, on the river Ems and the Dollart-bay. On the land-side it is fortified by a double ditch, bulwarks, and bastions, and on the S. by a strong wall and the river. The harbour, by means of the isle of Neffa, is one of the largest and most convenient in Germany. By artificial canals vessels can be brought up into the heart of the town, and by sluices the country round it may be laid under water. The houses are neat and high; and the town-hall is magnificent. Here they drive a good trade; and tolerate all religions but the Roman Catholic. The town is under the protection of the States General, but the king of Prussia took possession of it upon the demise of the last prince, and the States also claim it. Lat. 53, 5, N. Long. 7 26, E.

EMBOLI, AMPHIPOLIS, or CHRISTIPOLIS, a ruined town of Macedonia in European Turkey, on the river Strymon; anciently famous as being a colony of the Athenians. The second name is the oldest, the third it had from the Christians, and the first from the Turks, to whom it is subject. It is the see of an archbishop, 18 miles N. E. of Contensia. Lat. 41, 48, N. Long. 48, 20, E.

EMBRO, or LEMBRO, anciently Imbros, an island of the Archipelago in European Turkey, it is mountainous, and covered with woods, in which are wild beasts and wild game. To it belong four villages; one of which is of the same name as the island, and defended by a castle. Here was also a town of the same name, consecrated to Cabiri, and also to Mercury. See SAMONDRACHI.

EMBRUN. See AMBRUN in Dauphiny in France.

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William III. having attacked marshal Luxemburg in 1692, who lay entrenched in the village of Steinkirk, from which latter the battle took its name, was repulsed by the French with considerable loss. Lat. 50, 36, N. Long. 3, 52, E.

ENGIA, corruptly, rather Oegina, which see; one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. It has no harbour, but between it and Augestri, Douronifa, and Moni, the Venetian fleet often anchored in the Candian war. From the castle, which stands high, is a prospect quite round, particularly to the whole Attic and Morean shore. This island abounds in corn, cotton, honey, wax, and almonds. It is 30 miles in circuit, and the neighbouring gulph takes its first name from Engia, as it did anciently that of the river Saron; the former from a corruption of the sailors, here several shipwrecks happening.

ENGLAND, the S. Division of Great Britain. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by the Atlantic and German oceans on the E. S. and W. is parted on the N. from Scotland, the N. Division of Great Britain, by the Tweed, two other rivers and some mountains. The German ocean separates it from Germany, and also from both the Netherlands on the N. E. and is divided on the S. from France by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which between Dover and Calais, is called Pas de Calais, or the Straits of Calais, or those of Dover; on the W. it is separated from Ireland by St. George's Channel. It lies between lat. 49, deg. 55 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 2 deg. E. and 6 deg. W. being about 360 geographical miles from N. to S. and 300 from E. to W. in the southern parts, but hardly 100 in those of the northern.

England derives its name from the Angles, the ancient inhabitants of a small track of country of the same name; in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, who in the 5th century came into Britain under the conduct of their neighbours on both sides of them; namely, the Saxons and Jutes, upon the invitation of the Britons and ancient inhabitants of this country, in order to assist them against the Picts and other northern invaders. But first getting a small settlement in the Isle of Sheppey, as a reward for their services, they liked the country so well, that, through various pretences, they quarrelled with their inviters, drove them into that mountainous part of England called Wales, and at length made themselves masters of the whole country, giving it the name of their former residence, Anglond, or England.

As England has had various divisions, under different forms of government, it is necessary to point out their extent, without which many things hereafter noticed would be very obscure.

The first inhabitants of Britain are allowed to have come from the neighbouring continent, chiefly France; and were a rude warlike people, who lived in hovels, painted their bodies, and covered themselves with skins of beasts. They were divided into separate tribes, governed by superiors; but our knowledge of them before the arrival of the Romans is defective and uncertain, because they committed nothing to writing, though it appears that they were not unacquainted with letters, for among other maxims of the Druids, there is one that forbids their mysteries to be written, a prohibition that was unnecessary where letters were unknown.

Britain became subject to the Romans about 45 years before Christ, when they found the country divided into the following 17 principalities.

1 Cantii.	10 Icenii.
2 Regni.	11 Coritani.
3 Durotriges.	12 Cornavii.
4 Danmonii.	13 Brigantes.
5 Belgæ.	14 Ottadini.
6 Atrebatii.	15 Silures.
7 Dobuni.	16 Ordovices.
8 Catieuchlani.	17 Dimetæ.
9 Trinobantes.	

These districts contained as follows of the present counties.

Cantii included only	Kent,
Regni, — —	{ Suffex, Surry.
Durotriges, — —	Dorsetshire.
Danmonii, — —	{ Devonshire, Cornwall.
Belgæ, — —	{ Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire.
Atrebatii, — —	Berkshire.
Dobuni, — —	{ Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire.
Catieuchlani, — —	{ Warwickshire,* Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire.

Trinobantes,

* Speed is here followed, but Camden gives Warwick to the Trinobantes.



Published June 1, 1984 by T.J. Laidlaw, N° 23, Peterwater Row.

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Trinobantes, - -	{ Hertfordshire, Essex, Middlesex.
Iceni, - -	{ Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Ely Isle, Huntingdonshire.
Coritani, - -	{ Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire.
Cornavii, - -	{ Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Shropshire.
Brigantes, - -	{ Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland.
Ottadini, - -	{ Northumberland, and some part of Scotland.
Ordovices, - -	{ Flintshire, Denbighshire, Caernarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire.
Silures, - -	{ Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire.
Dimetæ, - -	{ Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire.

The Romans having maintained their conquest by military force, Britain became a province to the Roman empire, when they gradually incorporated the flower of the British youth into their legions; their forces they divided into different parties which were placed at convenient stations all over the province; and the Roman general, for the time being, was supreme governor of the whole.

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When they provinciated their conquest they divided it into,

I. BRITANNIA PRIMA,

Which was bounded on the S. by the English Channel, and on the N. by the Thames and Severn,

Included - -	{ Danmonii, Durotrigæ, Belgæ, Atrebatii, Regni, Cantii.
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II. BRITANNIA SECUNDA,

Was the same with that now called Wales,

Included - -	{ Ordovices, Dimetæ, Silures.
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III. FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS,

Which reached from the Thames to the Humber,

Included - -	{ Trinobantes, Debuni, Iceni, Catieuchlani, Coritani, Cornavii.
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IV. MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS,

Which reached from the Humber to the Tyne,

Included, - -	{ Brigantes, and part of Ottadini.
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They had a fifth province named Valentia, which extended from the Tyne to Edinburgh, called Grimes-dike, and included part of Scotland and the remaining part of Ottadini.

During the sovereignty of the Romans in Britain, it is universally agreed, that they made many public roads, for the convenient march of their army as well as travellers. These were called by them consular, prætorian, and military ways; by these they could travel and cross the country from one city, colony, and station, to another. These they made as direct as the nature of the ground would admit of, upon stone and gravel, with great labour where the soil required it. Four of these are reckoned their grand roads, because they extended

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ended the length or breadth of what is now called England, and all the others terminated in them. The names by which three of them are now known, are Saxon, called streets, as Watling-street, Ermine-street, and Ickenild-street, the fourth is called Fosse, from the Roman method of making a causeway between ditches. Their directions were as follows:

WATLING-STREET.

This road goes S. to N. from the lands extremity at Richborough in Kent, through London to Tinmouth in Northumberland. By Watling-street, the Saxons without doubt meant the winding street, in contradistinction to the other three, which are as direct as the nature of the ground they pass through would admit. This street retains its name chiefly in Staffordshire, where it is generally called Street only; and so it is again from Atherston to High-crofts. In some places by the inhabitants it is called High-dike, High-ridge, Forty-foot-way, and Ridge-way. It is reckoned the finest causeway in England, if not in Europe, and is very firm in some counties, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and part of Warwickshire.

ERMINE-STREET,

Leads from S. to E. and may be traced from Hampshire, through Surry, to London; from thence by Islington, to Hornsey, and when it has crossed Enfield-chace, it enters Hertfordshire at Northall-common, which it passes over, then by Newgate-street, and Berkhamsted, comes to Hertford, and leading through Braughing, Here-street, Barkway and Barley, keeps a straight course through Essex, Cambridgehire, Suffolk and Norfolk to its period at Yarmouth.

ICKENILD-STREET.

It goes from S. E. to S. W. beginning at Colchester in Essex, and goes westward to Barley in Hertfordshire, from thence to Royston, it divides the counties of Cambridge and Hertford. From Ickleford it passes by Tring, crosses Bucks and Oxfordshire, passes the Thames at Goring, and extends to the western part of England.

FOSSE-WAY.

Its course is from the S. W. to the N. E. leading from the sea-coast of Devonshire to Saltfleet upon the sea-coast of Lincolnshire. It comes in a direct

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line to Warwickshire, thence to Leicester town, and enters Nottinghamshire at Willoughby on the Wolds. It keeps a fort of parallel with the Trent till it comes to Newark, and there upon the river's eastern branch has an inosculation with it. It proceeds then to Lincoln; and from thence, by Louth, to Saltfleet. There are none of the Prætorian ways more direct than this; nor any that have so evident remains of its pristine state, though of 1400 years duration.

The remains of many Roman camps are discernable all over England. Their situations are generally so well chosen, and their fortifications appear to have been so compleat, that there is some reason to believe that they were the constant habitations of the Roman soldiers; though it is certain from the Bath and tessellated pavements that have been found in different parts, that their chief officers and magistrates lived in towns and cities. Roman walls have frequently been discovered in England; and perhaps upon the borders of Wales, many remains of their fortifications and castles are blended with those of a later date; and it is difficult even for the most accomplished architect to pronounce that some buildings are not entirely Roman; but the most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the wall of Severus, commonly called the Picts Wall, which passed through Northumberland and Cumberland, beginning at Tinmouth, and ending at Solway frith, 80 miles in length.

Agreeable to the Itinerary of Antoninus, the Roman roads took the following directions; the Roman name of each is shewn in the first column of this table, the modern name in the second, and in the third the distances from each place.

JOURNEY I.

From the Wall to Prætorium, a place which has a long time been swallowed up by the German ocean, 156 miles.

Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances.
Abramenio — —	In Scotland.	Mil.
Corstopitum — —	Gemlespeth, Northumberl.	20
Vindomoran — —	Greenchester, ditto	9
Vinoviam — —	Ebchester, Durham	19
Cataraetonium — —	Merton, Yorkshire	22
Ifurium — —	Rippon, ditto	24
Eburacum — —	York, ditto	17
Derivationem — —	Aldby on the Derwent, ditto	7
Delgovitiam — —	Godmundham, ditto	13
Prætorium — —	In the German ocean	25

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JOURNEY II.

From Adrian's wall in Northumberland to Rich-
borough in Kent, 501 miles.

Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances. Miles.
A Blato Buglio -	Tinmouth, Northumberland	
Castra Exploratorium	Near Ruchester, ditto	22
Luguvallum -	Walwick, ditto	12
Voredam -	Caer Vorrán, Cumberland	14
Brotoniacum -	Carlisle, ditto	13
Verterim -	Old Penrith, ditto	13
Lavatrium -	Brough, Westmoreland	14
Cataraetonium -	Merton, Yorkshire	13
Ifurium -	Rippon, ditto	24
Eburacum -	York, ditto	17
Calcarium -	Helensford, ditto	9
Cambodunum -	Almonbury, ditto	20
Manucium -	Manchester, Lancashire	18
Condate -	Congleton, Cheshire	18
Devam Leg. XX. Viét.	Chester, ditto	20
Bovium -	Bangor on the Dee, Flintsh.	10
Mediolanum -	Knightley, Staffordshire	20
Rutunium -	Wroxeter, Shropshire	12
Uriconium -	Wrottesley, Staffordshire	11
Uxacona -	Wall Litchfield, ditto	11
Pennocrucium -	Oldbury, ditto	12
Etocetum -	Barbeacon, ditto	12
Manduesedum -	Aulcester, Warwickshire	16
Venonim -	Warwick, ditto	12
Bennavennam -	Brough-hill, near Daventry, Northamptonshire	17
Laetodorum -	Old Stratford, Buckinghamsh.	12
Majiovintum -	Sandy, Bedfordshire	17
Durocobriviam -	Ravenborough Castle, Here- fordshire	12
Verulamium -	Verulam, ditto	12
Suloniacum -	Brockley Hills, Middlesex	9
Londinium -	Old London, Surry	12
Noviomagum -	Holwood Hill, Kent	10
Vagniacum -	Rocheſter, ditto	18
Durobrivum -	Maidstone, ditto	9
Durolevum -	Aſhford, ditto	16
Durovernum -	Canterbury, ditto	12
Ad Portum Ritupis -	Richborough, ditto	12

JOURNEY III.

From London to Dover in Kent, 66 miles.

Durobrivum -	Maidstone, Kent	27
Durovernum -	Canterbury, ditto	25
Ad Portum Dubris -	Dover, ditto	16

JOURNEY IV.

From London to Lime in Kent, 68 miles.

Durobrivum -	Maidstone, Kent	27
Durovernum -	Canterbury, ditto	25
Ad Portum Lemanis -	Lime, ditto	16

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JOURNEY V.

From London to Walwick in Northumberland,
442 miles.

Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances. Miles.
Cæfaromagum -	Braughin, Hertfordshire	28
Coloniæ -	Haveril, Essex and Suffolk	24
Villam Faustini -	Maldon, Essex	35
Icianos -	Colchester, ditto	18
Camboricum -	Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge	35
Durolipontem -	Cheſterton, Huntingdonſhire	25
Durobrivas -	Tatterſhall, Lincolnſhire	35
Caufennim -	Brough Hill, ditto	30
Lindum -	Lincoln, ditto	26
Segelocum -	Ancaſter, ditto	14
Dalium -	Littleborough, ditto	21
Segecolium -	Doncaſter, Yorkſhire	16
Eboracum -	York, ditto	21
Iſubrigantum -	Rippon, ditto	17
Cataraetonem -	Merton, ditto	24
Lavatrium -	Brough, Weſtmoreland	18
Verteris -	Old Penrith, Cumberland	13
Brocavum -	Bewcaſtle on the Leven, ditto	20
Luguvallum -	Walwick, Northumberland	22

JOURNEY VI.

From London to Lincoln, 158 miles.

Verulamium -	Verulam, Hertfordshire	21
Durocobrivim -	Ravenſborough Caſtle, ditto	12
Magiovinium -	Sandy, Bedfordshire	12
Laetodorum -	Old Stratford, Bucks	16
Iſanavia -	Alceſter, Oxfordſhire	12
Tripontium -	Edghill, Warwickſhire	12
Venonim -	Warwick, ditto	9
Ratis -	Brinklow, ditto	12
Vernomerum -	Leiceſter, Leiceſterſhire	13
Margidunum -	Willoughby, Nottinghamſh.	13
Ad Pontem -	Bridgford, ditto	7
Crococolanum -	Newark, ditto	7
Lindum -	Lincoln, Lincolnſhire	12

JOURNEY VII.

From Chicheſter to London, 96 miles.

Claſentum -	By Southampton, Hampſhire	20
Ventam Belgarum -	Wincheſter, ditto	10
Callevam Attrebatum -	By Farnham, Surry	22
Ponres -	Darling, ditto	22
Londinium -	London, ditto	22

JOURNEY VIII.

From York to London, 227 miles.

Lagecium -	Doncaſter, Yorkſhire	21
Danum -	Littleborough, Lincolnſhire	16

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Agelocum

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Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances. Miles.
Agelocum — —	Ancafter, ditto — —	21
Lindum — —	Lincoln, ditto — —	14
Crococolanum — —	Newark, Nottinghamshire — —	14
Margidunum — —	Willoughby, ditto — —	14
Vernomictum — —	Leicester, Leicestershire — —	12
Ratis — —	Brinklow, Warwickshire — —	12
Venenidum — —	Warwick, ditto — —	12
Bennaventum — —	Brough Hill, near Daventry, Northamptonshire — —	18
Magiovinium — —	Sandy, Bedfordshire — —	28
Durocobrivium — —	Ravenborough Castle, Hert- fordshire — —	12
Verulamium — —	Verulam, ditto — —	12
Londinium — —	London, Surry — —	21

JOURNEY IX.

From Brancafter in Norfolk to London, 126 miles.

Sitomagus — —	New Bokenham, Norfolk — —	31
Combretonium — —	Icklingham, Suffolk — —	22
Ad Anſam — —	Tallow Wrating, ditto — —	15
Camulodunum — —	Caſtle Camps, Cambridgeſh. — —	6
Canonium — —	Ring Hill, Eſſex — —	9
Cæſaromagus — —	Braughin, Hertfordſhire — —	12
Durolium — —	Cheſhunt, ditto — —	16
Londinium — —	London, Surry — —	15

JOURNEY X.

From Lancheſter in Durham, to Knightley in
Staffordſhire, 149 miles.

Galavam — —	Old Town on Alon Water, Northumberland — —	18
Alonem — —	Whitley Caſtle, on S. Tine, Cumberland — —	12
Galacum — —	Shap, Weſtmoreland — —	19
Bremetonacis — —	Lancaſter, Lancaſhire — —	27
Coccium — —	Ribcheſter, ditto — —	20
Mancunium — —	Mancheſter, ditto — —	17
Condate — —	Congleton, Cheſhire — —	18
Medioſanum — —	Knightley, Staffordſhire — —	18

JOURNEY XI.

From Carnarvon to Cheſter, 75 miles.

Conovio — —	Kaerhen, Carnarvonſhire — —	24
Varis — —	Bod Vari, com. Bod Farri, Flintſhire — —	19
Deva — —	Cheſter, Cheſhire — —	32

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JOURNEY XII.

From Farnham, through Seaton in Devonſhire, to
Wrotteſley in Staffordſhire, 282 miles.

Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances. Miles.
Vindonum — —	Silcheſter, Hampſhire — —	15
Ventam Belgarum — —	Wincheſter, ditto — —	21
Brigem — —	Near Broughton, ditto — —	11
Sorviodonum — —	Old Sarum, Wiltſhire — —	9
Vindegladium — —	Bradbury, Dorſetſhire — —	13
Durnovariam — —	Wareham, ditto — —	8
Muridunum — —	Seaton, Devonſhire — —	36
Scadum Nunniorum — —	Exeter, ditto — —	15
Leucarum — —	— — — — —	15
Bomium — —	— — — — —	15
Nidum — —	— — — — —	15
Iſcaleguam Auguſtam — —	Uſk, Monmouthſhire — —	15
Burrium — —	Doward, Herefordſhire — —	9
Gobannium — —	Abergavenny, Monmouthſh. — —	11
Magnia — —	Kencheſter, Herefordſhire — —	22
Bravinium — —	Worceſter, Worceſterſhire — —	24
Uriconium — —	Wrotteſley, Staffordſhire — —	27

JOURNEY XIII.

From Uſk to Farnham, 90 miles.

Burrium — —	Doward, Bedfordſhire — —	9
Bleſtium — —	Glouceſter, Glouceſterſhire — —	11
Ariconium — —	Cirenceſter, ditto — —	11
Clevum — —	About Wantage, Berkſhire — —	15
Durocornovium — —	Dorcheſter, Oxfordſhire — —	14
Spinæ — —	Reading, Berkſhire — —	15
Callevam — —	Farnham, Surry — —	15

JOURNEY XIV.

From Uſk to Farnham, 98 miles.

Venta Silurum — —	Caer Gwent, Monmouthſh. — —	9
Abone — —	Near Auſt paſſage over Severn, Glouceſterſhire — —	9
Trajeſus — —	The paſſage over the Avon, ditto — —	9
Aquis Solis — —	Bath, Somerſetſhire — —	6
Verlucione — —	Devizes, Wiltſhire — —	15
Cunetione — —	Edgbury, Hampſhire — —	20
Spinæ — —	Reading, Berkſhire — —	15
Calleva — —	Farnham, Surry — —	15

JOURNEY XV.

From Farnham to Exeter, 119 miles.

Vindomi — —	Silcheſter, Hampſhire — —	25
Venta Belgarum — —	Wincheſter, ditto — —	21

Bridge

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Roman names.	Modern names.	Distances. Miles.
Brige	Near Broughton, ditto	11
Sorviodunum	Old Sarum, Wiltshire	8
Vindogladia	Badbury, Dorsetshire	12
Durnovaria	Wareham, ditto	11
Moriduno	Seaton, Devonshire	36
Isca Dumnoniorum	Exeter, ditto	15

The modern names of the Roman stations in Britain alphabetically digested.

Modern names.	Roman names.
Abergavenny, Monmouthsh.	Gobannium
Aldby on the Derwent, Yorkshire	Dervenium
Aldmonbury, ditto	Cambodunum
Alchester, Oxfordshire	Ifanavatia
Ancafer, Lincolnshire	Segelocum, & Agelocum
Ashford, Kent	Durolevum
Aulcester, Warwickshire	Manduesedum
Badbury, near Crayford,	
Blandford, Dorsetshire	Vindogladia
Bangor upon the Dee, Flintshire	Bovium
Bath, Somersetshire	Aquæ Solis
Barbeacon, near Birmingham,	
Staffordshire	Etocetum
Bewcastle on the Leven,	
Cumberland	Brocavum
Bokenham, (New) Norfolk	Sitomagus
Bod Vari, or Bod Farri, Flintshire	Varis
Brancafer, Norfolk	Venta Iconorum
Braughin, Hertfordshire	Cæsaromagus
Bridford, Nottinghamshire	Ad Pontem
Bisacklow, Warwickshire	Rata
Brockley Hills, Middlesex	Sulloniace
Brough, Westmoreland	Lavatra
Brough Hill, Lincolnshire	Causennis
Brough, one mile above Daventry, Northamptonshire	Benavenna, & Bennaventa
Broughton (near) Hampshire	Brige
Canterbury, Kent	Durovernum
Caer Gwent, Monmouthshire	Venta Silurum
Carlisle, Cumberland	Brotoniacis
Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire	Segontium
Castle Camps, Cambridgesh.	Camulodunum
Chester, Cheshire	Deva
Chester-ton, Huntingdonshire	Durolipons
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire	Duralitum
Chichester, Sussex	Regnum
Cirencester, Gloucestershire	Ariconium
Colchester, Essex	Iciani
Congleton, Cheshire	Condate
Darking, Surrey	Pontes
Devizes, Wiltshire	Verlucio
Doncaster, Yorkshire	Segolium
Dorchester, Oxfordshire	Durocornovium
Dover, Kent	Portus Dubris

Modern names.	Roman names.
Doward, Herefordshire	Burrium
Edchester, near Corbridge,	
Durham	Vinovium
Edgbury, near Whitchurch,	
Hampshire	Cunerio
Edge Hill, Warwickshire	Tripontium
Exeter, Devonshire	Scadum Nimniorum, and Isca Dumnoniorum
Farnham, Surrey or Hants	Calleva Atrebatum
Gemblespeth, Northumberland	Corstopitum, vel Corstopilum
Gloucester, Gloucestershire	Blestium
Godmundham, Yorkshire	Delgovitia
Gogmagog Hills, Cambridgeshire	Camboricum, & Tum
Greencroft, Northumberland	Vindomora
Haveril, Essex and Suffolk	Colonia
Helensford, Yorkshire	Calcaria
Holwood Hill, near Bromley, Kent	Noviomagus
Icklingham, Suffolk	Combretonium
Kenchester, Herefordshire	Magnis
Kaerhen, above Conway, Caernarvonshire	Conovium
Knightley, Staffordshire	Mediolanum
Lancaster, Lancashire	Bremetonacum
Lanchester, Durham	Glanoventa
Leicester, Leicestershire	Vernometum
Lime, Kent	Portus Lemanis
Lincoln, Lincolnshire	Lindum
Littleborough, ditto	Danum
London (Old) in St. George's Fields, Surrey	Londinium
Maidstone, Kent	Durobrivæ
Maldon, Essex	Villa Faustina
Manchester, Lancashire	Manucium & Mancunium
Merton, Yorkshire	Cataractonium
Newark, Nottinghamshire	Crocofolana
Old Town upon Alon Water, Northumberland	Gala
Oldbury, near Dudley castle, Staffordshire	Pennoetrucium
Old Penrith, Cumberland	Verteris
Ravenborough Castle, Hertfordshire	Durocibrivæ
Reading, Berkshire	Spniæ
Ribchester, Lancashire	Coccium
Richborough, Kent	Portus Ritupis
Ring Hill, near Littlebury, Essex	Canonium
Rippon, Yorkshire	Ifurium
Rochefer, Kent	Vagniacæ
Ruchefer, (near) Northumberland	Castra Exploratorum
Sandy, Bedfordshire	Magiovinum-nium
Sarum, Old, Wiltshire	Sorviodunum
Seaton, Devonshire	Moridunum
Shap, Westmoreland	Galasum

Silchester

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Modern names.	Roman names.
Silchester, Hampshire —	Vindonum
Southampton, (near) ditto —	Clausentum
Stratford, Old, Buckinghamshire —	Lactodorum
Tallow Wrating, Suffolk —	Ad Ansam
Tatterhall, Lincolnshire —	Durobrivæ
Tinmouth, Northumberland —	Blatum Bulgium
Verulam, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire —	Verolamium
Vorran Caer, Cumberland —	Voreda
Urk, Monmouthshire —	Iscaleguam, Augustam
Walwick, Northumberland —	Luguvallum
Wall Litchfield, Staffordshire —	Uxacona
Wantage, Berkshire —	Clevum
Wareham, Dorsetshire —	Durnovaria
Warwick, Warwickshire —	Venonis, & Benonis
Whitley Castle upon Tyne, Cumberland —	Alone
Willoughby, Nottinghamshire —	Margidunum
Winchester, Hampshire —	Venta Belgarum
Worcester, Worcestershire —	Bravinium
Wrottesley, Staffordshire —	Uriconia
Wroxeter, Shropshire —	Rutunium
Yarmouth, Norfolk, (not in the Itinerary) —	Gariononum
York, Yorkshire —	Eboracum.

Britain remained under the Roman government till 426, when they relinquished the possession, and the emperor Honorius renounced his sovereignty of the island, and released the Britons from their allegiance.

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When the emperor's troops abandoned Britain, the country being left in a defenceless state, it was invaded by the Scots, who were so rapacious and cruel, that the inhabitants invited over the Saxons to deliver them from intolerable oppression, and repulse the invaders; proposing as a reward, to give them the little isle of Thanet on the coast of Kent. The Saxon generals soon became petty sovereigns of different districts, and divided the S. part of the island a third time into seven distinct kingdoms named Kent, Southsex, East-Angles, Westsex, Northumberland, Eastsex, and Mercia.

In this division the Roman division of Britannia Secunda, or Wales, was not included, as thither the Ancient Britons had fled, and defended themselves against their Saxon invaders.

The different kingdoms of this Heptarchy was subdivided into several portions, each containing a certain number of hydes, and each of these hydes was under the government of an earldorman or earl.

Such was the state of Britain, whose petty sovereigns were perpetually committing hostilities against each other, till about the year 823, when Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the sole sovereign of all England.

About the year 889, Alfred, a successor of Egbert, as sovereign of the whole Heptarchy, rendered the dimensions of these districts more exact, and divided England into 32 counties or shires, the present names of which, and their relation both to the British principalities, and the Saxon Heptarchy, will appear by the following table.

Kingdoms of the SAXON HEPTARCHY.	ALFRED'S DIVISION into COUNTIES.	BRITISH PRINCIPALITIES, inhabited by the
I. KENT, the first established, began 454, ended 823, and had 17 kings. {	1. Kent. — — —	Cantii.
II. SOUTH SAXONS, the second established, began 491 ended 685 and had 9 kings. — {	2. Suffex, — — — 3. Surry. — — —	Regni.
III. WESSEX, the third established, began 519, ended 828, and had 18 kings. — {	4. Berkshire, — — — 5. Hampshire, — — — 6. Wiltshire, — — — 7. Somersetshire, — — — 8. Dorsetshire, — — — 9. Devonshire, including Cornwall, not mentioned by Alfred. — — —	Atrebatii. Belgæ. Durotriges. Dunmonii.
IV. EAST-SAXONS, the fourth established, began 527, ended 827, and had 15 kings. — {	10. Essex, — — — 11. Middlesex, and part of — — — 12. Hertfordshire. — — —	Trinobantes.
		V. NORTHUM-

Kingdoms of the SAXON HEPTARCHY.

ALFRED'S Division in Counties.

BRITISH PRINCIPALITIES, inhabited by the

V. NORTHUMBERLAND, the fifth established, began 547, ended 827, and had 31 kings.	13. Yorkshire, and also that of Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh, not mentioned by Alfred.	Brigantes.
VI. EAST-ANGLES, the sixth established, began 568, ended 792, and had 14 kings.	14. Norfolk, 15. Suffolk, 16. Cambridgeshire, including Ely.	Iceni.
VII. MERCA, the seventh established, began 582, ended 827, and had 18 kings.	17. Huntingdonshire, 18. Derbyshire, 19. Nottinghamshire, 20. Leicestershire, 21. Lincolnshire, 22. Northamptonshire, including Rutlandshire. 23. Warwickshire, 24. Bedfordshire, 25. Buckinghamshire. 26. Gloucestershire, 27. Oxfordshire, 28. Herefordshire, 29. Worcestershire, 30. Cheshire, 31. Shropshire, 32. Staffordshire.	Coritani. Cattiuechlani, who had also part of Hertfordshire. Dobuni. Silures, who had also part of Wales. Cornavii.

These 32 counties were increased to 40, by those afterwards named Durham and Lancashire, before included in Yorkshire; Cornwall was also included in Devonshire, and Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire, which was deemed a part of Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, were then supposed to have been subject to the Scots. These 40, with the addition of 12 into which Wales was afterwards divided, make the present number 52.

Alfred subdivided each county into trethings or trithings (of which riding is a corruption,) hundreds, and tythings or decannaries. The trething was a third part of a county; the hundred was a district containing an hundred families; and the tything a district that contained 10 families.

The exact time of the division of Wales into counties is very obscure; Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, Cardiganshire, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesea, and Merionethshire, appear to have been of ancient date; in the time of Edward I. to these the following four were added by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry

VIII. viz. Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire.

The first division of Wales, that we have any authentic records of was made about 870, when Roderick, king of Wales, divided it among his three sons, into three districts, which were called kingdoms, and distinguished by the names of South Wales, Powis-land, and North Wales. This division gave rise to many wars, in which the kingdom of Powis-land, was divided among the conquerors, and annexed partly to South Wales, and the remainder to North Wales; divisions which subsist even to this time.

South Wales contains Cardiganshire, Pembrokehire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire; and North Wales contains Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Denbighshire, and the Isle of Anglesea, which is also a county.

During the time of the Saxons, that form of government was established, which with some circumstantial variations, has continued ever since. To them indeed, we are indebted for the inestimable

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privilege of being tried by a jury; and from them also we have the origin of our parliament.

After the Norman conquest many alterations were made from time to time in the form of government; and the manner in which it was administered.

Wales continued under the government of its own princes and laws till 1282, when their last sovereign lost both his life and principality, to Edward I. who created his infant son prince of Wales, and ever since the eldest sons of the kings of England, have always had that title. Since the Norman conquest, England has been divided into six circuits, each containing a certain number of counties; two judges are for each circuit, which they visit twice each year, for the administering justice to the subjects, who are at a distance from the capital. These circuits and counties are as follows:

I. HOME CIRCUIT.

Counties in the following order.	Where held, and how long the journey from London.
Hertford, —	Hertford, 21.
Essex, —	Chelmsford, 53.
Surry, —	Guildford, 112, but sometimes at Kingston.
Suffex, —	Horsham, 137, sometimes at Lewes, and sometimes at Grinstead.
Kent, —	Maidstone, 190.

II. NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Bucks, —	Buckingham, 57, sometimes at Aylesbury.
Bedford, —	Bedford, 85.
Huntingdon, —	Huntingdon, 106.
Cambridge, —	Cambridge, 121.
Suffolk, —	Bury St. Edmund's, 149.
Norfolk, —	Norwich, 190, sometimes at Thetford.

III. OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Lent affizes sometimes begin at Reading and end at Worcester.

Worcester, —	Worcester, 111.
Stafford, —	Stafford, 158.
Shropshire, —	Shrewsbury, 191.
Hereford, —	Hereford, 246.
Monmouth, —	Monmouth, 264.
Gloucester, —	Gloucester, 291.

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Counties in the following order. Where held, and how long the journey from London.

Berks, —	Abingdon, 339, in Summer, Reading in Lent.
Oxford, —	Oxford, 401.

IV. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The affizes sometimes begin at Northampton and end at Warwick.

Rutland, —	Okeham, 96.
Lincoln, —	Lincoln, 153.
Nottingham, —	Nottingham, 192.
Derby, —	Derby, 208.
Leicester, —	Leicester, 235.
Warwick, —	Coventry, 259, Warwick, 269.
Northampton, —	Northampton, 300.

V. NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The Lent affizes only extend to York and Lancaster. The Autumn affizes extend to Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, and Appleby, and is termed the long circuit.

York, —	York, 197.
Durham, —	Durham, 266.
Northumberland, —	Newcastle, 280.
Cumberland, —	Carlisle, 336.
Westmoreland, —	Appleby, 368.
Lancashire, —	Lancaster, 411.

VI. WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Hants, —	Winchester, 64.
Wilts, —	Salisbury, 88.
Dorset, —	Dorchester, 126.
Devon, —	Exeter, 179.
Cornwall, —	Bodmin, 241, but sometimes at Launceston, and sometimes at Truro.
Somerfet. —	Bridgewater, 340, sometimes at Wells, sometimes at Taunton. Bristol, 503.

Middlesex and Cheshire are not included in the above, the first being the seat of the supreme courts of justice, and the latter a county palatine. Besides Cheshire, there are other counties palatine, viz. Lancaster, Durham and Ely, but these two are included in the circuits. There is indeed, a court of chancery in Lancaster and Durham; with a chancellor, and there yet remains a court of exchequer at Chester, of a mixed kind, of which the chamberlain of Chester is judge.

CIRCUITS

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CIRCUITS in WALES.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Counties. Where held.

Flint, — Flint,
Denbigh, — Denbigh,
Montgomery — Montgomery.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Anglesey, — Beaumaris,
Caernarvon, — Bangor,
Merioneth. — Delgelly.

SOUTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Radnor, — Radnor,
Brecon, — Brecon,
Glamorgan, — Llandaff.

SOUTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Pembroke, — St. David's,
Cardigan, — Cardigan,
Caermarthen. — Caermarthen.

Besides the 52 counties into which England and Wales are divided; there are counties corporate,

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consisting of certain districts, to which the liberties and jurisdictions peculiar to a county have been granted by charters; thus the city of London is a county distinct from Middlesex: and the cities of York, Bristol, Exeter, Chester, Norwich, Worcester, &c. are counties of themselves distinct from those in which they lie.

The sovereigns of England, ever since the reign of Henry VIII. have been called in all public writs, the supreme head of the church; but this title conveys no spiritual meaning, as it only denotes the regal power to prevent any ecclesiastical differences, by substituting the King in place of the Pope, with regard to temporalities, and the internal œconomy of the church.

The church of England, under the monarchical power over it, is governed by two archbishops and 24 bishops, besides the bishop of Sodor and Man, who does not sit in the house of peers, not being possessed of an English barony. The names of the dioceses, and the counties comprehended in the provinces of Canterbury and York, together with their valuation in the king's books of each diocese, and the number of parishes and appropriated benefices, including those in the hands of lay-persons, and are properly impropriations, will appear by the following table:

	The Dioceses of	Val. in the King's Books.			Including the Counties of	Parishes. Impropriations.	
		£.	s.	d.			
In the province of Canterbury are,	Canterbury,	—	2682	12 2	Kent, (part.)	257	140
	London,	—	2000	0 0	Essex,	623	189
					Middlesex,		
					Hertfordshire, (part.)		
	Winchester,	—	3124	12 8	Southampton	362	131
	Chichester,	—	677	1 3	Surry,		
	Salisbury,	—	1385	3 0	Isles of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey.		
	Exeter,	—	500	0 0	Suffex.	250	112
	Bath and Wales,	—	533	1 3	Wiltshire,	248	109
	Gloucester,	—	315	7 3	Berkshire.	604	239
	Worcester,	—	929	13 3	Devonshire,	388	160
	Hereford,	—	768	11 0	Cornwall.	267	125
	Litchfield and Coventry,	—	559	17 3	Somersetshire,	241	76
					Gloucestershire,		
					Worcestershire,		
In the province of York are,	Ely,	—	2134	18 6	Warwickshire, (part.)	313	166
	Norwich,	—	834	11 7	Herefordshire,		
					Shropshire, (part.)		
					Staffordshire,	557	75
					Derbyshire,		
					Warwickshire, (part.)		
					Shropshire, (part.)	141	385
					Cambridgeshire,		
					Isle of Ely.		
					Norfolk,	1121	The
					Suffolk.		

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The Dioceses of	Valued in the King's Books at			Including the Counties of	Parishes, Impropriations.	
	£.	s.	d.			
Lincoln,	—	—	—	Lincolnshire,	—	—
	—	—	—	Leicestershire,	—	—
	—	—	—	Huntingdonshire,	—	—
	—	—	—	Bedfordshire,	—	—
	—	—	—	Buckinghamshire,	—	—
	894	18	1	Hertfordshire, (part.)	—	—
Oxford,	—	—	—	Oxfordshire,	—	—
Peterborough,	—	—	—	Northamptonshire,	—	—
Bristol,	—	—	—	Rutlandshire,	—	—
Rocheſter,	—	—	—	Dorsetshire,	—	—
	381	11	0	Kent, (part.)	—	—
	414	14	8	Pembrokeshire,	—	—
	294	11	0	Cardiganshire,	—	—
	358	4	9	Caermarthenſhire,	—	—
				Brecknockſhire,	—	—
St. David's,	—	—	—	Radnorſhire,	—	—
	426	2	1	Glamorganſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Monmouthſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Montgomeryſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Herefordſhire, (part.)	—	—
Bangor,	—	—	—	Caernarvonſhire,	—	—
	131	16	3	Angleſeaſhire,	—	—
				Merionethſhire,	—	—
				Montgomeryſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Denbighſhire, (part.)	—	—
Landaff,	—	—	—	Monmouthſhire, (part.)	—	—
	154	14	2	Glamorganſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Denbighſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Flintſhire, (part.)	—	—
St. Afaph,	—	—	—	Montgomeryſhire, (part.)	—	—
	187	11	8	Merionethſhire, (part.)	—	—
				Herefordſhire, (part.)	—	—

The Dioceses of	Val. in the king's books			Including the Counties of	Parishes, Impropriations.	
	£.	s.	d.			
York,	—	—	—	Yorkſhire,	—	—
Durham,	—	—	—	Nottinghamſhire,	—	—
	1610	0	0	Durham,	—	—
	1821	1	3	Northumberland,	—	—
Cheſter,	—	—	—	Cheshire,	—	—
	420	1	8	Richmondſhire,	—	—
				Lancashire,	—	—
Carlisle,	—	—	—	Cumberland, (part.)	—	—
	531	4	9	Cumberland, (part.)	—	—
				Westmoreland,	—	—
					581	336
					135	87
					256	101
					93	18
					9284	3845

The Biſhop of Sodor and Man is reputed a ſuffragan to the See of York.

The

The considerable difference in the soil of the counties of England and Wales does not arise so much from the nature of the ground, as from the progress which the inhabitants have made in cultivation, which of late years has been carried to a much greater degree of perfection than perhaps any other country in Europe; so that if no unkindly season happens, England produces not only sufficient corn to maintain her own inhabitants, but enables her to admit for exportation such vast quantities, as return immense sums. No nation in the world excels England in the production of the garden; the single instance of London and its neighbourhood, though inhabited by above 1,000,000 persons, who are plentifully supplied with all kinds of roots, fruits, and kitchen stuff, from grounds only 12 miles distant, is sufficient to convince. The soil, indeed, seems particularly adapted for raising timber, as may be concluded from the plantations of trees round the houses of some of our noblemen and gentlemen, and even of peasants, which are both delightful and astonishing.

As to the air, in many places it is certainly loaded with vapours, wafted from the adjacent seas, but they are ventilated by winds and storms; so that England is to foreigners and people of delicate constitutions, more disagreeable than unhealthy. Indeed the seasons are so uncertain, that they admit of no description; spring, summer, autumn, and winter succeed each other, but in what month their different appearances take place is very uncertain. The natives sometimes experience all the four seasons within the compass of one day; cold, temperate, hot, and mild weather; notwithstanding which, it is not, as in many other countries, attended with famine, and very seldom with scarcity.

The champaign parts of England are generally supplied with excellent springs, many of which contain some mineral impregnation. The constitutions of the natives, and the various diseases to which they are liable, have rendered them extremely inquisitive after salubrious waters for the recovery and preservation of their health; so that England contains as many mineral wells, of known efficacy, as perhaps any country in Europe.

No nation in the universe can equal the cultivated parts of England, where the industry of the inhabitants is, and has been such, as to supply the deficiency of those favours which nature has so lavishly bestowed on some foreign climates, and in many respects even to exceed them. The most barren spots are not without their verdure; and upon the whole, it may be asserted, that no part of Europe equals England in the beauty of its prospects, or the opulence of its inhabitants. It contains but few mountains; the most noted are, the

Peak in Derbyshire, the Endle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, the Cheviot-hills on the borders of Scotland, the Chiltern in Bucks, Malvern in Worcestershire, Cotswold in Gloucestershire, the Wrekin in Shropshire; with those of Plinlimmon, Penmanmeaur, and Snowden in Wales. Indeed Wales in general may be reckoned mountainous. The rivers in England add greatly to its beauty and opulence, each of which is spoken of in the county where it runs. The lakes of England are but few; though history, and indeed, some places, from the face of the country, shew, that meres and fens have been more frequent in England than at present, till drained, and converted into arable land by industry. The chief lakes now remaining are; Soham-mere, Whittlesea-mere, and Ramsey-mere, in Cambridgeshire; all which, in a rainy season, have covered 40 or 50 miles in circumference. Winander-mere lies in Westmoreland; and some small lakes in Lancashire are named Derwent-waters.

Formerly there were 69 forests in England, which are now reduced to those only of Windsor, New-forest, Sherwood, and the forest of Dean. In ancient times here were large woods or forests of chefnut-trees, whose timber is of great duration in building.

Among the minerals, the tin mines of Cornwall are the most considerable, where at least 100,000 miners are constantly employed. Cheshire and Northumberland yield allum and salt-pits. Marble in Derbyshire and Devonshire; free-stone in several counties; pit and sea-coal in Northumberland and Durham, &c. Nothing can be said with any certainty concerning the quantities of wheat, barley, rye, peas, beans, vetches, oats, and other horse grain growing in the kingdom, which are excellent of their kind. Honey and saffron are natives of the kingdom: and it is needless to mention in what plenty the most excellent fruits, apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, peaches, &c. grow here, where the different fruits of all the world are introduced and cultivated to perfection; and the kitchen gardens abound with all sorts of greens, roots, and sallads; nor must hops be forgot.

In nothing have the English been more successful than in the cultivation of clover, cinquefoil, trefoil, saintfoin, lucern, and other grasses for the soil. The English oxen are large and fat, and their meat preferred for exportation to any other whatever. The English horses are generally esteemed the best of any in the world, whether regarded for their spirit, strength, swiftness, or docility; and by the methods taken for improving the breed, they have now united all the qualities and beauties of the Indian, Persian, Arabian, Spanish, and other foreign horses.

The English sheep are of two kinds, one valuable for their fleece, the other for their flesh. The former are very large, and constitute the original staple commodity of England; and it is said that there are 12,000,000 of fleeces shorn annually, which at two shillings per fleece, make 1,200,000*l*. The other kind of sheep are fed upon the downs, such as Bansted, Bagshot-heath, and Devonshire, whose flavour and sweetness is little inferior to venison. The English mastiffs and bull-dogs are the strongest and fiercest of the canine species in the world; but degenerate when carried into foreign climates; which is also observed of the English game-cocks. Poultry are nearly the same in England as in other countries; as are also the different sorts of wild-fowl; and a great variety of small birds, particularly nightingales and canary-birds, which breed in England. The wheat-ear is by many preferred to the ortolon, for the delicacy of its flavour and flesh, and is peculiar to England. Few countries are better supplied with river, pond, and sea fish. As to reptiles and insects, England is nearly on an equality with the rest of Europe.

It is in some degree presumptuous to pretend to ascertain the number of inhabitants in England and Wales, though they are by some supposed to be 7,000,000. The fallibility of political calculations appears in a very striking light, with regard to London, because it is impossible to know the exact number of births and burials, as so considerable a number are not included within the limits of the bills of mortality.

As to the customs of the English, they have, from the beginning of the present century, undergone an almost total alteration. Their ancient hospitality subsists but in very few places, or is revived only upon electioneering occasions. Many of their favourite diversions are now disused, such as boxing and prize-fighting, which were frequent in England, and were equally as inhuman as the shows of the gladiators at Rome; and all places of public diversions, excepting the theatres royal, are regulated by acts of parliament. At present the English bid fair to be the dictators of dress to the French themselves, at least with regard to elegance, neatness, and richness.

The antiquities of England are numerous, and are situated in different counties, consisting either of British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, or Norman origin. The chief British antiquity is that called Stonehenge in Wiltshire, a place of druidical worship; indeed there are some of the same kind in Cumberland, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, &c. The chief Roman antiquities are, the watch-tower at Dover, the military roads, &c. whose vestiges are numerous. The remains of many Ro-

man encampments are discernable all over England; a critical account of which is far too extensive for this work.

The Saxon antiquities consist chiefly in ecclesiastical buildings and places of security, and are to be met with in every county in the kingdom, though they are not easily to be distinguished from the Norman. The Danish erections in England are hardly discernable from the Saxon. The form of their camps are round, as well as their towers; but their forts are square. As to the Anglo-Norman monuments, they are so common, that they scarcely deserve the name of curiosities.

The natural curiosities in England are various; among which are several medicinal springs; to describe them would far exceed the limits prescribed us. They have been analysed with great accuracy and judgment by several learned naturalists, who, as their interest or inclination prompted them, have not been sparing in recommending their salubrious qualities; the chief of which lie in Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Kent, Surry, and Middlesex. Derbyshire is, indeed, celebrated for its many natural curiosities as well chalybeate waters.

This country is, of all others, the most proper for trade, as well from its situation as an island, as from its constitution, natural products, and considerable manufactures. For exportation it produces many of the most substantial and necessary commodities, as butter, cheese, corn, cattle, wool, iron, lead, tin, copper, leather, copperas, alum, pit-coal, saffron, &c. Our horses are the most serviceable in the world, and highly valued by all nations. With our beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and biscuit, we victual not only our own fleets, but many foreigners. Prodigious, and almost incredible, is the value of our manufactured iron and other goods from hence exported; indeed there is scarce a manufacture in Europe but what is brought to great perfection in England. The woollen manufacture is the most considerable, which far exceeds in goodness and quantity that of any other nation. Hardware is another capital article, which by foreign nations is held in great esteem.

With regard to the general account of the balance of the foreign trade of England, the exports have been computed at 7,000,000*l*. sterling, and its imports at 5,000,000*l*. of which above 1,000,000*l*. is re-exported; so that it gains annually 3,000,000*l*. in trade; but this is a point in which the most able and experienced merchants and calculators differ.

Yet our foreign trade does not amount to one-sixth part of the inland; the annual produce of the natural products and manufactures of England amounting to above 42,000,000.

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The gold and silver of England is received from Portugal, Spain, Jamaica, the American colonies, and Africa; but great part of this gold and silver we export to Holland and the East Indies; and it is supposed that two-thirds of all the foreign traffic of England is carried on in the port of London.

We shall conclude this account of our trade with the following comparative view of the shipping belonging to the several states of Europe, supposing they are divided into 20 parts:

Great Britain	- - - - -	6
The United Provinces	- - - - -	6
Denmark, Sweden, and Russia	- - - - -	2
The trading cities of Germany, and the Austrian Netherlands	- - - - -	1
France	- - - - -	2
Spain and Portugal	- - - - -	2
Italy, and the rest of Europe	- - - - -	1

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For more, see BRITISH CHANNEL, and BRITAIN.

ENGLAND, (New) lately the most flourishing and most powerful colony the British nation had in America. It is bounded by the N. E. by Nova-Scotia, on the E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, on the W. by New-York, and on the N. and N. W. by Canada. It is 450 miles long, and 190 broad. It lies between lat. 41 and 46, and long. 67 and 74.

Though New-England is situated almost 10 degrees nearer the sun than we are in England, yet the winter begins earlier, lasts longer, and is incomparably more severe than it is with us. The summer again is extremely hot, and more fervently so than in places which lie under the same parallels in Europe. However, both the heat and cold are now far more moderate, and the constitution of the air, in all respects, far better than at the first settlement. The clearing away of the woods, and opening the ground every where, has, by giving a free passage to the air, carried off those noxious vapours which were so prejudicial to the health of the first inhabitants. The temperament of the sky is generally, both in summer and winter, very steady and serene. Two months frequently pass without the appearance of a cloud. Their rains are heavy, and soon over.

The climate of New-England, compared with that of Virginia, is as the climate of South Britain is to that of North Britain. New-England being, as has been said, nearer to the equinoctial line than the old, their days and nights are consequently more equal. The sun rises at Boston, on the longest day, June 11th, 26 minutes after four in the morning, and sets at 34 minutes after seven in the evening. And on December 13, which is

the shortest day, it rises at 35 minutes after seven in the morning, and sets at 27 minutes after four in the afternoon. So that the longest day in New-England is about 15 hours, and the shortest about nine.

This country, when first visited by the English, was one great forest, the Indians having cleared a small spot here and there for corn; but every three or four miles our countrymen found some fruitful valleys and brooks. The land next the sea is generally low, and in some parts marshy; but further up it rises into hills; and on the N. E. it is rocky and mountainous. About Massachusetts-Bay the soil is as fat and black as any part of England; and the first planters found the grass in the valleys very rank for want of cutting. But the uplands are not so fruitful, being mostly a gravelly and sandy soil, inclining to a clay.

Few countries are better watered with springs, rivers, and lakes, though the latter are not so large as those to the N. and W. Of its rivers, which all abound with fish, the Connecticut, Thames, Narraganset, Pantucket, Pigguaquet, Concord, Patuxet, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Sawko, Casco, Kennebeck, and Penobscot, are the largest.

To the conveniency of so many fine rivers, the number of large populous towns in this country is justly ascribed: and in the tracts between the rivers are so many brooks and springs, that there is hardly a place but fresh water may be had, by sinking a well within 10 or 12 feet of the surface, and such water as is generally good.

The most remarkable capes and points from S. to N. are Penaquid and Small points, Cape Elizabeth, Black Point, Bopus and Nidduk, or Bald-head capes, York Nubbles, Lock's Point, Great Boar's-head, Pigeon-hill, Cape Anne, Nahant, Pulein's, Alderton, Marshfield, Gurnet, Monument, and Sandy Points, Muarray's-cliffs, Sandy, Belingsgate, and Race Points, Cape Cod, Head of Pamet, Cape Malabar or Sandy Point, Gooseberry Neck, Ninigret, Quakhoragok, Watch, Black, Pipe-staves, and Hemunaflet Points, Sachem's Head, South, Long-Neck, and Elizabeth Points, and Lion's Tongue; also Cape Poge, and Gay-Head, in Martha's Vineyard. Bays chiefly to be noted are, Penobscot, Kennebek, Casco, Sawko, Wells, the great bay of Massachusetts, Cape-cod-bay, (including Plymouth bay), Buzzard's, and Narraganset bay; to which may be added the Devil's Belt, or Long-Island Sound, between that island and Connecticut, and Winipissioet pond, in New-Hampshire. The coves and inferior bays are, Merrymeeting, Mussequoif, and Harrafekket bays, Broad-cove, Exeter, and Little bays, Sandycove, Nabant, Oyster-river, Falmouth, and Nasky-tukket bays, Clarke's Cove, Nahantik, Guildford, and

and Fairfield bays, Tarpaulin and Homes's Coves in Martha's-Vinyard island, and Tarpaulin-cove in Nashawn-island (one of those called Elizabeth). Its principal harbours are, Winter, Piscataqua, Cape Anne, Boston, Konohasset, Scituate, Yarmouth, Slokum's, New-haven, Ship, and Old Town (in Martha's-Vinyard island).

The soil of New-England is various, but best as you approach the southward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pasture almost every where. They commonly allot at the rate of two acres for the maintenance of a cow. The meadows which they reckon the best, yield about a ton of hay each acre. Some produce two tons, but then the hay is rank and four. This country is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain.

The wheat is subject to be blasted; the barley is an hungry grain; and the oats are lean and chaffy; but the Indian corn, called maize, which makes the common food of the lowest sort of people, flourishes here.

About six quarts of seed is sufficient for an acre, which, at a medium, produces about 50 bushels. The New-England people not only make bread of this grain, but they malt and brew it into a beer, which is not despicable. The greater part of their beer, however, is made of molasses hopped, with the addition, sometimes, of the tops of the spruce-fir infused.

They raise a large quantity of flax; and have made essays upon hemp, which have been far from unsuccessful.

They have great plenty of all sorts of roots, as turnips, parsneps, carrots, radishes much larger and richer than ours, though their seeds come originally from hence; store of onions, cucumbers, and pumpions. But the seed of the water melons and squashes, which grow here in great plenty, is brought from Portugal, to which the traders here have long sent great quantities of fish.

They had a variety of fruits of their own growth, before the English arrived here, particularly grapes, currents, strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, whitethorn-haws as big as our cherries, chestnuts, walnuts, small nuts, filberts, and many more; as also sorrel, water-creffes, savory, and the like salad and pot-herbs; besides, others for physic, and several sorts of pulse, but especially kidney-beans; and without doubt those vegetables have been since improved. The peaches here are large, all standard; and the fruit better than ours; and they commonly bear in three years from the stone. They have also great plenty of apples, with which they make large quantities of

cider; so that, in 1721, at a village near Boston, of about 40 houses, they made near 3000 barrels; and some of their apple-trees yield six or seven barrels, at the rate of eight or nine bushels to the barrel. Here was a pearmain-tree, which, a foot from the ground, measured 10 feet four inches round, bore 38 bushels of fine fruit.

Their horned cattle are very numerous, and some of them very large. Oxen have been killed there of 1800 weight. They have also great numbers of hogs, and those excellent; and some so large as to weigh 25 score. They have besides a breed of small horses, which are extremely hardy. They pace naturally, though in no very graceful or easy manner; but with such swiftness, and for so long a continuance, as must appear almost incredible to those who have not experienced it. They have a great number of sheep too, and of a good kind. The wool is of a staple sufficiently long; but it is not so fine as that of Old England. They, however, manufacture a great deal of it successfully. Cloths are made of it, of as close and firm a contexture, though not so fine, as our best drabs, being thick, and superior for the ordinary wear of country people to any thing we make in England.

There are in many parts mines of iron ore, and some of copper; notwithstanding which, most of the iron used there is brought from the more southern provinces in pigs; and none of the copper-mines have hitherto been worked. They have great quantities of bog-iron, which is used for cast metal, and much esteemed.

The people, by their being generally freeholders, and by their form of government, have a very free, bold, and republican spirit. In no part of the world are the ordinary so independent, or possess so many of the conveniences of life. They are used from their infancy to the exercise of arms; and they have a militia, which, as such, is by no means contemptible, and in several skirmishes lately have proved themselves good soldiers. This too, is much the best proped of any of our colonies upon the continent. It is judged that the four provinces it comprises, namely, Massachusetts-bay, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and New-Hampshire, contain upwards of 600,000 souls. These four governments are confederated for their common defence. The most considerable of them, for riches and number of people, being 200,000 of the latter, though not for extent of territory, is Massachusetts-bay.

Though in all the provinces of New-England are large towns, which formerly carried on a considerable trade, the chief one was Boston, the capital

tal of Massachusetts-bay, and till lately the first city of New-England, and of all North America. See BOSTON.

For the towns of New-England, see the different provinces, viz. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, YORK, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

We derive our right in America from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who first made the N. American continent in 1497. It was, in general, called then Newfoundland, a name which is now appropriated to an island on its N. E. coast. It was a long time before we made any attempt to settle in this country, Sir Walter Raleigh shewed the way, by planting a colony in the southern part, which he called Virginia.

Early in the reign of king James I. a colony established itself at a place which they called New Plymouth. They were but few in number: near half of them perished by the scurvy, by want and the severity of the climate. But those who survived, not dispirited with their losses, nor with the hardships they were still to endure, and finding themselves out of the reach of the spiritual arm, reduced this savage country to yield them a tolerable livelihood, and by degrees a comfortable subsistence.

This little settlement was made in the year 1621. Several of their brethren in England took the same methods, whereby the colony of Puritans insensibly increased; but they did not extend themselves much beyond New Plymouth. In 1629 the colony began to flourish, so that they soon became a considerable people. By the close of the ensuing year they had built four towns, Salem, Dorchester, Charles-town, and Boston.

Those who found themselves uneasy upon a religious account in England, and several on account of the then profitable trade of furs and skins, and for the sake of the fisheries, were invited to settle in New England. But this colony received its principal assistance from the discontent of several great men of the Puritan party, who were its protectors, and who entertained a design of settling among them in New England, if they should fail in the measures they were pursuing for establishing the liberty, and reforming the religion, of their mother-country. They solicited for grants in New England, and were at a great expence in settling of them. Amongst these patentees we see the lord Brook, the lord Say and Sele, the Pelhams, the Hampdens, and the Pym. And Sir Matthew Boynton, Sir William Constable, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and Oliver Cromwell, were actually upon the point of embarking for New England, when archbishop Laud obtained an order for putting a stop to these emigrations.

That part of New England called Massachusetts-Bay had now settlements very thick all along the sea-shore. Some slips from these were planted in the province of York and New Hampshire, being torn from the original stock by that religious violence which was the chief characteristic of the first settlers in New England. The patentees last mentioned settled upon the river Connecticut, and established a separate and independent government there; some persons before that having fixed themselves upon the borders of this river, who fled from the tyranny of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies.

For a considerable time the people of New England had hardly any regular form of government. By their charter they were empowered to establish such order, and make such laws, as they pleased, provided they were not contrary to the laws of England; a point not easily settled, as they who composed the new colonies were of a contracted way of thinking, and most violent enthusiasts. They adopted the books of Moses as the law of the land; but the first laws grounded upon these have since fallen into disuse.

As to religion, it was, as has been said, the Puritan. And as soon as they found themselves at liberty in America, they fell into a way very little different from the independent mode. Some of these people settled themselves to the southward, near Cape Cod, where they formed a new government upon their own principles, and built a town, which they called Providence. This has since made the fourth and smallest, but not the worst inhabited, of all the New-England governments, called Rhode-Island, from an island of that name forming part of it.

The British and Indian commodities annually imported into this colony, till the commencement of the present troubles, were estimated at nearly 395,000*l.* and the exports to Great Britain at 370,000*l.* but their ship-building and fishery trade was on the decline.

In their wars with the Indians the people of New England shewed very little conduct: and though they prevailed in the end, in a manner, to the extirpation of that race of people, yet the Indians had always great advantages in the beginning; and the measures of the English to oppose them were, for the most part, injudiciously taken. Their manner, too, of treating them in the beginning was so indiscreet, as to provoke them as much to those wars as the French influence has done since that time.

ENGLIMENO, one of the three best harbours in Santa Maura, one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. See MAURA.

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ENGLISH-HARBOUR, one of the ports of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It is the best port in the island, and is situated on the S. side; and at a great expence has been rendered fit to receive the largest ships of war, who find there a dock yard with stores and all the materials for repairing and careening. It is but a small distance from the town and harbour of Falmouth.

ENGSON, a considerable domain or estate, with a beautiful castle of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper. It lies upon an island in the Maler-lake.

ENGYUM, anciently a city of Sicily, situate near Mount Maurus, near the springs of Alefus. Cicero speaks of it as one of the most considerable of the island. It was founded by the Cretans, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to the goddesses stiled the Mothers.

ENKIOPING. See **ENCOPING**.

ENNA, **HENNA**, now **Castro Giovanna**, an ancient municipal city of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and Lower Division of Italy. It is particularly famous among the mythologists for the rape of Proserpine or Libera. It lies near the heart of the isle, upon a hill N. W. of lake Pergus, with a spacious plain much higher than it, difficult of access, and full of sweet springs, &c. The country about Enna is beautifully interspersed with fields, enamelled with flowers, lakes, rivers, springs, &c. Near it, and facing the N. point, is a cavern, from which Pluto is said to have come out in his car, and carried off Proserpine; after which the neighbouring fields were turned into a lake.

ENNIED, or **ENGUEDINE**, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, by the Romans called **Annium**, from a cauleway leading towards it by one **Annius**, a captain of one of the cohorts. Some fragments of it are still remaining, besides other antiquities which are frequently found hereabouts. **Ennied** has besides a fine college.

ENNIS, or **ENNIS-OWIN**, the shire town of the county of Clare or Thomond, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It is the best place in it, has a market, and sends members to the Irish parliament, and stands near a lake formed by the river Shannon.

ENNIS-CORTHY, **INIS-CORTHY**, a town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland; at the confines of Urry and Slany. It sends deputies to parliament. It lies eight miles from Fernes.

ENNIS-KILLING, or **INIS-KILLING**, the most considerable town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ireland. It lies on an island, between two lakes, and is defended by a fort, and sends two members to parliament. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves in two obsti-

nate defences; the first against queen Elizabeth's Protestant army in 1595; and the second against king James's popish army in 1689. It lies 24 miles E. of Ballyshannon.

ENNISTEOGUE, or **IRISHTEAGUE**, a town in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, on the river Nuse. It was walled in 1649, after Cromwell took it. It lies four miles from Thomas-town.

ENON. John iii. 23. we read that John was baptizing in Enon, near to Salim, because there was much water there. Indeed, Enon imports the same as a place of springs; but the only mention we have of it in scripture is as quoted, and that it was situate near Salim; and the situation of this place is even now uncertain, unless it be the same with Shalem, or Salem; a city of Shechem, mentioned Gen. xxxiii. 18. or else the same with Shalim, or Salim, mentioned 1 Sam. ix. 4.

ENONTEKIS, meeting-place of, is a chapel of Juckasjerfwil pastorate, in Tornea Lapmark, and Lapland, in Sweden. It lies 24 miles towards the N. of it. Since 1744, here has been a school, also a bailiwick and court-house, with a market-place, where the burghers of Tornea trade; which latter town is 40 miles off. This parish consists of three villages, namely, Raunula, containing 45 Lap-dwellings, Peldojerf 11, and Sundawra 13, which pay tribute only to Sweden, besides 11 newly erected villages.

ENS, in Latin, **Anasium**, or **Civitas Ensium**, a strong well-built city of Upper Austria, in Germany, upon the river of its own name, which two miles N. falls into the Danube. It stands on the site of the ancient **Lauriacum**, before is demolition by the Huns in 903, some vestige of its name continued in the village of Laurich, now Larch, formerly reaching from the Danube to St. Florian's monastery, but now quite without the S. wall of it. It lies about 78 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48, 25, N. Long. 14, 32, E.

ENS, (river of,) naturally divides Austria into two parts. All the right-side of that river, towards Hungary, is called Lower Austria, or the country below the Ens; and that on the left-side of it, towards Bavaria, is called Upper Austria, or the country above the Ens.

ENISSHEIM, (lordship of,) in Upper Alsace, now belonging to France.

Of the same name is a fine town upon the Ill; but neither large nor rich. Here is a college. It lies 47 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47, 49, N. Long. 7. 46, E.

ENTECLA, a river in Liguria, Italy, having its rise in the Appennines, not full 10 miles from Genoa, and falls into the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Genoa.

ENTRA-

E N

ENTRADAS, a town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal, upon the river Corbos, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants.

ENTRAIGUES, a town and county of Guyenne Proper, in France, not far from the confluence of the Lot and Truyere.

ENTRE DOURO é MINHO, the outermost province of Portugal, towards the N. It has its name from its situation between the rivers Douro and Minho. The Minho, anciently Minius, lies to the N. dividing it from Galicia in Spain; and the Duero or Douro (Durius,) to the S. which parts it from Beira. It has the Atlantic ocean on the W. and on the E. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, which separates it from the province of Tras los Montes, or that on the other side of the hills. Its extent from N. to S. is said to be 18 Portuguese miles, and from W. to E. 12. It lies between lat. 41, and 42 N. and long. 8, W. being not only very fruitful; but its rivers, which discharge themselves into the sea, and its good harbours, the principal of which are Porto and Vianna, are likewise a great furtherance to the trade of this province: for which reason it contains two cities, Braga and Porto, 26 towns, and other lesser districts; so that, in proportion to its largeness, it is the best inhabited of all among the Portuguese provinces. It contains two cathedrals; namely, Braga and Porto, the former an archbishopric, five collegiate churches, as Guimaraens, Barcellos, Cedofeita, Valença do Minho, and Vianna; a great number of abbies, cloisters, and convents, which are mostly rich, and 963 parishes, the number of souls in which in the year 1732 was 432,372.

Among the commendaries of the order of Malta, is Balley da Leça, particularly to be remarked. The province is divided into six jurisdictions; three of which, comprehending the crown-lands, are called Correçoens; namely, Guimaraens, Vianda, and Porto; and the three others Ouvidorias, belonging to the queens-dowager, as Barcellos, Valença, and Braga. This province abounds in pasture, though in this respect short of many of those in Spain. Besides the plains are every where covered with vines, fruit-trees, and other sorts, and the country well supplied with every necessary of life.

ENTRE HOMEM é CAVADO, a district of Entre Douro é Minho, one of the Portuguese provinces, containing 18 parishes.

ENTRE TAIO é GUADIANA, or **ALENTEJO**, a province of Portugal, so called, as lying between the river Tagus and Guadiana. It is bounded by Estremadura on the N. Spain on the E. Algarve on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the E.

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ENTREVAUX, in Latin. Intervallium, a borough of Upper Provence, in France, close by Glandeves, where the bishop of the latter place has for some time resided, and the cathedral stands, upon the river Var, at the foot of the mountains, and confines of the county of Nice, in Savoy. It lies three leagues distant from Beuil to the W. and eight from the Mediterranean sea.

EOLO, (mount,) in the duchy of Spoleto, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy. It is famous for the cool wind, which, especially in summer, is said to issue from the chasms and holes in the rock. It lies between six and seven Italian miles from Terni, on the N. W. and not far from the little place called Cesi.

EOUSMILE, the most remarkable of the small isles to the W. of North Uist, a subdivision of one of the western islands of Scotland. It is a rock, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, and noted for its seal or sea-calf fishery about the close of October, where it is said 320 of these amphibious animals were once taken at a time. About three leagues and a half farther W. lie nine or ten more rocks abounding with sea-fowl and great numbers of sea-calves.

EPERIES, or **ESPERIES**, a strong and royal free town of Upper Hungary, on the river Tarza, four miles from the confines of Poland, the capital of Saros county, and in the circle on this side the Theifs. It is surrounded with ditches, a wall, and towers. It is the seat of the highest court in the Hither Theifs, also a college and academy. Here was formerly a collegium illustre, belonging to the Lutherans.

This place is famous for its fair and salt-mines, particularly one of the latter, out of which pieces are said to have been dug of 10,000 pounds weight of pure salt. It is of several colours. The water of the mines, when boiled, produces a salt which is given to the cattle. It is seated on the river Tarza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Long. 21, 1, E. Lat. 48. 50, N.

Eperies was one of the four towns yielded to Bethlen Gabor, prince of Transylvania, but the Imperialists recovered it in 1710. It lies 14 miles N. of Caschau.

EPERNAY, or **ESPERNAY**, in Latin, Sparnacum, a town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts. In 1592, Henry IV. took it from the Spaniards, after a vigorous resistance. At this siege Marshal de Bir6n was killed, while the king had his hand upon his shoulder. Here is a noted abbey of the order of St. Augustine. This place is the capital of an election, the seat of a bailiwick, royal provost-

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provostship, salt-house, and forest-court. Within the election of Epernay is produced the best Champagne wine.

EPFIG, a large market-town in the bailiwick of Benfeld, and Lower Alsace, but now one of the governments of France.

EPHES-DAMMIM, mentioned 1 Sam. xvii. 1. lay in or near about the road from Eleutheropolis to Jerusalem.

EPHESUS, once a famous city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, near the sea, at the mouth of the river Castrus, which formed a convenient harbour here. Whilst under the Romans it was the capital of all Asia, and in it was the celebrated temple of Diana, which was burnt by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate, as he dreamed, his memory (but it rather hands down his name with infamy to posterity) the very night in which Alexander the Great was born. St. Paul honoured the Christian community in this city with an epistle.

At present, the place is reduced to a poor village, in which dwell about 30 or 40 Greek families, so wretchedly ignorant and degenerated as not to be able to read the apostle's letter to their progenitors. They live among the ruins of the place, having raised huts to shelter them from the weather. The aqueduct is still standing, but in a ruinous condition. And not far off are the remains of an old citadel, which have been adorned with some of the noblest marbles formerly belonging to the city. It lies 23 miles N. of Miletus, and 63 W. of Laodicea. Lat. 38, 16, N. Long. 27, 3, E.

EPHRAIM, (the wood of,) where Absalom perished on an oak, mentioned 2 Sam. xvii. 6-8; is undoubtedly to be understood, not of any wood lying in the tribe of Ephraim, on the W. of Jordan, (for Absalom as well as David had passed over Jordan,) but of some wood lying on the E. side of Jordan, and so named on some other account, perhaps, as lying over against the tribe of Ephraim.

EPHRAIM, (city,) to which Jesus retired, as mentioned John xi. 54. probably lay among the mountains and hills of Ephraim, and at the very edge of that tribe, towards the tribe of Benjamin.

EPHRON, is mentioned 1 Maccab. vii. 46-51, 2. Maccab. xii. 26. as a great and strong city, lying in the direct way between the land of Gilead and that of Judah. For more particulars read the quoted texts.

EPHYRA, a city of Epirus. Ephyra was also an ancient name of Corinth.

EPIDAUROS, now Malvesia; was the most noted sea-port of Laconia, or Lacedaemon, and seated on the gulph of Argos, now Golfo de Neapoli, and was a town well-built and peopled, and famed

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among other things for its excellent wine, called Malvesey, or Malmsey, which grew round the neighbourhood of it, and with which it supplied all other parts of Greece. The temple of Æsculapius here, the treasures of which were not much inferior in value to those of Apollo at Delphos, was plundered by Sylla.

EPILA, a town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies on the river Xalon, in the midst of pretty fruitful fields.

EPINAL, or **ESPINAL**, the town and jurisdiction of, belonging to Lorraine. It lies on the Moselle, and was one of the oldest domains belonging to the cathedral of Metz. In 1444, the inhabitants withdrew themselves from the bishop's allegiance, and gave themselves up to Charles VII. king of France; but in the same century the town came into the possession of the house of Lorraine, and it was confirmed to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, and also by that of Vincennes in 1661. It is a small city, and was formerly fortified. It is divided by the Moselle into two parts, is the seat of a provostship, with a secular abbey four convents, a college, and two hospitals.

EPIPHANIA, with the addition, ad orientem, as lying upon that river, and to distinguish it from another of the same name, on the Euphrates; was an episcopal see of Cœlo-Syria, in Asia Minor, subject to that of Apamea, the metropolis of Syria Secunda. It is supposed to be the same with that now called Amân, but more anciently Amath or Emath; of which name there were two cities of this name, in this province; namely, the Greater, the ancient Emesa; and the Lesser, this Epiphania, on the Orontes. The Itinerary placed them at 32,000 paces asunder, and the Arethusa between them.

EPIPOLÆ, a hill near Syracuse, in Sicily, exceeding steep, and difficult of access. When the Athenians besieged Syracuse, this hill was not inclosed with a wall, as in after ages, but defended by a fort called Labdalon. On Epipolæ was the famous prison Latomia, which word properly signifies a quarry. Cicero gives us a minute account of this dreadful prison, which was a cave 125 paces long, and 20 feet broad, cut out of the rock to an incredible depth. It was the work of Dionysius the Tyrant, who caused those to be shut up in it who had the misfortune to incur his displeasure.

EPIRUS, called by some Albania Inferior, and by others Canina, though the latter name be frequently restrained to the northern part of this country, a province of European Turkey. On the N. it is bounded by Albania Proper, on the N. E. by Thessaly, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by that part of the Ionian sea which is near the entrance of the Adriatic. Its extent from S. E. to N. W.

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is 120 miles, and from W. to E. above 60. It is divided from Albania by the mountains called Chimera, anciently Juga Croceraunia, or Montes Ceraunii, as by reason of their great height, they were often thunder-struck. They extend to the gulph of Valona, terminating in a point, called Cape Languette or Chimera, forming there, with the cape of Otranto, the narrowest passage into the gulph of Venice.

Epirus is parted from Theffaly by a chain of mountains now called Mezzovo, the celebrated Pindus of the ancients, extending also between Theffaly and Achaia, now Livadia, and of which the mounts Parnassus and Helicon are parts. It is divided from Achaia by the river Achelous, now Astropotamo or Chatachi, which falls into the gulph of Patras. The soil is good, especially on mount Chimera, where is excellent pasture.

This country was anciently a kingdom, of which the famous Pyrrhus was sovereign, who waged a bloody war with the Romans, and after whose death the Epirots formed themselves into a republic. Epirus was conquered and ruined by the Romans, it then became a province to Macedon, and afterwards fell to the emperors of the East.

The Greek emperors gave it to the family of Tolhi, who took the title of despots of Epirus, and continued in possession of it, with Ætolia and Acarnania, for above two centuries, till Sultan Amurath II. drove the last despot, Leonard, out of his dominions; since which time it has been subject to the Turks. From the country of Epirus were brought into Italy, and from thence into England, &c. the first apricots, hence called mala epirotica. As the most northern division of Epirus is called Chimera or Canina, that to the S. has the appellation of Arta or Larta. The capital is Chimera.

EPOREDIA, now IVREA, a city on the Great Druria, in Italy, was built about 100 years before Christ, being first a Roman colony, and afterwards a municipium.

EPPING, in the Conqueror's survey, Eppinges, a neat market-town of Essex, about the middle of the forest of its own name; it has good inns. In its neighbourhood stands the fine seat of Copthall, originally belonging to Waltham abbey, when it was called Coppice-hall, from the adjacent woods. The town is famous for its butter, which is distinguished by its name. The weekly markets are on Thursday for cattle, and Friday for provisions. Its annual fairs are kept on Whitfun-Tuesday, and October 14, for horses, cows, and sheep; about 17 miles from London, and the same from Chelmsford.

EPPINGEN, a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, and the bailiwick of Bretten, Vol. I.—No. 43.

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15 miles N. of Hailbron. Lat. 49, 31, N. Long. 8, 46, E.

EPSOM, a large well-built village of Surrey, about a mile long. Here are fine houses, principally belonging to the London citizens, and excellent mineral waters, issuing from an eminence nearer Alstad than Epsom; the salt made from which being commonly reputed as a gentle purgative and purifier, though in reality, my author says, that they are extracted from the liquor called bittern, made at the salt-works. In the neighbourhood are several fine seats, among which are Durdans (now Lord North) and Guildford's seats. On the neighbouring downs are horse-races. But the Epsom wells not being frequented so much now as formerly, the hall and other public apartments has gone to decay. It lies eight miles from Kingston upon Thames, and 16 from London. Here is held an annual fair, July 25, for toys.

EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair, on September, 9.

EQUEA, (territory,) in S. Guinea, bounded W. by Bonoe, N. by Cammanach, and S. by Ningo and Lataby. Tilling Indian wheat is the sole business and trade.

ERA, though of old, and at first, but a mount in Messenia, became famous for being defended by Aristomenes against the Spartans.

ERBESSA, a city once of Sicily, not far from Agrigentum.

ERDBOROUGH, a place near Cossington, in Leicestershire, where is a strong Roman camp, about 800 feet in length, with a delightful prospect from it; and near it is a petrifying spring.

ERDOD, anciently a castle of the Hither Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary; but in the wars of Transylvania levelled to the ground.

ERECH, mentioned Gen. x. 10. as one of Nimrod's cities, &c. See our article Chaldaea; and let us here add, that according to the eastern authors it is the same with Hadas or Edeffa, called Urhoi by the Syrians, Roha by the Arabs, and Orfa by the inhabitants.

ERETRIA, an ancient city of the island Euboea, on the coast over against Oropus in Attica, was according to Strabo, in greatness, beauty, and wealth, the next to Chalcis. It borrowed the name of Eretria from Eretrius the son of Phæton, one of the Titans, and was built, according to Strabo, by the Athenians before the Trojan war. Herodotus tells us that it was peopled by Æolus and Clothus, two Athenians, after the destruction of Troy. Others will have it to be a colony of another city in Attica bearing the same name.

ERFURT, a fine city, and the capital of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, Germany, on the Gere
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or Gera, with a ferry, from whence it was originally called Gareford. It is the see of a bishop, has a celebrated university, a large cathedral, several libraries and curious museums, with two forts. It is defended by good ramparts, and the castle on the hill commands it. Erfurt lies in a fruitful plain, between Weymar and Gotha, 14 miles from each; the country round it abounding with grain and good wines; both which articles, together with wool, are sold at the two great fairs here in Trinity week, and at Martinmas. The principal churches are in the hands of the Romanists, though the inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. It is subject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 50, 49, N. Long. 11, 14, E.

ERGERS, in Latin Ergitia, a considerable river of Alsace, now a part of France: at its rise it is called Ehn, and falls into the Ill.

ERIDANUS, the ancient name of the Po, a river of Italy. See Po.

ERIE, (Lake,) a large collection of inland waters, on the west of Pennsylvania, in North America; it communicates with lake Ontario or Frontinac, by the outlet Niagara, where is the greatest cataract or water-fall in the world, if Charlevoix's account of it be not exaggerated. In the country between these lakes, which are pretty thick here, and the British colonies, dwell the Iroquois nations. The lake lies between lat. 41 and 42 N. and between long. 80 and 87 W.

ERIES, a nation of Indians in Canada. About the year 1655 they were extirpated by the Iroquois: and though the beginning of the war did not turn out in favour of the latter, yet they were not at all discouraged by it; and at last they got so much the advantage over the Eries, that were it not for the great lake which to this day bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever existed. This Erie-lake empties itself into that of Ontario, by a canal, called the Leap of Niagara.

ERICIRA, or ERICEIRA, a small place of Portuguese Estremadura, containing 560 inhabitants.

ERIGINA, the name of the ancient town of Air, in the district of Kyle, in the W. of Scotland.

ERITHRÆ, one of the 12 Ionian cities in Asia Minor, is placed by some on the shore over-against the island of Chios, but by Strabo on the peninsula at the foot of mount Mimas, over-against the four islands, called by the ancients Hippi, (the Horses); Erithræ was the seat of Heropile, one of the Sybils, thence called the Erithrean. It had a spacious harbour called Cyllus, and a temple of Hercules, which was reckoned one of the most stately edifices of all Asia. Erithræ sided on all occasions

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with the Romans, who rewarded their fidelity with ample privileges, and considerably enlarged their territory. It is at present called Gessme, and is dwindled into a village on the Ionian coast between Clazomene and Teos.

ERIVAN, a city of Chirvan, in Persia, to which empire it is now subject, though it has long fluctuated between it and Turkey, in the confines of which latter, in Europe, it lies. It is a large, but very dirty and ill-built place, by which run two rivers, the Zengui on the N. W. and the Queurboulac, or Forty Fountains, on the S. W. It stands high, and the territory belonging to it produces corn of all sorts, rice, cotton, &c. The walls are stout, but low. It lies 100 paces from the old town of Erivan. Over the Zengui is a stately bridge of four arches. Here provisions are very cheap and plentiful; the wine and fruits excellent, and game in great variety. Here are some handsome edifices, with a fortress, garrison, and governor; which last officer raises on this province 900,000 livres, besides what he gets out of the pay of the troops, for guarding the frontiers. It lies 171 miles N. W. of Tauris. On the N. side of the city is a deep lake of the same name, 25 miles in circuit, with an island in it, and monastery, the religious of which lead a very austere life, whose superior assumes the title of patriarch. This lake empties itself by the Zengui, which, after a course of some leagues between Erivan and the famous monastery of the three churches, falls into the Araxes, and with it into the Caspian sea.

ERKELENS, a city in the duchy of Juliers, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Roer, 14 miles N. of Juliers city. Lat. 50, 27, N. Long. 5, 49, E.

ERLANG, or CHRISTIAN-ERLANGER, in the marquisate of Bareith, and circle of Franconia, in Germany, has the latter name from the marquis Christian, who entertained a colony of French refugees here, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, who built here a pretty town in the heart of a wood. They have set up all sorts of manufactures; and here is a very handsome palace, with noble gardens. It stands on the Schwabach, which a little lower falls into the Rednitz, and is on the confines of Bamberg and Nuremberg. About it are vast numbers of firs, with plantations of hops and tobacco.

ERLAU, or EGER, in Latin Agria, an episcopality of the Hither Circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, is surrounded with old walls and bulwarks; and in its neighbourhood is a strong castle on a hill. It has been much reduced by frequent sieges, and successful attacks. The bishop resides here, who has a considerable revenue; and in this place was a college and academy of Jesuits.

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Good red wine is produced about Erlau; and not far from it is a warm bath. In 1552 the place made a brave defence against the Turks; but in 1596 was obliged to surrender. In 1606 the Imperialists rifled the town, and committed great outrages in it; but could not make themselves masters of the castle.

ERMELAND, or **WERMELAND**, in Latin Warmia, or Episcopatus Varmienfis, a subdivision of Polish Prussia. It is quite surrounded with Brandenburg Prussia; belongs to no palatinate or woywodship, but is simply and solely subject to the bishop and chapter of the cathedral; so that neither the gentry, nor other inhabitants, can appeal to any other court. To the bishop belong two-thirds of the territory, or circuit of the diocese, and the other third part to the chapter. Their vassals have the same laws as the rest of Prussia; yet they have some peculiar ordinances, and also general diets in common among themselves; but have nothing to do with those of Prussia.

ERMENŤ, the ancient Hermenthis, a place of Upper Egypt, in Africa, where Jupiter and Apollo were formerly worshipped. Here are some temples, with curious hieroglyphics carved on them; at a little distance from which is one with Coptic inscriptions and paintings; among the latter are crosses on the walls, from which this seems to have been turned into a Christian church, though originally built for some Pagan deity.

ERMINGTON, in Devonshire; with a fair on February 3.

ERN, or **IERN**, (Valley of,) some say Claudian's Glacialis Ierne, a very pleasant dale or strath, hence called Strathern, in Perthshire, and middle division of Scotland, lying along the banks of the river or water of Ern, on which are several gentlemen's seats, and among these Tullibardin; and in the road to Perth has a bridge, called the brigg of Ern. This river Ern rises far W. on the confines of the western Highlands, near Glengyle, from a lough or lake of its name seven miles long, and one broad; which, after a course of about 34 miles from W. to E. and the junction of several streams in its passage through a very mountainous country, the highest in Scotland, falls into the Tay at Abernethy, and N. of Perth.

Of the same name is another valley S. of Inverness, commonly pronounced **STRADERN**, which see.

ERNEE, a town of Upper Maine, in France, in which is a salt granary, a convent, and an hospital.

EROPINA, a petty kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, extending about 14 leagues along the river Gambia. Through this country runs the river

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Yarrie, more known by the name of Eropina, near which is a town of the same name.

ERPACH, (County of,) in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, on the S. side of the Mayne, between the Lower Palatinate and archbishopric of Mentz. It is 27 (14) miles long, and about 12 (20) in breadth. Thus variously are its dimensions given. This country is well watered, most of the names of the towns and villages ending in *bach*, i. e. a brook or small stream, being surrounded with the Rhine, Neckar, and Mayne: so that it abounds with fruitful valleys, corn, vineyards, and rich meadow grounds. Here a great number of iron stoves are made, which are sold into other parts of Germany.

ERPACH, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It lies 33 miles S. E. of Frankfurt. Lat. 49, 36, N. Long. 8, 56, E.

ERQUICO, a town on the coast of Abex, one of the provinces in Africa, at the mouth of a harbour on the Red Sea, and subject to the Turks. It lies 32 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lat. 17, 20, N. Long. 39, 16, E.

ERICKSTONE, tract in Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, from which to Maul's mitre, confining on the shire of Renfrew, are evident vestiges of a Roman causeway for several miles together; and a Roman street is said, by tradition, to have gone from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

ERSILTON, a place in the shire of Berwick and S. of Scotland. It lies on the river Leoder (Lauder), and is the seat of a presbytery, containing 10 parishes.

ERSTEIN, one of the largest market towns in all Alsace, now a government of France. Here is a convent: and to it belongs the inn, and tile and brick kiln of Kraft.

ERSTE, a populous village in the Further Circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, towards the Danube.

ERWASH, a river of Derbyshire, its boundary on the W. as the Dove is on the E. and the Trent on the S. whilst the Derwent runs through the middle of the county. All of them begin and end their course in Derbyshire; for they rise in the Peak, and terminate in the Trent.

ERYTHIA, an island famous in ancient history, as being the place where Geyron kept the celebrated breed of oxen which Hercules is said to have stolen from him. It has long been sought for in vain, and is generally thought to be one of the Spanish islands in the Mediterranean.

ERYTHREA, or rather **ÆRYTHREA**, the birth-place of the Sibyl of that name, in Ionia and Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It was antiently a con-

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a considerable sea-port, with four islands before it, called Hippi, or the Horses. Its present name is Gesme, and it has quite dwindled into a village. It lies on the Ionian coast, between Clazomene and Teos.

ERYX, in Sicily, stood on the top of a hill of the same name, at a small distance from the sea, and the place now called Trepano del Monte. The city borrowed its name from the mountain, as did that from Eryx, the son of Venus, said to have been there killed by Hercules. Mela says that Æneas built a temple on the top of the mountain in honour of his said mother. It is certain that the votaries of this goddess came in crowds from all parts of Greece, Italy, &c. to make their offerings to her in this place, whence she was stiled Venus Erycina. Eryx was the seat of king Acestes, who so kindly entertained Æneas and his wandering Trojans. Hamilcar, in the first year of the first Punic war, razed this ancient city, and repaired Drepanum with materials brought from thence. It was soon after rebuilt; for we find it the last city the Carthaginians held in Sicily, and delivered up to the Romans at the end of the same war. In Strabo's time it was almost quit deserted, few resorting to the temple after the Romans had built a magnificent one to Venus Erycina at a small distance from the gate Collina.

ERZERUM, the capital of Turcomania, the ancient Armenia Major. It lies in a delightful level, and at the foot of a range of mountains, which are generally covered with snow till Midsummer, and near the source of the Euphrates. Its circuit is two miles, has a double wall and towers round it, which are very ancient. Here the Turkish beglerbeg or viceroy resides; also an aga of the Janissaries, who is independent of the other. The number of its inhabitants is said to be 18,000 Turks, and 6000 Armenians, whose chief trade is carried on in furs and copper utensils; the metal for which is dug up very plentifully out of the neighbouring mountains. It is a considerable thoroughfare both from Persia and India to Constantinople, by the way of Trebisond and the Caspian sea, in order to avoid the Arabs who infest the road leading to Aleppo. The city stands on a peninsula, formed by the two springs of the Euphrates; one of which lies a day's journey, and the other but half that distance, from Erzerum. Whence every week sets out some caravan or other, for Tocat, Fel-tauris, Trebisond, or Aleppo. But from these money is frequently extorted by the natives of Curdistan, or the ancient Assyria, who ramble about with their flocks and herds to the springs of Euphrates. These Curdes call themselves Jasides, or followers of Jesus: but the truth is, that all their religion consists entirely in

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some superstitious modes and observances. They acknowledge subjection to neither Turks nor Persians: but when attacked, retire to their bleak, inaccessible mountains, where they have but very little difficulty to defend themselves from any attempt. It lies 136 miles S. of Trebisond and the Euxine sea. Lat. 39, 46, N. Long. 40, 56, E.

ESCALHAO, a town of Beira, a province of Portugal, containing 940 inhabitants.

ESCALONA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, standing high on the little river Alterche. it is covered by a large castle; and here is a collegiate church.

ESCATARI, a small island about five leagues N. of Louisbourg, in the island of Cape-Breton.

ESCHAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy Proper. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45, 22, N. Long. 5, 21, E. See ECHELLES.

ESCHILSTUNA, or **CARL-GUSTAVUS-STADT**, in a fief of the former name, and Sudermania, in Sweden Proper; it is an inland town at the extremity of the Hielmars whence, by means of a strong stream, it falls into the Maler-lake: it takes its name from St. Eschil, who came hither in 1082 from England; and preached Christianity in Sudermania; and was the first bishop of this place, which was afterwards united with Carl-Gustavus-Stadt, lying near it; the latter having the privileges of a town conferred upon it in 1659. It has the 42d rank in the general diet among the townships.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Hesse Cassel, and Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies 26 miles S. E. of the city of Cassel, and subject to the Landgrave of that name. Lat. 51, 21, N. Long. 9, 48, E.

ESCUEVA, a small river running through Valladolid, in Old Castile, in Spain, over which is a large stone-bridge. See VALLADOLID.

ESCURIAL, a very stately royal palace, in New Castile, in Spain; yet lies in a dry barren country, surrounded with mountains. King Philip II. began to build it in 1557, the year in which he gained the victory of St. Quintin over the French. It was 22 years in building, and cost him immense sums. It is a large oblong square, and may be looked upon as a town, having, it is said, 11,000 windows, 22 courts, and 17 cloisters or piazzas, besides a church, college, monastery, dwelling-houses, shops, artificers, &c. and yet a profound silence reigns here. Its principal front is towards the W. or the mountains, with three beautiful gates, that in the middle being the largest and most magnificent, and a noble portico, adorned with Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic pillars. It is very grandly furnished, and contains 40 chapels with as many altars. In the principal chapel is the treasury,

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treasury, the high-altar, which, from the bottom to the roof consists of the most beautiful jasper. This chapel is said to have cost five millions. The sacristy on the side of the choir is a very large hall, with fine paintings by Titian, and other celebrated masters. Here are most magnificent altar-ornaments and sacerdotal vestments: all the vases are of silver and gold, with a gold crucifix, in which are set extraordinary large pearls, rubies, turquoises, emeralds and diamonds of uncommon worth. The pantheon or burying-place for the kings and queens of Spain, after the model of that at Rome, is under the high-altar, and the greatest curiosity in the Escorial. It was begun by the emperor Charles V. carried on by Philip II. and III. and completed by Philip IV.

The royal arms consists of all kinds of fine stones of various colours, with a striking lustre of the most precious metals, and gems on all hands. The roof is supported by 16 jasper-pillars, of divers colours, behind which are others of marble in perspective, and the capitals of all are gilt-metal. The chapel at the end of the pantheon is very curiously embellished, having a gold crucifix set with diamonds of great worth, &c. The Escorial has a spacious park, with groves, cascades, grottos, and fine vistas. From the palace is an open prospect of Madrid, which is about 22 miles off; and as far as the village of its own name, is an avenue about half a mile long.

ESDRAELON. In Palestine are two great plains, one of which in the New Testament called the region about Jordan, of which we shall here say no more; the other from the city of Jezreel, and Legion, is called the plain of Jezreel, or Ezraelon, or the great plain of Legion.

ESENS, a town of Embden and Westphalia, in Germany, on a river of the same name, which a little below falls into the sea. It lies 22 miles N. of the city of Embden. Lat. 54, 12, N. Long. 6, 48, E.

ESFARAIN, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it produced. It is 90 miles east of Astrabad. Long. 41, 23, E. Lat. 36, 48, N.

ESGUEIRA, an ancient but small town of Beira, in Portugal, containing between 15 and 1600 inhabitants in one parish, which is a vicarage and commendary of the order of Christ, with a house of mercy, and an hospital. It is the capital of a provedorship, under the jurisdiction of which are several other places, to the number of 30. The civil power of the town is lodged in the convent of Lovaro; but the king's officers determine the capital matters.

ESHTAOL, mentioned in Judges xiii. 25, in the history of Sampson, is again mentioned in Vol. I.—No. 43.

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xviii. 2. as a principal city of the Danites, whence the men that took Laish were sent.

ESHCRIFE, or **ASIREF,** according to De Lisle, a city of Ghilan, in Persia, near the sea-coast, containing 2000 houses, and famous as the residence of king Abbas the Great. It lies 38 miles from Ferabath on the E. and within two miles of the Caspian sea, in a low ground, surrounded with salt-marshes. The palace is large but not very regular, though sumptuously decorated and furnished.

ESHWEGE. See **ESCHWEGE.**

ESINGWALD, a market-town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. E. side of Boroughbridge. It lies 210 miles from London.

ESK, a little river in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, at the influx of which into the sea, stands the town of Whitby.

Of the same name is a river in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on which stands Inveresk; and though sometimes so full of water as to overflow its banks, and a rapid stream, yet is not made navigable.

Also a pretty large river in the shire of Dumfries, which watering the S. E. part of it on the valley of Eskdale, from which it has its name, and forming part of the boundary between Scotland and England, after running from N. E. to S. W. falls at last into the Solway frith.

ESKIMAUX, or **ESQUIMAUX,** one of the fiercest people of all North America. They dwell on its most eastern verge, beyond the river of St. Lawrence, and spread themselves up N. and E. into the large track called Terra de Labrador, opposite to Newfoundland, from lat. 50 to 64, and from long. 59 to 80. They were at first discovered by the Danes, who did not think it worth their while to make any settlement, or even carry on any traffic among them. Their name is supposed to be originally Esquimantfic, which, in the Albenagin dialect, signifies eaters of raw flesh; they being almost the only people in those parts that eat it so, though they use also to boil, or dry it in the sun.

But the complexions, customs, language, &c. they seem to be a quite different people from all the other Americans, and probably are descended from the Groenlanders; but they are of so savage and brutal a nature, that no European nation cares to claim kindred with them. And such as trade among them for furs, the only commodity they bring down from the inland, and exchange for knives, scissars, pots, kettles, &c. are obliged to keep them off at staff's length, and not suffer them to come in too great numbers; for when they do, they make no scruple of plundering, instead of bartering. They hate the Europeans, and are always ready to do them

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them some mischief; so that they will come to the water-side, and cut their cables in the night, hoping to see them wrecked upon their coast against the next morning.

They are generally tall, stout, and nimble, with a skin as fair as that of any European, because they always go covered, even in the hottest weather. Their hair and beards are either sandy or brown, and very bushy; and the latter, (those being almost the only people of this country who have any) grows up almost to their very eyes; which gives them a very dreadful look; at least one is at a loss to discover the features of their face. They have small eyes, that look wild, large and very dirty teeth, hair commonly black, sometimes brown, very much disordered, and a brutal appearance all over. Their manners and character do not belie this bad physiognomy. They are fierce, wild, distrustful, restless, and always disposed to strangers a mischief, who ought to be continually on their guard against them. With regard to their genius, so little traffic is carried on with this nation, that one knows not yet what particular bias it is of. However they have always enough for doing mischief.

They make themselves shirts of the wind-bladders, guts, and skins of fish, which they sew in slips neatly enough, but they come down no lower than the middle with the men, and down to the knees with the women: over that they wear a short jacket, made of the skins of bears, or other wild creatures, as also those of dogs, and sea-calves, with a cape hanging behind, which they throw over their heads in bad weather, so that scarce any part of their face can be seen. They wear also breeches and boots made of the same skins, with the fur inward, and the outside they adorn with sable, ermine, or other fine skins. The men's jackets come down only half way to the thighs, and those of the women below the calf. Both are tied to a girdle, to which they commonly hang some trinkets made of fish or other bone, or such other toys as they barter with the Europeans.

In summer they live in huts in the open air, but in winter they withdraw to their caverns under ground. The French at several times built some forts and little towns on their frontiers, such as Cartier, St. Nicholas, Chichequedec, Port Neuf, and Port Beau, &c. in hopes of civilizing and introducing a traffic among them, as well as for the security of the missionaries who were to convert them, to Christianity. But they were found so shy and indocile, that those settlements have since fallen to decay.

They are reckoned to be so numerous as to have at least 30,000 fighting men; but they are so cowardly, that 500 Clifinos of Hudson's-Bay, com-

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monly beat 5 or 6000 of them. They are dangerous at sea, as well as land, and with their canoes, into a sort of which they sometimes can throw 30 or 40 men, they so infest the cod and other fisheries, that the Malowins on the N. and the Spaniards of Porto Chova, are forced to arm some of their *barco longos*, in order to protect their fishermen, they making nothing of crossing over into Newfoundland, by the straits of Belleisle, which are about seven leagues broad, but they seldom venture farther.

The Esquimaux are used to drink salt water; and frequently they have no other. This however, is not sea water, but got from some brackish ponds, such as are sometimes to be met with far up in the country.

By some Danish vessels, which in 1605, sailed pretty high beyond Hudson's-Bay, we learn that they met with little men, who had square heads, a tawny complexion, and large protuberant lips; these eat both flesh and fish quite raw, who would never take to bread, or drink boiled victuals, and still less to wine; drink whale oil as we do water; and devoured flesh by way of dainty.

The canoes of these pigmies resemble a weaver's shuttle, being 10 or 12 feet long. They are constructed of pieces of whale-bone, about the thickness of one's finger, covered on both sides with the skins of seals, or sea-calves, sewed together with sinews; two other skins cover the top of the canoe, so that only an opening is left in the middle for the rower, and he draws it close round his loins like a purse; so that being set down, and thus fastened by the middle, they do not receive one drop of water into the canoe, though the waves should roll over their heads, and be sometimes surrounded with them every way.

The strength of these machines consists in the two ends, where the whalebone is well fastened together by the extremities; and the whole so compact, and well sewed, that these small vessels can weather out the most violent storms. In these canoes only one man generally manages each, in which he is sitting, with his legs extended, his sleeves tied close about his wrists, and his head wrapped in a kind of cowl fastened to his jacket; so that whatever happens, the water cannot penetrate it. They hold with both hands an oar, broad at each end, and between five and six feet long, which serves at the same time as an oar, rudder, and balance, or counterpoise. In these canoes the pigmies are very dexterous, and move very swiftly.

The Esquimaux who use the same sort of canoes, have also other vessels, which are larger, and nearly resembling the decked chaloupes among the French. The ribs of these are made of wood, but covered with the same skins as the other. They carry

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carry about 150 persons, and go either with sails or oars.

The Esquimaux are the only natural inhabitants ever seen on the coast of Newfoundland, who pass thither from the main land of Labrador, in order to hunt, and for the sake of traffic with Europeans. One of their women was brought to England and presented at court in the year 1773.

ESKIMAU, or NEW-BRITAIN, and Terra de Labrador, is the country of that people bearing the first name, situated as above described. It was yielded to Great-Britain by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. But no colonies have been sent thither from these kingdoms, a few small settlements at the bottom of Hudson's-bay excepted. Here the Indians and Canadians hunt for furs, though they have no colonies in the country.

ESKLE, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Monnow at Landtown.

ESLA, a river of Leon, in Spain, rising in the neighbourhood of the city of the former name; and after its junction with the Orbego, below Benavente, their united stream falls into the Douro.

ESLING, or ESLINGEN, an imperial town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Neckar. Here is some trade, and it is a place noted for good baths. The establishment is entirely Protestant, as are most of the inhabitants, and under the protection of the duke of Wirtemberg. Near this place, the emperor Lewis of Bavaria defeated and took prisoner the archduke Frederic of Austria, whom he obliged to renounce his pretensions to the imperial crown. It lies ten miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48, 46, N. Long. 9, 18, E.

ESNE, or ASNA, Sir P. Lucas's Essnai, and supposed to be the ancient Seine, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, and on the W. bank of the Nile, under the tropic of Cancer. Its inhabitants are rich, especially in corn and cattle. They drive a considerable trade up the Nile into Nubia, and by the land-caravans through the desert. Here are noble remains of antiquity. The Christians here amounting to 200, have a large church, and two priests; and it lies near the grand cataract. Lat. 23, 26, N. Long. 35, 6, E.

ESOPUS, a town on the North River, which was destroyed by the British forces, with stores and many American vessels. Oct. 15, 1777.

ESPAIGNAC, though a small place on the river Tarn, in Lower Languedoc, in France, yet has a priory and a collegiate church belonging to it.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Cashaw, and 40 N. of Tockay. Long. 20 50, E. Lat. 48, 50, N.

ESPERIES, a town of Flanders. It lies 10 miles

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miles N. of Tournay. Lat. 50, 55, N. Long. 3, 21, E. See EPERIES.

ESPERNAY. See EPERNAY.

ESPINAL, a town of Lorrain. It lies 41 miles E. of Nancy. Lat. 48, 26, N. Long. 6, 20, E. See EPINAL.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, though a small place, is situated in a pleasant and fruitful valley, in the heart of the mountains of Burgos, in Old Castile, and upon the little river Trueva.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a fort at the mouth of the river Carcaranna, which falls into that of Plate, in Paraguay, in S. America.

ESPINOSA, the name of the two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile.

ESPOSENDE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, with a harbour only for small vessels, close by the influx of the river Cavado into the sea, and covered by a little fort. Here is but one parish, a house of mercy, and an hospital.

ESSAB, or EZZAB, one of the provinces of Africa, of which little seems to be known, or at least inconsiderable. It begins on the W. beyond the mountains of Garion and Beniguarid, and is bounded on the E. by the river Magra, which divides it from Mazerata. Mount Garion in this province, and which stands N. of Atlas, is very high and cold, being parted from those of Benitefren and Nefusus by several deserts, in which are said to be 130 villages; but their inhabitants the Bereberes are such arrant cowards as to let the Arabs plunder them: whereas those of Beniguarid keep those robbers off by a manly resistance. This province yields but little corn, yet has plenty of olives, dates, and saffron, the latter selling at Cairo a third part dearer than any other.

ESSAY, a town of Lower Normandy, in France, the seat of a bailiwick, and giving title of viscount. Here is one parish, an abbey, and an hospital.

ESSEK, or OSSEK, the capital of Verovitz county, and banat of Slavonia, in Hungary: it stands upon the Drave, which falls into the Danube just by. It is a pretty large place, and strongly fortified. The most remarkable thing here is its large wooden bridge over the Drave, and neighbouring morasses, a mile in length, and 30 yards broad. It consisted of thick planks of oak supported by nine or ten large trees in a row, between each arch. It was raised in 1566 by the emperor Solymán, who had 20,000 men at work upon it. In 1664 count Serini burnt the bridge down to the ground, but the Turks soon put it up again; in 1685 the Hungarians burnt a part of it, and the following year they entirely

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tirely destroyed it by fire. The town has been often taken; and after the battle of Mohaty the Imperialists drove the Turks out of it; so that it is now subject to the house of Austria. Here are large caravanseras or inns, for the accommodation of armies or travellers continually passing this way: the houses are of timber, and the streets flanked with trees. It lies 75 miles N. W. of Belgrade, which, on account of its garrison, and a Slavonian regiment of horse lying in its neighbourhood, is reckoned one of the military towns. Lat. 46, 20, N. Long. 20, 22, E.

ESSEN, an Imperial town of Berg, on the confines of the Marck, in Westphalia, in Germany, with a rich nunnery, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and the nuns are all noblemen's daughters, and may marry at pleasure; the free exercise of religion being allowed in the cloyster, which is under the king of Prussia's protection. The inhabitants are excellent artificers in iron, particularly fire-arms; and the neighbouring country abounds in wheat and coals. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51, 31, N. Long. 6, 39, E.

ESSENBECK, a parish-church in North Jutland, in Denmark, where a convent was founded in 1040, the very first in the kingdom of which we have any certain account.

ESSERUM, a royal domain or seat of Seeland, in Denmark, which is a very delightful place, well provided with wood, and rivers abounding in fish. At present it is converted into barracks for horse. Before the Reformation here was a rich and celebrated convent of Bernardines, founded in 1150, which was the principal of this order in all Denmark, and furnished the whole North with monks.

ESSEX, so called from the East Saxons, a county of England, and a kind of peninsula. It is washed on the E. by the German ocean, on the N. by the river Stour, which parts it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, on the W. by the river Lea, which divides it from Middlesex, and by the river Stort, which separates it from Hertfordshire; and on the S. by the Thames. Its extent from E. to W. is 40 miles, and from N. to S. 35, though the dimensions given of it vary. It contains, according to Templeman, 1,240,000 acres, 22 (27) market towns, and 415 parishes; besides 46 parks, one forest, and a castle with 208,800 inhabitants. Besides the two knights of the shire, it sends two members for each of the towns, Malden, Colchester, and Harwich. It is one of the shires in the home circuit.

The air of Essex is in general temperate; but near the sea and the Thames moist and agueish,

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though the marsh-lands there abound with rich pastures, corn lands, and cattle, as horses, fat oxen, and sheep; it abounds also in wood and wild fowl; and its northern parts, especially about Saffron Walden, produce large quantities of saffron; after three crops of which, the soil produces barley, for two others successively, without manure. In other parts are hops.

In Essex the soil is best where the air is worst, and the former is worst where the latter is best. No county in England affords provisions of all sorts more plentifully than this, not only for its own consumption, but the supply of the London markets. Its calves are admired for the whiteness and delicacy of their flesh; so that these, and the number of their stiles, (from the infinity of small inclosures in Essex,) have become proverbial. They have plenty of fish of all sorts from the sea and their rivers; particularly vast quantities of fine oysters, on the coast, which are sent up pickled to London, especially from Colchester, in small kegs.

In the marshes of Essex it is frequent to meet with men that have had from five or six to 14 or 15 wives; and sometimes it is said more, even 25 or 35. The reason is, that the farmers here have wives from the uplands, who soon contract agues, and go off in little more than a year: nor do the men hold it out any more in these parts, than in other countries.

The marsh-lands of Essex are included in the three hundreds of Barstable, Rochford, and Dengy. In another part of the county is the hundred of Hinkford, which is so large as to be one-eighth of the whole.

ESSEX county, next to Cornwall county, in New England, is not very fertile, except it be near the sea coast, where the towns are built for the convenience of fishing. The river Merrimack, which waters it, is barred in some places, or it would be navigable up very high within land. A little above one of the falls of this river is a place called Ammuskeag, where a huge rock lies in the midst of the stream, on the top of which are a great number of pits, made exactly round like barrels or hogsheds, of different sizes, some of which would hold several tons. It cannot be very judiciously guessed how the savages could, without iron instruments, possibly work such cavities in stone, yet they are plainly artificial. Salem is the chief town.

ESSEX county in New Jersey is of note chiefly for Elizabeth town.

ESSEX county, in Virginia, lies between Middlesex and Richmond, and contains 140,920 acres of land. In this and Middlesex lies the great swamp

swamp called the Dragon-swamp, near 60 miles long, over-run with briars, thorns, and wild beasts, which there herd, because it is almost inaccessible. In this country are three parishes.

ESEQUEBO. See SURINAM.

ESTAIN, or ETAIN, a provostship, formerly belonging to the chapter of Verdun, now belonging to Lorrain, a government of France.

Of the same name is also an old town here, and likewise another in Guyenne Proper, in France.

ESTAMPES, in Latin Stampæ, in Le Gatinois François of the Isle of France. It lies on the little river Juine, is the seat of an election, royal court, and provostship, a granary for salt, and a marsh-land. It has its own laws, with five parochial churches, six convents, and two chapters. Here three provincial synods and one national council have been held.

In 1652, and Lewis XIV.'s minority, this city having been betrayed into the hands of the princes of Condé and Conti, sustained a siege of six weeks, and several assaults against the king's army, with the loss of many on both sides; when the latter were at last obliged to raise it, in order to go and meet the duke of Lorrain, who was coming with 10,000 men to their assistance. It lies 28 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48, 30, N. Long. 2, 20, E.

ESTAPA, or ESTAPE, a town belonging to the province of Tabasco, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain. It is mentioned by Dampier as situated on the river Tabasco, four leagues beyond Villa de Mosc. It is said to be a place of good trade; and so strong, that it repulsed captain Hewet when he attacked it with 200 desperate buccaneers.

ESTAPLES, or ETAPLES, in Latin Stapulæ, or Stabula, a borough or small town of the Boulonnais, and Picardy, in France, on the river Canche, near its mouth; with a harbour on the English channel for small vessels only. This is supposed to be the Portus Iccious, afterwards Vicus, mentioned by Cæsar. Here is a bailiwick-provostship, and the inhabitants trade in herrings and mackarel: it lies 14 miles S. of Boulogne. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 1, 29, E.

ESTARKE, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

ESTE, anciently ATESTE, was formerly a town of Gallia Transpadana, and now in Il Paduana, a territory of Upper Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, on the Bacchiglione, near Monti di Padua. Lat. 45, 30, N. Long. 12, 12, E.

ESTECO, in the province of Tucuman, in South America, is a small town conveniently situated for relief of travellers out of Peru to the river of Plate and Paraguay through Tucuman; but its air is unwholesome.

ESTECHIMINES, savage nations confining on Nova Scotia. See MALECITIES.

ESTELLA, or ESTELA, in Latin Stella, (city of,) in the district of its own name, and kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. It is a genteel place, in a delightful plain on the river Ega, (Egra) over which are four bridges, with a wall and good old castle, six parishes, four monasteries, &c. also an university. It abounds with all the necessaries of life; and under its jurisdictions are several towns and villages. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Pampeluna, Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 2, 12, W.

ESTENA, a town of Granada, in Spain. It lies 47 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37 20, N. Long. 5, 8, W.

ESTEPONA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain. It stands high on the Mediterranean sea, not far from St. Roche.

ESTHER-TOWN, a town in Lancaster-county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. bank of the Susquehannah river, 10 miles S. W. of Middletown, and 12 miles N. E. of Carlisle.

ESTHONA, in a larger sense, is a province included under Livonia; but taken more strictly, it lies N. of it, and together with it, is, since the beginning of this century, subject to Russia, having been conquered from Sweden. The Germans call both Esthland, from their inhabitants the Esthi. The Russians now comprehend Esthonia under the general government of Reval, and it is called the little districts, Wyk; which are subdivided into Land and Strand Wyk, East and West Harrien, Jerwen, and Wirrland; to which also belongs Alentakien. Its capital is Narva. See LIVONIA.

ESTOMBAR, a church-village of Algarve, in Portugal, where was formerly a castle, which is one of those still represented in the royal arms.

ESTRAVAYER, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neuchâtel. Long. 6, 55, E. Lat. 46, 46, N.

ESTRELLA, a famous mountain, by the Romans called Mons Herminius, lying in the district of Guarda, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It takes up two hours and a half to go up to the top from the town of S. Romao, which is at the foot of it; and in ascending it there is observed in several places that the mountain is hollow, and a hoarse noise heard like that of a stream underneath passing along. Farther on is a quarry of excellent alabaster, and on the top of the mountain are pastures uncommonly beautiful, with several fine rivulets, yielding

yielding very clear and well-tasted water. But the most remarkable thing on this mountain is, a lake surrounded with high rocks, the water of which springs out of the ground, very clear, moderately warm, and in the middle makes a quivering motion, small bubbles rising up from time to time on it. As it draws in every thing to it, probably there is an opening, through which it is again discharged, and is the spring from which some other lake is fed that lies lower; whence at last large brooks proceed, which form a river running towards the foot of the mountain. From a place lying in a deep valley on it, Lisbon is provided all summer with snow, though the city be upwards of 60 Spanish miles off. The Portuguese tell frightful stories about this mountain and lake.

ESTREMADURA, the ancient country, partly of the Vettones, and partly of the Turdetani, and once the principal part of Lusitania, has, since the dismembering of Portugal from Spain, been divided into two parts, one belonging to each kingdom. That in Spain is divided from Portuguese Estremadura on the W. by the rivers Elia, Caya, and some others of less note; on the N. it borders on Leon, without any noted river or mountain to part them; on the E. the mountains of Banos, Pico, and Guadaloupe, divide it from Old and New Castile; and on the S. it is separated from Andalusia by the chain of mountains called Sierra Morena.

It has the name of Estremadura, from its being the utmost boundary between the kingdom of Leon and the Moorish dominions; or from the conquests made of the latter, beginning from Leon and all beyond, called *Extrema Durii*, or the lands lying beyond the river Douro, in the same manner as the province of Entre Douro e Minho is called *Extrema Minii*. The Tagus and Guadiana running through it from E. to W. divide it into three parts; the most northern of which lies beyond the Tagus; the next is between that and the Guadiana, and the last is that S. of the Guadiana. In their course these receive several smaller streams. Its extent from N. to S. is 150 miles; that is, from lat. 38 to 40, 3. N. and from E. to W. about 120, or from long. 4, 40, to 6, 20, W.

The natives of Spanish Estremadura are laborious, and much addicted to tillage; being bold and warlike. The climate indeed is exceeding hot and somewhat sultry, as the country is mostly inland. Those dwelling at the foot of the mountains have good water; but in the plains there is great want of it; so that they are obliged to put up with what is gathered in certain pits dug in the ground. But in all other respects this may be justly reckoned

the most pleasant and fertile country in the world; to instance only the famous plains of La Vera de Plasencia, where is the celebrated monastery of St. Justa, to which the emperor Charles V. retired after resigning his vast dominions in 1555.

The country is fruitful in corn, flax, wine, and fruit; especially abounding in excellent pastures; so that an uncommonly great number of cattle are driven from other provinces hither for fattening them, besides those belonging to the country. The banks of the Tagus and Guadiana, breed vast numbers of fine horses and mules, the former of which are highly prized throughout all Europe, and the latter in no small request over the whole kingdom.

Estremadura was a distinct province from all the rest of Spain, till in the preceding century it was annexed to New Castile, yet still it has a particular captain-general of its own. It contains seven cities, three bishoprics, many large and stately towns, with a great number of populous and wealthy villages.

ESTREMADURA, (province of,) in Portugal, or Portuguese Estremadura, a long strip of land along the sea-coast, from the mouth of the river Mondego, in a northerly direction, quite southwardly, below the town of Setuval or St. Ubes, extending from S. W. to N. E. about 110 miles, or lat. 38, 30, to 40, 10, N. Its breadth is near 50 miles, and in some places much narrower. Its utmost verge westward, is Cape la Roccos, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon; it lies under long. 9, 45, W. It is bounded on the N. by the river Mondego, which parts it from Beira, and on the E. by the same province also; on the S. it confines on part of Beira, and the province of Alentejo, and it has the ocean on the W.

The soil here is for the most part the very best in Portugal, and the climate very pleasant and mild, from its vicinity to the western ocean. It yields wheat and other grain, abundance of wine, oil, fruit, especially citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, almonds, &c. Here several manufactures are carried on, and a much larger share of trade, than in any other province, from its sea-ports and neighbourhood to Lisbon, the metropolis of the province and kingdom. Here are three cities; namely, the last-mentioned and Leira, 111 towns, and according to an account taken in 1732, 315 parishes, containing 293,598 souls, exclusive of the eastern parishes. In this province runs the large river Tagus, which forming at Lisbon a secure harbour, and being also navigable a great number of leagues inland, empties itself into the sea.

The country between Lisbon and Abrantes is a perfect

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perfect paradise, on account of the beautiful plains, and great numbers of olives, and other fruit trees, with which that tract is filled. In this province they also make and export a great deal of sea-salt.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, standing high, and is the best modern fortress in the kingdom, having double walls, defended with several high towers. It lies in a fruitful and pleasant county, and has a castle which looks like a citadel. The number of its inhabitants is 6500, in three parishes, with a house of mercy, an hospital, and six convents. Here is a curious manufactory of red earthen-ware, made into a variety of utensils.

In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine marble, which when polished, resembles alabaster; also a spring, which in summer turns several mills; but contrary to all others is dry in winter, and is said to incrustate wood with a stony substance. In 1663, the Portuguese, under count Schomberg, obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards near this place. It lies 26 miles W. of Elvas. Lat. 38, 44. N. Long. 8, 12. W.

ESWEGEN, in Hesse-Cassel, in Germany. See **ESCHEWGEN**.

ESTUQUE, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberes.

ETAPLES. See **ESTAPLES**.

ETHIOPIA, one of the divisions of Africa, which is farther subdivided by Ptolemy into Upper and Lower Ethiopia, though that excellent geographer does not seem to have known above half of it.

Ethiopia Superior, of which we have any certain information, contains Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abex, being bounded by Egypt, and the desert of Barca, on the N. by the Red-sea, and Indian ocean, on the E. by Anian, and the known parts of Africa, on the S. and by deserts and other undiscovered countries on the W. Abyssinia Proper has at present little or no commerce with the rest of the world; Abex, which runs along the coast of the Red-sea, being in the hands of the Turks. The river Nile issues from a lake almost in the heart of Abyssinia; and swelling with periodical rains, as is usual with all rivers lying under the tropics, overflows Egypt, and the low grounds on its banks, though the ancients were utterly at a loss how to account for this phenomenon. The increase of the flood is by the accession of the torrents, which precipitate from the numerous mountains in this country; though these are attended with this advantage, that the inhabitants of the Lower countries of Egypt, may remove hither in the hot season, and enjoy a cooler air, as they lie several degrees N. of Abyssinia.

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The vallies are also rendered fruitful in grain and other productions, by the continual rains and inundations of the Nile, and plenty of gold is said to be found in its sands. But the Turks having shut up all the avenues leading into this country, no commerce can be carried on for this article. This country yields a great variety of camels, horses, asses, sheep, and other cattle. The Ethiopians are of a complexion quite black, having features more agreeable than their neighbours southward, and neither thick lips nor flat noses, as other Caffies have. Their sovereign was formerly absolute, but now the great men set up for princes in their respective governments, so that without them the king, called Prester John, can transact nothing of moment; and thus his power is extremely circumscribed, and is a kind of mixed monarchy. The Portuguese, at their first coming hither, observing that a cross was always carried before him, stiled him Priest, or Presbyter Maximus. In him was lodged all power, whether supreme, ecclesiastical or civil. According to others, the Turks gave him the title of Prester or Kan, i. e. King of Slaves, most of their negroes being purchased in this country.

The common people are all mere slaves, either to the prince or great men. Their religion is a kind of medley of Judaism and Christianity; but they adhere more to the Greek than the Latin church. They keep both the Jewish and Christian sabbath, baptizing and circumcising their children, and even the females. The king, through the persuasion of the Jesuit missionaries, once submitted to the pope's authority, which gave rise to an insurrection, so that he was obliged to expel the fathers, and restore their ancient rites and observances. It is thought that the queen of Sheba, in Solomon's days, came from this region, to hear the wisdom of that monarch, as also the prime minister of queen Candace, who was converted and baptized by St. Philip, a native of Ethiopia.

ETNA. See **ÆTNA**.

ETON. See **EATON**.

ETREES, a place just by Cressy in Picardy, in France, giving title of duke to a marshal of the French armies, who is at present one of the generals in Germany.

ETSCH, the same with the Adige, a river of Il Polesine di Rovigo, one of the territories belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy.

ETSED, or **ECHET**, a fortress of the Farther Circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, which by reason of its site in swamps and morasses was impregnable; but in 1701, it was dismantled, together with Klein-Eched, or Little-Eched.

ETIFF, or **EDIFF**, (lough,) a lake in Argyle Proper, and western Highlands of Scotland, into which

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which the river Aw falls, about six miles below its issuing from Loughow; whence proceeding on it falls into the W. sea, opposite to the isle of Mull. It abounds with salmon.

EU, a town of Upper Normandy, in France; it is both a county and peerage, on the river Biesle, and English channel. It is the seat of a bailiwick, admiralty, forest-court, and salt-granary. Here is a collegiate church, three parishes, a college, an hospital, a priory, two convents, and two castles. Eu confines upon Picardy. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Dieppe. Lat. 50, 12, N. Long. 1, 36, E.

EU, (lough,) on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland. It is divided into two parts, the one a bay of the sea, abounding with herrings, which, besides those salted white for exportation, are generally dried in the smoke for home consumption; and the other a fresh-water lake, about nine miles where longest, and three where broadest. On its banks are large woods, and a good deal of iron is said to have been formerly made here; but whether any now, my author does not say.

EUBÆA. See ABANTIAS.

EVERDING, a town in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the S. banks of the Danube, 14 miles W. of Lintz. Lat. 48, 26, N. Long. 13, 54, E.

EVERNON, the capital of a duchy in Chartrai and Lower Orleanois, in France.

EVERDON, a village in Bedfordshire, not far from Tensford, on the E. It gave birth to the learned and eminent John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and Lord High-constable of England, in the reign of king Edward IV. and also to Sylvester surnamed of this place, who was bishop of Carlisle in that of the reign of king Henry III.

EVERSCHOP, or HEVERSCHOP, so called from the river Hever, a district in the western part of the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, containing six parishes.

EVERSHOT, a market-town of Dorsetshire, not far from the source of the river Frome. It lies eight miles from Dorchester, and 131 from London. Here is kept an annual fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys.

EVESHAM, or EVESHOLM, Worestershire, commonly called Efam, is 95 miles from London, and 14 from Worcester, has a stone-bridge over the Avon, and a harbour for barges. It is an old borough, reckoned the second in the county, and had formerly an abbey with a mitred abbot. It was governed by a bailiff, till king James I. at the request of his son prince Henry, gave it a charter for a mayor, seven aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a recorder, and chamberlain, who are all of the common council, with 24 other burgesses called assistants. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor for the time

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being, are justices of the peace, and of oyer and terminer, and of jail delivery, for all offences in the corporation, except high-treason; and the corporation has power to try and execute felons within the borough.

Here are two parish-churches, but the bells of both have been removed to a tower built here by one of the abbots. Its chief manufacture is woollen stockings. At the bridge-foot, in the parish of Bengworth, which is included in its jurisdiction, was a castle, which in 1157, was demolished. Here are corn-mills, a grammar-school, and a charity-school, the latter maintained by 1000l. This town is noted for the great victory obtained by prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. over Simon Montfort, the great earl of Leicester, who was killed in the battle.

There is an open prospect from hence of the spacious valley called the vale of Evesham, which so abounds with the best of corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it is reckoned the granary of all these parts, and runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Pershore, and to Stratford in Warwickshire, and the river is so far navigable. Its markets are Mondays and Fridays; and its fairs on February 2, Monday after Low-Sunday, Whitsun-Monday, and Sept. 21.

EVERSLEY, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18.

EUGABIO, GUBIO, also UGUBIO, in Latin, Eugubium, and anciently Iguvium, a small old city of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy, yet contains 45 churches and convents, with some hospitals. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of Urbino, from which latter city it lies 38 miles S. It was very much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1751. Lat. 43, 31, N. Long. 13, 46, E.

EUGENE's (promontory,) or Eugene's mount, in the language of the country called Eugenius-hyge, a delightful hill in the Hither Circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, planted with vines and groves, upon that branch of the Danube which forms the isle of Csepel. The neighbouring pleasant and fruitful plain is about a mile in circuit, where besides is a castle that belonged to prince Eugene, also several huts or dwellings of peasants. The said prince, who took pleasure in residing here, had brought into the place a breed of fine Arabian sheep.

EVIAN, a town of Chablais, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the S. shore of the Geneva-lake. It lies 50 miles N. E. of the city of the former name. Lat. 46, 30, N. Long. 6, 34, E.

EVORA, in very ancient times called Eborā, and

and on account of the considerable privileges bestowed upon it by Julius Cæsar, had the name of Liberalitas Julia, afterwards Elbora, and at last its present name. It is a city, in the district of its own name, and the capital both of it and of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies indeed not very high, yet is above the circumjacent spacious plain, almost furrounded with mountains, having mount Offa towards the N. and E. the mountains of Portel and Nianna on the S. and mount Mantemaro towards the W. It contains 12,000 inhabitants in five parishes. Besides the archiepiscopal cathedral, here is a house of mercy, a royal hospital, and several others, including within its circuit as well as neighbourhood, 22 cloisters, convents, and colleges.

In modern times it was begun to be fortified with 12 whole, and two half bastions; but these have not yet been completed. On the N. side is a quadrangular fort with four bastions, and the like number of ravelines, and is called Santo Antonio. To its metropolitan the bishops of Elvas and Faro are suffragans; and here is the seat of the Portuguese courts. Under its jurisdiction are 15 parishes, and here is an university. In 1680, the place surrendered to the Spaniards. It lies 68 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38, 40, N. Long. 8, 26, W.

Of the same name is a town in Portuguese Estremadura, containing about 900 inhabitants.

EVORA-DE-MONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 15 miles from Ebor, and eight from Estremos, remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portuguese over the Castilians.

EUPHEMIA, (St.) one of those cities in the neighbourhood of mount Vesuvius, in the Farther Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, which in 1638 was swallowed up in a moment by an earthquake, and the space it occupied filled with a stinking lake. It gave name to the large bay upon which it lay. It lay 48 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39, 16, N. Long. 16, 28, E.

EUPHRATES, the finest river of Turkey in Asia. It issues from two sources northwards of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in lat. 40, 16, N. both which unite their streams three days journey below that city, to which place small vessels may come up; but its navigation is rendered dangerous by a very rocky channel. Its course at first is from E. to W. through Turcomania; but meeting with mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Natolia, and then running on S. E. separates Syria from Assyria. It afterwards passes through Eyraea Arabia or Chaldea; and having joined the Tigris, continues the same course to Bassora; 48 miles below which city it discharges itself into the

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Persian gulph. Mesopotamia or Padanaram is almost furrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris.

EUPHRATESIANA, was the name given to the kingdom of Antiochus, when, in the time of Vespasian, it was reduced to a Roman province.

EUPIN, or NEAU, the former name was given it by the inhabitants; though only a borough of Limburg in the Austrian Netherlands, it contains 4000 souls, and has a considerable trade, particularly in woollen cloths. It lies near the little river Weser, with a large wood in its neighbourhood, abounding with game. The country here stands so high, that snow is often seen in the beginning of summer, and in winter the roads are impassable. It lies six miles from Limburg to the N. and nine from Aix-la-Chapelle to the S.

EURE, a river of Normandy, in France, which rising in Great Perche, becomes navigable at Maintenon, and after receiving the rivers Aure and Iton, joins the Seine near Pont d'Arche.

Of the same name also is a river that runs by Rippon in Yorkshire.

EVREUX, anciently Mediolanum, so called from the Eburovici, corruptedly Ebroici, of itself a small city of Upper Normandy, in France, but has large suburbs, on the river Iton. It is the capital of a country belonging to the duke of Bouillon, the seat of a bishop, an election, and salt-granary. Its prelate is a suffragan to Rouen, has a diocese of 480 parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 livres per annum, and pays an acknowledgement to the court of Rome of 2500 florins. Here are nine parochial churches, two abbeys, and several convents. In this neighbourhood is the castle of Navarre. The cathedral of St. Mary has two fine towers.

The trade of the place consists in cloth, serges, and other woollen stuffs; besides linen, and a great deal of corn. From its counts descended Walter and Robert d'Evreux, earls of Essex, in England. It lies 28 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49, 21, N. Long. 1, 14, E.

EURIPUS, a famous strait lying between the isle of Negropont, in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece, in European Turkey, which opposite to the capital Egripos, is so narrow, that a row-vessel can hardly pass through; for which reason it is now joined by a bridge to the main land, as it was formerly by a neck of land. The Jesuit, Babin, has observed, that in the first eight days of the moon, as also from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and in the three last days, the ebb and flood of this strait is regular, but all the other days of the moon these are irregular, as within 24 or 25 hours it has sometimes 11, 12, 13, and 14 tides, and then the water is half an hour in rising, and three

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three quarters in falling, but when regular, the tides are the same as in the ocean.

This irregularity, the cause of which has been in vain sought by the ancients and moderns, became proverbial among the Greeks: and it is said, that Aristotle precipitated himself into this gulph, as he could not assign a natural reason for the phenomenon. This ebbing and flowing is perceived ten or a dozen leagues off on each side of the strait, in several little bays along the shore, and that by the rising and falling of the water.

EUROPE, one of the grand subdivisions or quarters of the terraqueous globe, by the Romans called Europa, as it is now by the Italians and Spaniards, and Europe by the English and French. The Turks call it Rumeli or Alfrank, the Georgians Frankoba, and the rest of Asia Frankistan. On the N. it has the Frozen ocean or White sea; on the S. the Mediterranean sea, dividing it from Africa. On the E. it is bounded by Asia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine or Black sea, and the Palus Mœotis; and from thence, by a line drawn from the Tanais or Don, almost to the Oby in Muscovy: and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

Europe extends itself between lat. 34 and 80, N. and between long. 5 and 80, reckoning the first meridian to pass through Teneriff. Its breadth as a continent, from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 2600 miles; and its length, from the mouth of the river Oby in the E. to Cape St. Vincent in Portugal W. about 2800.

Though Europe be the least of the four parts of this lower globe, it has much the advantage of the others with regard to the mildness of its climate, the fertility of its soil in general producing great plenty of corn, cattle, wine, oil, and in short, all things necessary, not only for the support, but ease and luxury of human life; more especially noted for the comeliness, strength, courage, ingenuity, and wisdom of its inhabitants, the excellence of their governments, equity of their laws, the freedom of their subjects; and, what surpasses all others, the purity of their religion, namely, the sublime doctrines of the great and divine law-giver Jesus Christ, and of his immediate apostles.

After the flood, Noah's posterity peopled Europe: but whether, as is generally believed, by the descendants of Japhet, who came from Asia Minor over the Hellespont into Greece, or those of Shem passing by land between the Caspian sea and Palus Mœotis, who went through Tartary and Scythia into Scandia or Scandinavia, and from thence spreading afterwards over France, Germany, &c. is not so clear. Europe, however, has for many ages

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been extremely populous, and some of her inhabitants illustrious for their courage, wisdom, and virtue: so that at different times they conquered by this means the greatest part of Asia and Africa, subjecting these countries to the two empires of Greece and Rome. And within these latter ages, namely, three or four centuries ago, almost one half of the earth formerly unknown, has been discovered by Europeans, and possessed by the colonies they have sent thither.

Christianity is professed throughout Europe, except in that part of it occupied by the Turks, who are disciples of Mahomet. But by reason of the corruptions and innovations gradually introduced into the church of Rome, the western church is divided: so that Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with Poland, still follow the doctrine of the Romish church: whilst England, Scotland, Ireland mostly, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, &c. have embraced the Reformation, and profess the Protestant religion. But in Russia, some few parts of Poland, in Walachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia, Greece, &c. the doctrine of the Eastern or Greek church is followed.

The Europeans have been most renowned for learning and arts; for they have brought all the sciences to a greater perfection than the Asiatics or Africans ever had done. Besides, the invention and improvement of many useful arts, particularly navigation, is entirely owing to the industry and genius of the inhabitants of this part of the world.

The languages of Europe are all derived from these six original ones, the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic: different combinations and dialects of which, with accidental additions, being the language of all the considerable parts of Europe, except Tartary and Turkey.

The dominions of Europe are principally monarchical, but under more gentle and easy forms than those of Asia and Africa, which make the subjects generally slaves, and the princes arbitrary.

The principal sovereignties of Europe are, the empires of Germany, Russia, and European Turkey; the kingdoms of Great Britain, (including England and Scotland) with Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily, both which are stiled the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; the popedom of Rome; the republics of Venice, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, the Grisons, Genoa, Lucca, Geneva, Ragusa, and Marino.

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L. Cary Seal.



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Next to these may be reckoned the electorates of Germany, whose princes choose the emperor. Of these the three first are spiritual, and all the others temporal princes; namely, the archbishops and electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; the temporal electors are those of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick-Lunenburg, and the kingdom of Bohemia.

Besides these, there are no less than 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. whose possessors, whether spiritual, as archbishops and bishops; or temporal, as princes, langraves, dukes, marquises, counts, &c. though tributaries to the emperor, or some other superior prince; yet have authority and territorial jurisdiction within their own respective estates.

Of the spiritual, the most considerable are, the grand master of the Teutonic order, the grand master of Malta, the grand prior of Malta, also styled the grand prior of Germany; the archbishop of Salzburg, and 20 bishops in Germany; the abbot and princes of Fulda, St. Gall in Switzerland, and some few more.

Of the temporal, the most considerable are, the archduke of Austria, the grand duke of Tuscany, the langraves of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Reinfels, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Homburg, the dukes of Savoy and Modena, &c. in Italy.

The duchies of Milan, Mantua, and Mirandola, belonging to the house of Austria; the duchies of Parma and Placentia, in the possession of the son of don Philip of Spain; the dukes of Mecklenburgh, Wirtemburgh, Holstein, Saxe-Weymar, Eysenach, Gotha, &c. in Germany; and the duke of Courland, in Poland.

The princes of Anhalt, Aremberg, Hohenzellern, Nassau, and East-Frieland, Furstenburg, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Tour, and Taxis, &c. also in Germany.

The marquises of Baden-Baden, Baden-Dourlach, Brandenburg, Cullembach, and Brandenburg-Anspach, in Germany.

The counts of Hanau, Solms, Traun, Schliek, Staremburg, &c.

Besides these, are the kan or cham of European Tartary, the hospedars of Walachia, Moldavia, &c.

EUROTAS, the ancient name of a river in the Morea, in European Turkey; its present name is Basilopotamo, i. e. the royal river. It falls into the Golfo di Calochina.

EUSDALE, a pleasant valley watered by the Eus, and a subdivision of the shire of Teviotdale or Roxburgh, in the S. part of Scotland. The most remarkable place in it is the castle of Langham.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTACIA**, an island on the

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coast of Florida, in North America, from which in 1740, the English bombarded the castle and town of St. Augustine; but doing little or no execution, they raised the siege soon after, and reimbarked.

EUSTATIA, (St.) or **EUSTATHIUS**, one of the Caribbee islands. It is about five leagues in circuit, is properly a very steep mountain, which seems to rise out of the sea in the shape of a sugar-loaf. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, in America, five miles W. from St. Christopher's; is a very fine, well cultivated island, lately subject to the Dutch, and something larger than Saba, which had the same masters, between which and St. Christopher's runs a narrow channel. It has no harbour, only an open road on the W. side. Its principal product is tobacco, which is planted all round the mountains, by the Dutch; who were well fortified here; and have 1000 white people, besides 1500 negroes: they produce near 60,000 lb. of sugar here. With regard to situation, it is reckoned the strongest of all the Caribbee islands, here being only one good landing-place, which may be easily defended by a few men; besides, the harbour is commanded by a fort, mounted with guns: only the very top of the mountain is covered with wood, all its circuit else being manured and planted. Though the said top looks as if it was barren; yet on it is a pretty large plain, where wild beasts harbour. Though in this island are neither springs nor rivers, they never want proper supplies of water from their ponds and cisterns. In the island is only one church; but several store-houses, well furnished with all necessaries, particularly the commodities of Europe. The air here is healthy; but subject to terrible thunders, earthquakes, and hurricanes: the last of which generally happen in the months of August and September, to the frequent ruin of their houses, plantations, and ships. It is said that even the birds, foreseeing, by instinct, the approach of these hurricanes, lay themselves flat on the ground; and the rain which precedes them is always bitter and salt.

The Dutch took possession of this island in the year 1635, the property of which the states granted to some merchants of Flushing, who soon settled a colony on it of about 600 families, or, as some say, 1600 persons. In 1665, the English, from Jamaica, turned the Dutch out; but it was soon re-taken by the Dutch and French, then united in war against the English; and the French placed a garrison in it. But by the treaty of Breda it was restored to the Dutch. In 1689, it was taken from them by the French; and from these it was taken the very next year by the English, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, having had only eight of his

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his own men killed or wounded in the attack, though the fort was mounted with 16 great guns, and surrounded with a strong double pallisado, and defended on one side by a deep ditch, and a narrow bridge over it to the gate, which admitted but one man at a time. The island being again restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryfwick, they remained in quiet possession of it till 1781, when the English took possession of it, till the French surprised it the same year. Here they have very fine fields of sugar-canes. This island, as well as Curassoa, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however, it is not so well situated. The island lies in lat. 17, 29; long. 62, 56.

EUSUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

EUTIN, or **UTIN**, a place of Holstein, in Germany, giving title of duke to a younger branch of the Holstein family; here is a seat, with a lake and park. It lies 16 miles from Lubeck.

EUXINE SEA, or **BLACK SEA**, the Latin Pontus Euxinus, a vast collection of water, the boundary, as far as it goes, between Europe and Asia. It is about 700 miles long from E. to W. and has a perpetual current running into it from the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople, and no visible outlet, and yet the waters are not higher at one time than another, nor have they any discernible flux or reflux. See **BLACK SEA**.

EWANCZITZ, a town of Moravia, in Germany, at the confluence of the rivers Igla and Of-law, which lose their names in that of Schwartz. Here were Lutherans, Hussites, Calvinists, and many more sects: so that the Romanists, by reason of this diversity, easily drove them all out, except the Jews, who are still tolerated. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Brin.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Long. 0. 12, E. Lat. 51, 25, N.

EWHURST, in Surry, near Okeley, and the borders of Suffex, has its name from the abundance of yew-trees there formerly. A fair on July 25. Here is a charity school.

EX, a river that rises in a barren tract of land, called Exmore, in Somersetshire; and after being joined by several little streams, runs by Tiverton, where there is a stone bridge over the river. About nine miles below Tiverton, it is joined by

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a pretty large stream called the Colompton; and about two miles lower, by another stream formed by the junction of the Horton and Credy. With these additions, it washes the walls of Exeter. At Topsham, about four miles below Exeter, it receives another considerable addition to its stream; and two miles farther it is joined by the Ken; and falls into the ocean at Exmouth, after a course of about 40 miles. Ships of great burden go up to Topsham, from whence vessels of 150 tons are conveyed to the key at Exeter, by means of an artificial canal. We have already observed, that the Ex is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to Topsham. The passage, however, at the mouth of the river, is but narrow, having rocks on the E. side, and broad sands on the W. nor is the water on the bar more than six or seven feet deep at low water, but the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, so that it is deep enough at high water. When ships are within the bar, they may ride afloat at a place called Star Cross, about a mile and a half from the river's mouth; but those that go to Topsham, lie a-ground on the ooze at low water.

EXETER, in Devonshire. It is 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, 108 from the Land's End, 31 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnstaple, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Salisbury, and 172 from London, has part of a long bridge over the Ex, with houses on both sides, and another has lately been erected from the bottom of the principal street of the city, which has a communication with a remaining part of the old bridge, so as to form two entrances into the city. It is the *Isca* of Ptolemy and Antoninus. It is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor, and one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It is, with the suburbs, three miles in compass, and had six gates, besides many turrets. It had formerly so many convents, that it was called Monckton, till king Athelstan changed its name to Exeter. Besides chapels, and meeting-houses, there are now 16 large churches within the walls, and four without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent, curious fabric; which, though near 500 years in building, looks as uniform as if it had but one architect. It has a ring of 12 bells, reckoned the largest in England; as is also its organ, whose largest pipes are 15 inches in diameter; and it is common to see hundreds of people there, at the morning service at six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter. This city has had divers charters granted, or confirmed, by most of our kings, but it was made a mayor town in the reign of king John, and a county of itself by king Henry VIII. It is governed

verned by a mayor, 24 aldermen, four bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, sheriff, town-clerk, &c. They have a sword-bearer, and four stewards, four sergeants at mace, wearing gowns, and staff-bearers in liveries with silver badges. The magistrates and freemen, who choose its members to parliament, are at least 1500.

It had anciently a mint; and in the reigns of king William III. and queen Anne, many pieces of silver money were coined here, which have the letter E, under the bust. Here are 12 or 13 incorporate city companies. All pleas and civil causes are tried by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council, but criminal causes, crown causes and those relating to the peace, are determined by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. Here are four principal streets, one whereof is a grand one, called High-street, all centering in the middle of the city, which is therefore called Carfox, from the old Norman word, Quatre voix, (i. e.) the four ways. Near it is a conduit, lately removed from the centre to the side of the principal street, which was first erected by William Duke, mayor of the city, in the reign of Edward IV. and there are others well supplied with water, brought in pipes from the neighbourhood. There is an old castle in the N. part of the city, called Rougemont, from the red soil it stands on; from whence there is an extensive prospect from the walls. It is supposed to have been built by the West-Saxon kings, and that they resided here, as did afterwards the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The old palace has been lately entirely demolished, and an elegant sessions-house erected, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county-courts are held. Within the castle is an old chapel.

In the city and suburbs are prisons both for debtors and malefactors, a workhouse, almshouses, and charity schools, and in 1741, an hospital was founded here, for the sick and lame poor of the city and county, upon the model of the infirmaries of London and Westminster. Vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay. It has markets on Wednesdays and Fridays; and fairs on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 1, Dec. 6, but Lammass fair is the greatest, and lasts three whole days, and two half-days. Great trade is carried on here for serges, perpetuanas, long-ells, and other woollen-goods, in which it is computed, that at least 600,000l. a year is traded for here; yet no markets were erected here for wool, yarn and kerseys, till the 30th of Henry VIII.

Before that time, the merchants drove a considerable trade to Spain and France; and the latter were incorporated in the reign of queen Mary I. by the name of "The governor, consuls, and society of

merchant-adventurers trading to France." Here is a weekly serge market, said to be the greatest in England, next to the Brigg market at Leeds, in Yorkshire; and that some weeks, as many serges have been sold here as amount to 80,000l. or 100,000l. for, besides the vast quantities of their woollen goods shipped for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch give large commissions for buying up serges, perpetuanas, &c. for Holland and Germany.

It is particularly remarked of this city, that it is almost as full of gentry as of tradesmen; and that more of its mayors and bailiffs have descended from or given rise to good families, than in any other city of its bigness in the kingdom, for the great trade and flourishing state of this city tempted gentlemen to settle their sons here, contrary to the practice of many of the inland as well as the northern counties, where, according to the vain and ruinous notion of the Normans, trade was despised by the gentry, as fit only for mechanics and the vulgar. The city was under the jurisdiction of the Romans, whose coins have been dug up in and about it. After they left England, the Saxons drove the Britons out of it into Cornwall, and encompassed it with a ditch and a stone-wall, (which still remains entire) besides bulwarks. The Danes attacked and spoiled it in 875; and afterwards in revenge of the general massacre of the Danes by the English, Swain, one of their kings, came hither with a great navy, put the men to the sword, ravished the women, massacred the children, burnt the city, and damaged the walls.

A long time after this, just as it was reviving, William the Conqueror besieged and took it; and it was again besieged in the reigns of king Stephen and Edward IV. In the reign of Henry VII. it was again besieged by Perk' n Warbeck, and battered furiously, but the citizens forced him to raise the siege, which so pleased the king, that he came hither, and presented a cap of maintenance to the city, and gave the very sword from his side to be borne always before the mayor.

In the reign of Edward VI. in July 1544, it was smartly cannonaded by the rebels of Cornwall and Devon, who almost starved it, by breaking down its bridges, cutting off its water, and stopping up all passages; but it held out till the lord John Russell came with a force, and raised the siege on the 6th of August, which was then appointed as an anniversary day of thanksgiving by the city, and is still observed as such, when a sermon is preached on the occasion by the mayor's chaplain.

King Charles I.'s queen, to whom this city gave shelter in the civil wars, was here delivered of Henrietta, afterwards duchess of Orleans; whose

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picture is in its Guildhall, as are also general Monk's, George I's. lord Camden's, and Mr. Heath's, their late town-clerk. In short, Exeter, by a constant adherence to its motto, *Semper fidelis*, has been applauded by all historians, for its inviolable fidelity to its sovereigns, whether they held their crown by hereditary or parliamentary right. The list of members returned for this city to parliament, begins at the 22d of Edward I.

EXETER, a town in the province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, and on the W. branch of the Piscataqua river.

EXETER, a town in the county of New-Hanover, in N. Carolina, situated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from Wilmington, and 22 from the New-river.

EXMORE, where rises the river Ex, is a filthy barren ground, near the Severn, part in Devonshire, but more of it in Somerset. Here are some very high hills; and on the top of one of the highest is a plain, near one mile in diameter, full of little springs. In this moor are several monuments of antiquity, viz. stones in triangles and in circles; and of late years several urns, with Roman coins in them, and some Greek have been found in digging the barrows.

EXMOUTH-BAR, Devon, about three leagues to the northward of Torbay, is very dangerous, and not to be attempted by any but those who are exceedingly well acquainted; the going in is very narrow, having rocks on the E. side, and sand on the W. side. At low-water there are but 6 or 7 feet on the bar; but at high water 16 and 18. Here are always pilots ready to come off. Being over the bar, there is a place called Star-cross, where ships commonly ride afloat in 10 and 12 feet at low water. Opposite is the village of Exmouth.

EXILLES, a small town of Piemont, in Upper Italy, and on the confines of Dauphiny, in France. It has four bulwarks, and a strong mountain castle in the valley of Oulx, and on the N. shore of the Doria. The duke of Savoy took it from the French in 1708, had it confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and he is still in possession of it. It lies 14 miles W. of Susa. Lat. 45, 12. N. Long. 7, 10, E.

EXUMA-ISLE, one of the Bahama-isles, situated on the E. of the Great-bank, between Stocking-isles on the S. W. and Long-isle on the E. it is now uninhabited, except by a few families, yet is one of the best of the Bahamas, not only for its fertility, but for the excellency of its anchoring-places in the sound to which it gives name, where all the British navy could ride in safety. The only sugar plantation which has ever been attempted here, was abandoned last war. It lies under the Tropic of Cancer. Long. 74, 30. Lat. 24, 30.

EXUMA-SOUND, lies E. of the Great Ba-

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hama-bank, between it and the isle of Guanahani. Lat. 24. Long. 75.

EYE, or **AYE**, a borough of Suffolk, in a sort of island, for so its name imports, formed by a brook, on the confines of Norfolk, and in the road betwixt Ipswich and Norwich. It is governed by two bailiffs who return two members to parliament. The principal manufacture here is bone-lace and spinning: its church is large, and here is a charity-school. It gives title of baron to the earl of Cornwallis. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 92 from London. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Whitfun-Monday.

Of the same name is also a river in Berwick-shire.

EYMINGE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5.

EYMOUTH, so called from the confluence of several rivulets near it, which a little lower fall into the Leina, the capital of Grubenhausen, belonging to the elector of Hanover, in Brunswick in Germany. It is well fortified, and in a fine corn country; it has five gates with a raveline to each, a rampart, and a double ditch. It has three churches and a town-house. It has been often taken and retaken in the civil wars, drives a good trade in beer, which is in great request, but was more so before the sweet malt-liquor brewing came so greatly in vogue. It lies 20 miles N. of Göttingen.

EYMOUTH, or **AYMOUTH**, a town on the mouth of the Eye, in the shire of Berwick, and S. division of Scotland, with a harbour for fishing vessels, and the place mostly inhabited by fishermen. Here was formerly a fort to curb Berwick; and the French held it in queen Elizabeth's reign, but not long, as being commodious for landing their supplies for the Queen-Mother. At this place is plenty of claret very cheap, and excellent fish. It lies three miles E. from Ayton, and on the confines of that large waste, called Goldingham-moor.

EYNDHOVEN, or **EYDENHOVEN**, the capital of Kemperland, in Brabant, and the Dutch Netherlands, on the river Dommel. It formerly belonged to the prince of Orange, king William III. It lies 18 miles above Bois-le-duc, to the S. Lat. 51, 40. N. Long. 5, 26, E.

EYRACA, or **IRAK-ARABIE**, the ancient Chaldaea or Babylonia, in Asiatic Turkey.

EYRAC, or **IRAK-AGEM**, the ancient Parthia, now the principal province of Persia, in Asia; lying almost in the heart of the empire. It is bounded on the N. by Ghilan and Adirbeitzan, on the E. by Chorazan, on the S. by Chosistan and Faristan, and on the W. by Curdistan, the ancient Assyria. Its capital is Isfahan, the metropolis

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of all Persia. The famous Kouli Khan was a native of Parthia.

EYRAKBACKE, or **OREBACKE**, a staple town in the isle of Iceland, in Norway, both for fish and flesh.

EYRESCOURT, a pretty thriving English plantation, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught in Ireland, not far from the Shannon.

EYSENACH, or **SAXE-EYSENACH**, duchy of, in Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies W. of that of Gotha, and confining on Hesse. It is subject to its own duke.

EYSENACH, pretty little city belonging to the duchy of its name last mentioned, on the river Nesa, which falls a little lower into the Werra or Hoafet. It has a Latin-school; from hence to the abbey of Fulda, the roads are extremely bad. Here is a considerable trade in iron, of which there are mines not far off. The duke sometimes resides here but more frequently at Markshall, a fine castle five leagues from it. It lies 48 miles W. of Erfurt. Lat. 50, 51, N. Long. 10, 18, E.

EYSENARTZ, near the river Saltza, which falls into the Ens, a town of Upper Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany, famous for its iron-mines and forges, whence it has its name. They are said to have been worked above these 1000 years, without any sensible decay, employ 19 mills on two little rivers and a vast number of labourers, who supply the country, and all Germany besides, with their steel. Here is an annual fair, where hemp, leather, tallow, and all necessaries, are exchanged for their iron and steel. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Leuben.

EYSENBACH, a well-built town of the Hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, belonging to the town of Schemnitz. It famous for its excellent warm baths, whose hot water is conveyed through wooden channels from the springs, for the distance of about 350 paces to the bathing rooms; yet retains a middling warmth. The wa-

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ter is of a petrifying quality, with a red sediment. It lies six miles from Schemnitz, and about four from Glashtuten.

EYSENBERG, (county of,) a small territory of the Wetteraw, in Germany. It confines on those of the Wied and Sayn, and bailiwick of Monthabor, belonging to the elector of Treves, between whom and the prince de Chimay it is shared.

EYSENBERG, a large open town of the last-mentioned county of the same name, on a hill, with a princely seat, in a famous old fort belonging to its count. In this hill are several mines, principally of iron, whence the name. It lies on the river Seyne, near Colbach, and three leagues from Coblenz.

EYSLEBEN, so called from its iron or iron-ore, the capital of Mansfeldt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, near the lake called Sulfsee, or Sweet-lake. This place is noted for the birth of the famous reformer, Martin Luther, in 1483, and for his death in 1546. The town suffered much in the wars between the emperor Henry IV. and the Saxons, in the eleventh century, as also in the 30 years civil wars of Germany. It has a good citadel, and profitable quarries of black stone, with two annual fairs. Its prince has a seat here, and a vote in the general diet.

EYTON, a large village of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland, with a seat of the earl of Home in it, and has one annual fair. It stands on the same river as **EYMOUTH**, which see; with a bridge over it.

EZIZA. See **ECYA**.

EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; seated in a fertile country, 57 miles from Fez.

EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the gulph of Armiro, and town of Larissa.

EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.

FAABORG,

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FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark, on the southern sea-coast; it lies in a low and fruitful spot. A good trade is carried on here in corn and all sorts of provisions, though the harbour but indifferent. Here is a pretty good hospital. It has suffered much from accidental fires, and from burning and plundering by the enemy. Not far from hence, at the church of Horne, is a ferry to the isle of Alsen; and in the bay near the town are several small islands.

FABRIANO, is indeed only called a village of Ancona, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy; yet it shews more than many towns can, containing two collegiate churches, 17 convents, 16 churches of ecclesiastical fraternities, two infirmaries, three hospitals, and without the place 12 churches more. It is famous for its paper.

FACKEBERG, a high promontory in the S. district of the isle of Langeland and Funen, in Denmark.

FAENZA, in Latin, Faventia, was an ancient city of Gallia Cisalpina; now a town of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical State and Middle Division of Italy, on the river Amone, from which, in the upper part, runs a channel that goes through the town, and below it falls into the same river again. Over this is a stone-bridge built with towers, after crossing of which you come into a suburb something strong; but the fortifications of the town are not inconsiderable. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Ravenna. In its fine market-place is a beautiful marble fountain, and famous all over Italy for the good earthen-ware made here in great quantities. Bastard porcelain is called Faience from it. The Goths formerly laid waste this town. The

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emperor Frederic II. took it after a long siege, and built a citadel in it; yet it recovered its freedom, and maintained it till subjected by the Manfredi. As pope Alexander VI. procured the last of that family to be taken off in the year 1500, the town fell under the dominions of the republic of Venice; but in 1509 the French took it, and afterwards gave it to Pope Julius II. It lies 34 miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44, 34, N. Long. 12, 40, E.

FAIRBACH, a village of Caermarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Nov. 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars wares.

FAIFO, or **HAIFO**, is the chief place of Cochinchina, and where they hold their fair, on a bay, in lat. 16. long. 108, 30. The king formerly gave leave to the merchants of China and Japan to build a city here, which is divided into two parts, each under its own government and laws. Some call it Haifo, and place it in the province of Caccian or Cacciam, and say it is the principal port frequented by foreigners, there being a fair here for about four months every year, to which the Chinese import vast quantities of plate, as the Japanese do of silk, from which the king draws a large revenue by customs and imposts, and the people reap vast profit. The bay it stands on has two inlets from the sea, one called Pullu-campelo, and the other Turon or Touran, which are at first three or four leagues from one another, till having run seven or eight, they join in one stream, where the vessels that come in both ways meet.

When the Dutch first came hither, the Portuguese at Macao sent an embassy to the king of Cochinchina, to desire him to exclude them; but the Dutch having landed while the ambassador was at court, and sent presents, the king granted them a free

free trade, and ordered them to land their goods against the fair. But, while they were on the river in boats, the king's galleys destroyed most of them, alledging, the Dutch were notorious pirates, and he forbade them his country any more. On the other hand, he offered the Portuguese three or four leagues of the fruitfulest country for building a city.

FAIRFORELAND, a promontory on the coast of Colerain, in the N. of Ireland, between which and the point of land, called the Mull of Kintyre, in Scotland, is only 15 or 16 miles; and the countries can be plainly seen from each other.

FAIR, (Isle), a small island lying between Orkney and Shetland, 10 or 12 leagues E. N. E. from the former; and seven, eight, or ten leagues S. W. from the latter. It is three miles long, and scarce half a mile broad, very craggy, with three high rocks which are visible both from Orkney and Shetland. There is in this island a small quantity of arable land, which is very fruitful and well manured; and there might be considerably more, but the inhabitants are obliged to reserve it for peat and pasturage. They have, for the size of the island, a great many sheep, and those very good and fat: but they have no kind of moor-fowl or other game, but there is great plenty of sea and water fowl, and all kinds of fish upon their coasts. There is in effect no port, though they have two that are nominally so: one at the south end, which is full of rocks, where only small boats can lie, and that but indifferently; the other at the north-east end, larger and safer in summer, so that it serves commodiously enough for their fishery. The duke of Medina-Sidonia, when commander of the famous Spanish armada in 1588, was wrecked on the east coast of this island. The ship broke to pieces, but the duke and 200 men made their escape. They lived here so long, that both they and the inhabitants were almost famished. At length the duke and the poor remains of his people were carried to the main land of Shetland, and then to Dunkirk, by one Andrew Humphry, for which service Andrew was rewarded with 3000 merks. This island produced to its former proprietor between 50l. and 60l. sterling. It was sold at Edinburgh on the 20th of June 1766, for about 850l. to James Stewart, of Burgh, esq.

FAIRFIELD, a county on the coast of Connecticut, in New England, in North America; which, with Newhaven, forms that called the Newhaven colony, which is united to that of Connecticut. It was formerly the Mohegin territory, and partly planted by the Dutch, New York province, bounding it all along on the S. It has Newhaven on the N. E. and New York on the S. W. The inland part, about eight or ten miles

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from the shore, is full of hills and swampy grounds, which are uninhabited, but used to have good game and a fur trade. The villages, there being no town here, are built near small creeks; but are not considerable for any trade or business.

Among these is one of the same name, 21 miles S. of Boston, which was destroyed by the British troops, July 6, 1779. Lat. 41, 16, N. Long. 72, 12, W.

FAIRFORD, though a small market town of Gloucestershire, is famous for a great many medals and urns dug up near it, where are several barrows, the monuments of the slain interred here. Through the place runs the river Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, and over it are two large bridges. Its church, built by Mr. Tame, a merchant of London, having a fine tower, is remarkable for the curious painted glass in its windows, in number 28, which glass was taken in a prize-ship bound for Rome. The painting, being scripture stories both of the Old and New Testament, was from the designs of Albert Durer: and the colouring in the drapery, and in some of the figures, is so well executed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it. Mr. Tame, the founder, who died in 1500, lies buried on the N. side of the church, under a raised marble monument. It lies 20 miles from Gloucester, and 81 from London.

FAIRHAVEN, mentioned in Acts xxvii. 8. is reasonably supposed to be the same with, or at least a part of, that coast of Crete which is called by Stephanus, the Fair Shore or Coast. He tells us there was a city or great village adjoining, which is without doubt that in the abovesaid text called Lasea. But it seems, by ver. 12. this was not a commodious haven to winter in, notwithstanding its fair name.

FAIR PROMONTORY, according to Polybius, lay N. of, and near to, Carthage. The Carthaginians, in their first treaty with the republic of Rome, in its birth, allowed not the Romans to sail beyond it, i. e. to the S. of it, not caring their coasts should lie open to all comers, lest the fruitfulness of the land, and the happy situation of the cities, should tempt them to settle there.

FAISAN, or **FASSAN**, an inland province of Africa, lying S. of Tripoli, between it and Sara or the Desert. It is under its own particular government.

Among its many cities and towns is its capital, which is of the same name, and which De l'Isle places S. of Mount Atlas. The country abounds in dates, and the inhabitants drive a good trade, especially in negro slaves.

FAITH, (St.) a little village lying N. of the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, remarkable, for
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the Scottish drovers bringing their black cattle for the Norfolk graziers to buy, who feed them in the marshes of this county, mostly between Norwich, Beccles, and Yarmouth, and in winter on their sandy lands, upon turneps; the beef of which is so delicious, that the inhabitants prefer them to the English cattle, though larger. Of these Scots runts there are upwards of 40,000 head fed in this county every year. And another advantage is, that their dung is such good manure to the land, that they always have good crops of corn afterwards, and the price of their acres by this means raised from five to 20 shillings.

FAISANS, or PHEASANT ISLE, the French call it *L'Isle de la Conference, and De Paix*. It is formed by the river Bidosoa, dividing France from Spain, a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in Biscay Proper, and near that of St. Jean de Luz, in Gascony, in France. As it belongs to neither kingdom, it has been pitched upon for concluding several treaties between these two crowns; particularly that of the Pyrannees, from its being in the neighbourhood of the mountains of that name, in the year 1659: and also for the several matches between both kingdoms, as that of the Infanta Maria Theresa with Lewis XIV. and the exchange of the Infanta Maria Anna Victoria, with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the duke of Orleans' daughter, in the year 1722, this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which neither kingdom can claim. It lies 16 miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43, 20, N. Long. 1, 34, W.

FAKENHAM, or FALKENHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, which formerly had salt-works. It lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 111 from London. A fire here in 1738 burnt 26 houses.

FALAISE, so called from the rocks surrounding it, a town of Lower Normandy, in France, on the river Ante. It is the seat of an election, bailiwick, salt-granary, and a subordinate forest-court. Here are two parochial churches, two convents, an abbey, and two hospitals. It has a strong castle upon a rock. It was one of the last places the English subdued in this province, and also one of the last that surrendered to king Charles VII. in the year 1430. Here are three suburbs, one of which, called Guibray, is famous for a fair kept here in August ever since the Conqueror's time. The town is surrounded with large moats and two ponds. The Conqueror's mother, Arlotte, was born in this place. In the suburbs and neighbouring villages they manufacture light woollen stuffs, fine linen, laces, &c. for which they have a pretty good trade, and the country around produces plenty of corn. It lies 18 miles S. of Caen. Lat. 48, 58, N. Long. 0, 18, W.

FALBYGDEN. See **FALCOPING**.

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FALCONERA, a fortress on the eastern coast of Val di Noto, and island of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy, a little above the mouth of the river of its name, about eight miles eastward of Noto. Lat. 36, 50, N. Long. 15, 33, E.

FALCOPING, or FALKOPING, a provincial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, lying almost in the heart of it, in a fruitful spot, but quite divested of wood, between two mountains, and on the S. bank of a little lake, which empties itself into the river Lida. In its neighbourhood was fought a battle in 1388, between king Albert and queen Margaret, in which the former, together with his son, were taken prisoners. The country round the town is called Falhygden. It lies 20 miles N. from Skara.

FALEZIN, a town of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the river Pluth, where a battle was fought, and also a treaty of peace concluded, between the Russians and the Turks, in the year 1711. Lat. 45, 15, N. Long. 26, 49, E.

FALKENBERG, a small, but ancient, maritime town, of Halland and South Gothland, in Sweden, near which the river of its name, or Falkenbers-a, also called Aethra, issuing from the Alsung lake, empties itself into the sea. It lies in a sandy spot: here is a considerable fishery of salmon, but that of herrings is small. The harbour here is tolerable, and defended by a castle; it is the 97th town in the order of the diet.

Near the village of Axtorn was fought, in 1565, the battle of Falkenberg, as it is called, in which the Danes were beaten by the Swedes. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Helmstat. Lat. 57, 10, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

FALKENBURG, a strong castle of the New Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany, on the river Frage or Rega. It lies 49 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 53, 39, N. Long. 16, 12, E.

FALKENSTEIN, (county of), in Lorrain. It was formerly an Imperial fief; but the emperor Frederic of Austria gave, in 1458, the feudal jurisdiction of it to the ducal house of Lorrain; to whom also the property of this county was sold, in 1667, by count William of Falkenstein. As the duke ceded Lorrain to France in 1736, this was excepted, and remains still in his possession.

FALKIOPING. See **FALCOPING**.

FALKIRK, a town of Stirlingshire in Scotland, situated in W. long. 3, 48, N. lat. 56, 20. It is a large ill-built place, and is supported by great fairs for black cattle from the Highlands; it being computed that 24,000 head are annually sold here. A great deal of money is also got here by the carriage of goods landed at Carron wharf to Glasgow. This town is remarkable for a battle fought

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fought in its neighbourhood between Edward I. of England and the Scots, commanded by the Steward of Scotland, Cummin of Badenoch, and Sir William Wallace. The latter had been invested with the supreme command, but perceiving that this gave umbrage to the nobility, he resigned his power into the hands of the nobleman above mentioned, reserving to himself only the command of a small body who refused to follow another leader. The Scots generals placed their pikemen along the front, and lined the intervals between the three bodies of which their army was composed, with archers: and dreading the great superiority of the English cavalry, endeavoured to secure their front by pallisadoes tied together with ropes. The battle was fought on the 22d of July 1298. The king of England divided his army likewise into three bodies; and by the superiority of his archers, defeated the Scots with great slaughter. Wallace alone preserved entire the troops he commanded; and retiring behind the Carron, marched leisurely along the banks of that river, which protected him from the enemy. In this battle fell John de Graham, a gentleman much celebrated for his valour, and stiled the right-hand of the gallant Wallace. His epitaph is still to be seen on a plain stone in the church-yard of Falkirk. On the 18th of January 1746, a battle was fought here between the king's forces commanded by general Hawley, and the Highlanders headed by Charles Stuart. The former was seized with a panic, and fled; but Colonel Husk with two regiments, who kept their ground, prevented the Highlanders from pursuing their victory. Extensive ruins are perceived in the neighbourhood of this town, supposed by some antiquarians to have been the capital of the Pictish government; but others believe them to be the remains of some Roman stations.

FALKLAND, a small town of Fifeshire in Scotland, made a royal burgh by James II. in 1458. Here stood one of the seats of the Macduffs, earls of Fife. On the attainder of Munro Stewart, the 17th earl, it became forfeited to the crown in 1424. James V. who grew very fond of the place, enlarged and improved it. The remains evince its former magnificence and elegance, and the fine taste of the princely architect. The gateway is placed between two fine round towers; on the right hand joins the chapel, whose roof is of wood, handsomely gilt and painted, but in a most ruinous condition. Beneath are several apartments. The front next to the court was beautifully adorned with statues, heads in bass-relief, and elegant columns, not reducible to any order, but of fine proportion, with capitals approaching the Ionic scroll. Beneath some of these pillars was inscribed J. R. M. G. 1537: or Jacobus Rex, Maria de

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Guise. This place was also a favourite residence of James VI. on account of the fine park and plenty of deer. The east side was accidentally burnt in the time of Charles II. and the park ruined during Cromwell's usurpation; when the fine oaks were cut down in order to build the fort at Perth.

At this place king James was, when Mr. Carey, an Englishman, brought him the news of the death of queen Elizabeth, and for which he created him viscount Falkland, which dignity is still enjoyed by his posterity, and that as premier viscount of Scotland. King Charles I. was also here, having modelled the chapel according to the church of England form; and once it was the most in request of all the royal palaces in Scotland.

FALKLAND ISLAND, visited by commodore Byron in 1765, is surrounded by several others; the whole together supposed to be little less than 700 miles in circumference, situated in lat. 51, 6, S. Long. 65, 0, W. It is distant from the continent of South America 250 miles. The harbours are large, and well defended by several small islands most happily disposed; and even the smallest vessels may ride in safety in the creeks, while fresh water is easily to be obtained, as the small rivers which descend from the mountains discharge themselves into the sea. And notwithstanding there were no trees growing on the islands when discovered in 1594, those planted since have thrived surprisingly well. The soil yields naturally water-creases, sorrel, wild parsley, maiden-hair, and celery. Sea-lions and seals are the only amphibious animals found in these parts; but there are great variety of fish on the coasts. The only quadrupede is a species between the fox and wolf. The islands and their coasts produce an incredible number of land and water fowl, among which are swans, falcons, hawks, eagles, owls, and geese of several kinds, and a variety of aquatic birds.

These islands were first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins in 1594, who named them Hawkins's Maiden-land. In 1700, Gouin, a French commander, came to an anchor on these islands; and in 1764, Mons. Bougainville made a settlement on them, which he relinquished to the Spaniards in 1767.

Agreeable to the ideas of lord Anson, that the British nation ought to have a port in the South seas to refit their ships, in case of a war with Spain, Lord Egmont, when at the head of the admiralty, ordered a fort to be built on this island, which was named after him, in order to form a settlement; claiming a right on account of the island being first taken possession of by one Falkland, a native of Great Britain. But the Spaniards claiming a right to it, on account of their being in possession

session of the whole continent, sent a small armament, which took possession of the fort, &c. the 24th of June, 1770. However, on a remonstrance being sent to the court of Spain, they were obliged to make reparation for the affront. But the British garrison entirely quitted this settlement in April 1773.

FALLEN CITY, or **OLD JERUSALEM**, a range of rocks among the Virgin Isles in the West Indies, S. W. of Virgin Gorda. Long. 62, 53. Lat. 18, 10.

FALLERNE, a famous medicinal spring of Smoland, in East Gothland, in Sweden, about half a mile from Wexio.

FALMOUTH-TOWN and **HARBOUR**, in the island of Antigua, in the West Indies. It lies on the S. side of the island, and is defended by two forts, which have a magazine.

FALMOUTH, a small town in the county of York, and province of Massachusetts bay, in New England, which was destroyed October 18, 1775, by the British forces, for refusing to supply stores when demanded. It consisted of 600 families, and was divided into three parishes, New Casco, Sapwood, and Stroud Water. The principal part of the town was situated on a neck of land stretching out E. from Stroud Water, and formed a kind of mole to the little cove within it. This part consisted of a church and town-house, with about 112 houses. It was laid out in lots forming two streets parallel to the harbour, and five at right angles to them; on which a great number of buildings were carrying on. The harbour was extremely fine, large and commodious, and masts and naval stores were loaded here. There was much trade carried on from thence to the West India islands, and many ships were built here.

FALMOUTH, a town and bay, at the S. W. extremity of the peninsula in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, 16 miles S. W. from Sandwich, and five N. E. from Nauset-haven, at the mouth of Buzzard's bay, one of the Elizabeth-islands.

FALMOUTH, a town in King George's county, in Virginia, on the N. side of the Rappahannock river, five miles N. of Fredericksburg, and 29 S. of Dumfries.

FALMOUTH, Ptolomy's Ostium Cenionis, a mayor-town of Cornwall, the richest and best trading place in it, and larger than any three boroughs that send members to parliament, though it sends none. It lies at the mouth of the Fale, which discharges its waters into the English channel. It has a very commodious harbour, ships of burthen coming up to the very quay, and such shelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride safe here which way soever

the wind blows. The entrance to it is covered by the castles of St. Maws and Pendennis, both which have governors and garrisons.

The trade of Falmouth has greatly encreased since the establishment of the English packets between this place, Portugal, and the West Indies, as also between it and Groyne in Spain; these from Portugal bringing over not only vast quantities of gold in specie or in bars, for the Londoners, but the Falmouth merchants themselves trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own, and have a great share in the profitable pilchard-fishery. Here is the custom-house for most of the towns in the county; and a head collector resides at Falmouth. It lies 12 miles from Truro, and 264 from London; the distance between it and the Groyne 400. Annual fairs are held here on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops. Lat. 50, 12, N. Long. 5, 12, W.

FALSE-BAY, lies between the Cape of Good Hope, on the W. side, and False Cape, on the E. side. The distance between these two Capes, which forms the opening of the Bay, is about 5 leagues, and its extent to the N. near 6 leagues.

FALSTER, (island of,) in the diocese of Funen, in Denmark. It is much of the same nature with that of Lapland. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, about a large mile from Seeland, and six from Warnemunde, in Mecklenburgh, stretching southward to the neck of land called Gedfers Odde. Its length is almost six miles, but its breadth on the N. end 14, and on the S. hardly four miles. It may be called the orchard of Denmark; and its capital Nycoping (Nyekiobing.) Dr. Heylin styles the Naples of Denmark. It abounds very much with wild game. This island belongs to the queen dowager; it consists of the baliwic of Nyekiobing; and is divided into two districts; namely, the southern, consisting of 13 parish-churches, and the northern, of 15.

FALSTERBO, a noted place of Scania, in Sweden, for the herring-fishery. Here is also a light-house on account of the shallows called Falsterbo-ref.

FALTSCHII, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the river Pruth, in the neighbourhood of which you meet with the ruined walls and foundations of houses in the midst of the thickest woods, and those in a strait line, which probably are the remains of the ancient large city of Taiphali, mentioned by Herodotus, on the site of which Flatschii was built.

FALUN, a copper-mine town, and district of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper, between the two lakes of Warpan and Runn, and also between two mountains. It is large, and one of the richest among the mine-towns. The houses are all of

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wood, with regular streets; one of the market-places is spacious and beautiful. On the N. side of it is a large stone-building, where the courts are held, besides a public cellar, corn-granary, and dispensary. On the E. side is a large stone-church, covered with copper, with brass gates and turrets, one of which is very high. Without the town eastward is another church of stone, and covered also with copper. Here is a good free-school, a considerable copper-staple, or copper-yard, and subordinate mine-courts, &c. The governor of the place resides near the town. This is the 15th town in the order of the general diet. On the W. side is the considerable copper-mine well known of old, the annual produce of which is sometimes 20,000 pounds of copper, and in the year 1750 it yielded 20,321 pounds. It is 350 Swedish ells deep. In this town are made all sorts of curious copper-works.

FAMAGUSTA, or **ARSINOË**, a city and seaport, on a fine plain on the eastern coast of the island of Cyprus, in Asiatic Turkey. Here is a good safe harbour, though not large, which is defended by two forts upon two opposite capes. The sea surrounds the town on two sides, as do walls, bulwarks, and a ditch on the other two. The harbour opening into Tripoli in Syria, south-eastward, is covered by two rocks, between which is a passage about 40 paces broad, and shut up every night with a chain.

The Turks have built a stout castle for the defence of this place, and keep its other fortifications in good repair. Its governor is independent of the basha of the island, and is obliged to maintain a galleys for the public service at his own cost. Here is a Greek bishop, subject to the metropolitan of Nicosia. This place was forced to surrender to Solyman II. after a vigorous defence, and 10 months siege; but he caused the Venetian governor to be dead alive, and massacred the inhabitants in cool blood, though they had made an honourable capitulation. Its fine churches have been turned into mosques; the Christians, who are allowed to keep shops here in the day-time, must retire at night to some of the neighbouring villages, which are very numerous.

The country round this place is fertile, and the sea supplies it with all necessaries both for life and delight. It lies 17 miles E. of Nicosia, and 28 W. of Tripoli in Syria. Lat. 34, 49, N. Long. 36, 12, E.

FAMINE-PORT, a fortress on the N. E. of Magellan Straits, in S. America. It had its name from a Spanish garrison, which was famished to death here. Since that time no colony has been settled so far southward. Lat. 54, 5, S. Long. 80, 10, W.

FANANO, a small town of Modena Proper in Upper Italy, where are medicinal waters. It lies 30 miles S. of the city of Modena. Lat. 44, 29, N. Long. 11, 24, E.

FANO, anciently *Fanum Fortunæ*, also *Colonia*, or *Julia Fanestris*, a town somewhat strong, in the duchy of Urbino, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, on the sea, with a harbour for small vessels. It is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. Here reside many noblemen, and the number of its churches and convents is reckoned at 44. The greatest curiosity in this place, was a triumphal arch of marble erected in honour of Augustus Cæsar; but very much damaged by a cannon-ball, whilst the town was besieging in 1458. The parts about Fano are extremely delightful. It lies 20 miles E. of Urbino city. Lat. 44, 10, N. Long. 14, 22, E.

FARA, though small, yet a fruitful and pleasant island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland.

FAREHAM, a market-town of Hampshire, 10 miles from Southampton, and 75 from London. Its annual fair is on June 29, and market on Wednesday. Here is a good charity-school.

FARELLONS, an island of Africa, in Negroland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Long. 11, 47, W. Lat. 6, 48, N.

FAREWELL, (Cape,) the most southerly promontory of Groenland, at the entrance into Davis's Straits. Lat. 59, 37, N. Long. 44, 30, W.

FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the diocese of Puisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy, 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 90 S. of Paris. Long. 3, 10, E. Lat. 47, 40, N.

FARLEY, a village in Staffordshire, six miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs on March 21, and October 10.

FARMINGHAM, a town in Hertford county, Connecticut, N. of New Cambridge, and W. of Hertford in New England.

FARN-ISLANDS, two groupes of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamboorough-castle in Northumberland. At low-water, the points of several others are visible besides the 17 just mentioned. The nearest island to the shore is called the House-island, and lies exactly one mile and 68 chains from the coast. The most distant is about seven or eight miles. They are rented for 16l. per annum: their produce is kelp, feathers, and a few seals, which the tenant watches and shoots for the sake of the oil and skins. St. Cuthbert is said to have passed the two last years of his life on the House-island. A priory of Benedictines was afterwards established here, for six or eight monks,

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monks, subordinate to Durham. A square tower, the remains of a church, and some other buildings, are still to be seen on this island; and a stone coffin, which is pretended to have been that of St. Cuthbert's.

At the N. end of the isle is a deep chasm, from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating with the sea; through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with great violence and noise, and forms a fine jet d'eau of 60 feet high. It is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast, the Churn. One of the islands in the most distant groupe is called the Pinnacles, from some vast columnar rocks at the S. end, even at their sides, flat at the tops, and entirely covered with guillemots and flags. The fowlers pass from one to the other of these columns by means of a narrow board, which they place from top to top, forming a narrow bridge over such a dreadful gap that the very sight of it strikes one with horror.

FARNESE, a town in the duchy of Castro, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy.

Of the same name are two places in Rome, called the Great and Little Farnese, with curious paintings and furniture, particularly in the former.

FARNHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with a fair on August 21.

FARNHAM, in Surry, 12 miles from Guildford, and 41 from London, in the Winchester road, is a large populous town on the Wey, supposed to have its name from the fern which abounded here, and is the capital of the hamlet of its own name. It was given by the West-Saxon king Ethelbald, to the see of Winchester, whose bishops have generally resided in the castle here, in the summer time, ever since the reign of king Stephen, whose brother, its then bishop, first built it. It was a magnificent structure, with deep moats, strong walls, and towers at proper distances, and a fine park; but it is much decayed.

The town, which has many handsome houses, and well-paved streets, is governed by 12 masters or burgesses, of whom two are bailiffs, (chosen annually,) who act under the bishop of Winchester, have the profit of the fairs and markets, and the assize of bread and beer, and hold a court every three weeks, which has power of trying and determining all actions under 40s. From Michaelmas to Christmas there is a good market for oats; and one of the greatest wheat-markets in England, especially between All-saints day and Midsummer, when 250 loads one day with another, nay, sometimes 400 loads have been sold in one day. The Hampshire white wheat, which is sold here, is counted the best for meal, but Sussex for weight and spending. The toll-dish here was once reckoned worth 200l. a year;

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but it is much diminished, since the people about Chichester and Southampton began to send their meal to London by sea. But this loss is amply made up by the vast growth of hops here, of which there are 300 or 400 acres of plantations about this town as fruitful as any where, and they are said to outdo the Kentish hop-yards, both in quantity and quality. On the other hand it is observed, that this nursery has quite supplanted the clothing-trade, and thrown numbers of the poor upon the parish, who used to be employed in spinning, weaving, &c. The church here was formerly but a chapel of ease to Waverly-abbey. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. but never since. The magistrates have their privileges from the bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgement of 12d. a year. The market is on Thursday; fairs, Holy-Thursday, June 24, and November 2. Here are a free-school and charity-school, and a great market for Welsh hosiery.

FARO, one of the five secure harbours in the island of Siphanto, in the Archipelago, and Turkey in Europe.

FARO, an audience or district of Algarve, in Portugal, in which is a town of the same name, in Latin, Pharus; it is fortified in the modern taste, stands upon a plain, in a bay which forms a harbour, and defended by a castle. A narrow channel, commonly called Baretta, separates it from Cape Santa Maria, Pliny's Promontorium Cuneum. It contains 4500 inhabitants, has two parish-churches, one of which is the cathedral. Its see, which was first at Ossonoba, afterwards at Sylves, was at last translated hither. Here are four convents, &c. The town is subject to the queens of Portugal, and in its districts are contained eight parishes. It lies on the S. coast, about mid-way between Cape St. Vincent and the mouth of the Guadiana, and 24 miles E. of Lagos. Lat. 36, 48, N. Long. 9, 12, W. It received great damage by the earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755.

Of the same name is a place in Alentejo, but inconsiderable.

FARRO, CAPO DI FARO, or CAPO DELLA TORRE DI FARO, anciently Promontorium Pelorum, a noted promontory in the island of Sicily, and Lower Division of Italy.

FARO-HEAD, the W. point of land opposite to Dungby-head, in Caithness, and the N. of Scotland. The E. point, or Dungby-head, Camden calls Virvedrum Promontorium, and the W. point, or Faro-Head, Sarvedrum Promontorium. Hence the vast Western or Atlantic ocean appears, but geographers have not yet agreed upon a name for this particular part, there being no country to derive it from.

FARRAR, a river of the Ard, N. W. of Inverness,

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ness, near the mouth of which is the village of Beaulieu, formerly a rich and pleasant abbey, and in the estate of the late unfortunate lord Lovat. It is famous for its salmon-fishery, and falls into the frith of Beaulieu, a branch of the Murray-frith.

FARRINGDON, or **FARRINGTON**, a market-town of Berkshire, pleasantly situated on a hill near the river Ouse. Here is a large church, and the town is governed by a bailiff. It has a good weekly market on Thursday; its annual fairs are on February 2, and Whitsun-Tuesday. It lies 26 miles from Reading, and 65 from London. Here are the ruins of a castle.

FARSISTAN, sometimes called Fars, a province of Persia, in Asia, and the ancient Persis. It is bounded on the S. by Persian Irak, has Khufestan with part of the Persian gulph or Bassora on the S. and Keresan with part of Segestan on the E. In this province Larestan, as well as the isle of Ormus are included; which are commonly reckoned to belong to Farsistan, the Persians having conquered them. Its principal town is Schinas.

FARTACK, or **FARTACKI**, a kingdom of Arabia Felix, in Asiatic Turkey. It is variously placed by geographers, by some along the sea coast, by others in the inland. The latitude it is also differently given. However, since so many geographers and historians have mentioned it as an inland kingdom, it is not improbable but that it may extend itself mostly inland; though it is scarcely to be doubted but that they had also some places on the coast, since we find the city and Cape Fertack in it. Though the Grand Signior receives a tribute from all the parts of Arabia Felix; yet he exempts this from it, only that they are obliged to furnish him with 5000 men whenever called upon, which yet are to be maintained at the charge of the Porte. Of the city of Fertack we know very little, nor is it mentioned by any Arabic geographers.

FAST-CASTLE, formerly a strong fort on the point of the promontory called St. Ebb's Head, in the shire of Berwick, which belonged to the earl of Hume; only its ruins are now remaining.

FATAPOUR. See **FETIPORE**.

FAVAGNANA, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass, seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called fort St. Catharine. Long. 12, 55, E. Lat. 38, 0, N.

FAUCIGNY, or **FOSSIGNI**, in Latin *Tractus Focimacensis*, a district of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It runs along the foot of the Alps, between the county of Geneva on the W. of which it was anciently a part, and the county of Valais on the E. It had for some time its own lords; but in the year 1200 it descended by marriage to the count

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of Savoy. In 1659 it was re-united to the duchy of Savoy, and has continued so ever since, only that it has passed to and from the hands of the French.

FAUSTINOPOLIS, anciently a city in Cappadocia, so called from Faustina, daughter of the emperor Antoninus, and wife to M. Aurelius. She was a very lewd woman, and yet he not only made the village where she died a city and colony, and called it as above, but erected a temple in it to her honour, which was afterwards consecrated to Heliogabalus, the most lewd and debauched of all the Roman emperors. The senate, out of flattery to the emperor, ranked among the goddesses a person unworthy of a place among women.

FAYAL. See **FYAL**.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biafon, 10 miles from Grasse, and 15 from Frejus. Long. 6, 47, E. Lat. 43, 44, N.

FE D'ANTIOCHIA, Santa, the most northern town of Popyan, a district of Terra Firma. It is situated about 200 miles to the N. of Popyan city, near the confines of the province of Carthagea, on the banks of the river Santa Martha, and near 180 miles to the S. of its conflux with the Magdalena. Thither the inhabitants removed from another town called Antiochia, which was 15 leagues distant from it; and now but small, and thinly peopled; whereas Santa Fe d'Antiochia is a considerable place, being the capital of a government called the audience of Santa Fe. This town had the addition of Antiochia annexed to it, to distinguish it from Santa Fe de Bogata, in South America.

FE, or **Foy**, Santa, a place in the middle of Veragua, a province in the audience of Guatemala, where the king of Spain keeps officers for casting and refining gold. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the North sea.

FE, Santa, the capital of New Mexico. It is situated 130 leagues from the sea, near the source of Rio del Nort, which running a great way through the country southward, and then bending east, falls into the gulph of Mexico. Baudrand makes it nine leagues from that river. It is said to be a rich city, regularly built; and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Mexico, as well as the seat of the governor of the country, who holds his post for five years, and is then succeeded by another. By some it is called Santa Fe de Granada, and by others New Mexico. Lat. 7, 29. Long. 77, 20.

FECKINGHAM, a village in Worcestershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromsgrove; with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30.

FELIN, a town of Livonia, with a castle, formerly

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merly belonging to Sweden, but now subject to Russia. It lies on a river of the same name, issuing from the Wortzy-lake; it suffered greatly in 1560, and at other times during the war between both crowns. It lies 112 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 58, 50, N. Long. 25, 58, E.

FEIRA, or **FYGERIA**, a small maritime town on the coast of Portugal, between Lisbon and Oporto, at the mouth of a river which permits vessels of 100 tons burthen to come up to the town, the chief trade being in salt and oil, the former of which is made near this place; and the adjacent country abounds in olives. There is an inconsiderable castle, with a few guns for its defence.

FELKIRK, or **FELDKIRK**, a town of a county of the same name in Tirol, and circle of Austria, in Germany, on the E. banks of the Rhine, 38 miles S. E. of Constance. Lat. 47, 20, N. Long. 9, 36, E.

FELLETIN, a town of Upper la Marche, on the river Creuse; it lies 18 leagues above Argenton to the S. It trades in cattle, and has a manufactory of tapestry.

FELLS, so they commonly call in Westmoreland any waste or mountainous ground; in particular, a chain of almost impassable hills on its W. side, confining on Cumberland: they also call it Fourness fells, from the promontory of the former name in Lancashire, that runs S. into the Lea. The high grounds about Appleby are called Roman-fell, Meel-fell, and Hellbeck-fell; the latter of which is a quarter of a mile above Brough.

FELTRE, **FELTRI**, or **FELTRIA**, a small town of Feltrino, and marquisate of Trevigiana, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, upon a mountain near the river Piava, and is the see of a bishop, under Aquileia. It lies 38 miles N. of Padua. Lat. 46, 12, N. Long. 12, 20, N.

FEMERIN, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Wagria, in Holstein, from which a strait not above a mile in breadth, called Femmer-fund, divides it: though but a small spot, it has always been looked upon as one of the keys to Denmark with regard to Germany. This island is very fruitful in corn and pasturage, and yet contains but two parishes, Borg and Peterdorp. At the landing-place from Holstein, there is a fort. It suffered much in the wars, especially in 1419, when king Erick of Pomerania laid it almost waste. It is now subject to Denmark. Lat. 54, 56, N. Long. 11, 12, E.

FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorraine, and capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marsal, and 17 S. of Deux-Ponts. Long. 7, 11, E. Lat. 28, 52, N.

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FENESTRELLE, a fortified town of Piemont in Upper Italy, on the river Cluson. In 1708 the duke of Savoy took it; and is one of the strongest frontiers against France. Lat. 45, 10, N. Long. 7, 26, E.

FERABATH, a city of Ghilan, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia, on the S. shore of the Caspian sea. A river about 40 paces broad rising in the mountains, passes by the town. Here Abbas the Great had a palace, with noble furniture, and a fine garden. The country round it has a rich soil. The place is surrounded with moats. It lies 146 miles N. E. of the city of Ghilan. Lat. 38, 12, N. Long. 50, 10, E.

FERDEN, or **VERDUN**, a city in a territory of the same name, belonging to Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the river Aller. The late elector of Hanover, George I. king of Great Britain, purchased it of the king of Denmark, who took it from the Swedes. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53, 30, N. Long. 9, 10, E.

FERE, (*La*), a town of Upper Picardy, in France, in a marshy bottom, at the junction of the rivers Sene and Oise. Though fortified, the Spaniards took it during the civil wars; but Henry IV. recovered it in 1597, after an obstinate resistance. It has been dismantled; its sole defence now is a sluice, which can lay the whole country for a mile round under water. At a powder-mill here they make, it is said, 120,000 lb. of powder every year. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49, 45, N. Long. 3, 26, E.

FERE, with the addition of Champenoise, a small town of Upper Champagne, in France. It lies 34 miles N. of Troyes. Lat. 48, 44, N. Long. 4, 8, E.

FERENTINO, anciently Ferentinum, celebrated by Horace, &c. a small episcopal city of the Compagna di Roma, and Ecclesiastical State, in the middle Division of Italy. It stands high, on the confines of Naples, 21 miles S. E. of Palestrina, and 54 E. of Rome. Lat. 41, 48, N. Long. 14, 15, E.

FERETTE, a town of Alsace, now subject to France. It lies 49 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47, 27, N. Long. 7, 36, E.

FERMANAGH, (county of,) in the province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is bounded by Donnegal and Tyrone on the N. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Leitrim on the S. and by another part of Leitrim and the ocean on the W. Here is no market-town, and only one borough, namely, Inniskilling.

This county is 38 miles long, and 24 broad: it is full of woods and bogs, a third part of it being covered by lough Erne, the largest lake in this part of

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of the kingdom. It is full of well-inhabited isles, abounding with salmon, trout, &c. About the middle the waters contract into the breadth of an ordinary river, continuing so for six miles; on which narrow part stands a strong fort, being the only pass from the N. part of Ireland to the S. This fort, with the town, is called Inniskilling.

FERMENTERA, and **SERMENTERA**, formerly *Ophiusa*, one of the two *Pityusan* or *Pine* islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and on the coast of Spain; about six miles from the other called *Ebusus* or *Ivica*, three miles one way, and five the other, but uninhabited.

FERMO, anciently *Firmium Picenum*, a well-built and well-inhabited city of the marquise of Ancona, and Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy, upon a hill, with a harbour, on the Adriatic sea. An archbishop resides here; and this was the native place of *Lactantius*, from it surnamed *Firmianus*, 32 miles S. of Ancona city, Lat. 43, 10. Long. 15, 10.

Of the same name is another town under the name *Monte Fermo*, in contradistinction from that last mentioned, which is called *Porto Fermo*, and but three miles asunder.

FERNANDES, or **JUAN FERNANDES**, two islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, in South America. The one, as lying farther W. is called *De Aufera*; and the other, as nearer the land or to the eastward, *De la Tierra*. The former, above a league in length, is very high land, with several cascades; one of which, on the S. W. side, precipitates itself with such impetuosity into the sea, that its froth may be seen, says *Ulloa*, at three leagues distance. It lies about 3, 27, W. from *Callao*. The distance between both islands is 34 leagues. The island *De Tierra*, which is about 440 leagues N. of *Cape Horn*, is between three and four leagues from E. to W. most highlands; with some plains, but a part of the mountains themselves full of excellent timber, and several streams of very light water. Here are great numbers of goats, but very difficult to come at, as living among inaccessible crags and precipices. The mountains in this island are of a great height, and every part of them covered with a grass or straw higher than the usual stature of a man.

When captain *Carteret* visited this island in 1766, he found the Spaniards had fortified it. A house and four pieces of cannon were observed near the sea side; and on the brow of a hill, at a small distance, was a fort with Spanish colours. He saw cattle on the hills, and about 20 houses on different parts of the island. In another part of the island he saw a guard-house, with cannon mounted.

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In this island are three bays, those on the W. and E. for small vessels; but that on the N. E. side, properly called *Juan Fernandes*, consists of a bay exposed to the N. and N. E. winds, and 50 fathoms deep within two cables length of the shore. This bay is visited by all European ships that go into the South seas, in order to refresh their crews after a long voyage and weathering the dangers of *Cape Horn*, supplying them with fruits, herbs, and provisions. Accordingly, in the year 1741, admiral *Anson* put in here for repairing his ships, and recovering his sick men.

On this island captain *Woodes Rogers* found one *Alexander Selkirk*, a native of Scotland, who had lived there alone four years and four months, having been left by his ship: from hence *Daniel Defoe* is thought to have taken the first hint of his famous novel of *Robinson Crusoe*. The editor of lord *Anson's* voyage places this island in lat. 33, 40, S. and 110 leagues W. from the continent of Chili. Here are great numbers of sea-wolves or sea-lions, and abundance of fish, with some kinds peculiar to those seas.

FERNES, an inland town in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinster, in Ireland; it is the see of a bishop united with that of *Leighlin*. It is eight miles from *Enniscorthy*.

FERNSTEIN, or **FREYENSTEIN**, a town of Austria, in Germany, on the S. side of the *Danube*; though small, has a magnificent castle, besides the ruins of an old one. Here *Richard I.* of England was confined prisoner on his return from the Holy land. It lies 60 miles W. of *Vienna*.

FERO, or **FARRO**, Islands. These are 24, belonging to Denmark, and lie between 61, 40, and 62, 20, N. lat. and between 6, 10, and 7, 30, long. W. of London. They stretch in length about 60 miles, in breadth 40; and have Norway on the E. Shetland and Orkney S. E. Scotland and the Western Islands S. and Iceland and Greenland N. W. and N. They are high rocks in the sea, covered with thin earth, and divided from one another by deep and rapid streams. In the valleys the mould is about two feet thick, and produces plenty of grass and corn. Their sheep feed in the valleys and on the hills all the year round, but black cattle only in summer. Part of these islands are inhabited, and part left for pasturage. The most remarkable are these: 1. *Fugloe*, 1 e. *Foul Island*, lies farthest to N. E. three miles long and two broad. 2. *Swinhoe*, two miles to S. from *Fugloe*. 3. *Videroe*, three miles from *Fugloe* to W. and one from *Swinhoe*, five miles long, and three broad. 4. *Bordoe*, S. W. and W. of *Videroe* and *Swinoe*, about six miles from N. to S. and four broad. 5. *Kunoe*, three miles long, and one broad. 6. *Kalfoe*, two miles

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miles W of Kunoe, and larger than that. 7. Osteroe, W. of Kalfoe and Bordoe, 12 miles long but unequal in breadth. 8. Nelfoe, two miles S. from Osteroe, three miles long and half as broad. 9. Stromoe, the largest, 17 miles long, and eight broad, lies to W. of Osteroe and Nelfoe. It has several harbours and creeks, &c. 10. Waagoe, above one mile from Stromoe to W. and is 6 miles long, and four broad. 11. Miggeneis lies two miles hence to W. three miles long, and one and half broad. 12. Kolter, three miles from Waagoe to S. E. two from Stromoe W. one mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. 13. Sandoe, two miles from Stromoe to S. seven miles long and four broad. 14. Skuoe two miles farther S. three miles long and one broad. 15. Store Diemen, or Great Dam, 2 miles to S. E. of Skuoe, one mile in diameter. This is encompassed with cliffs, and has but one passage to it, and that difficult, for but one man at a time to enter, so that it might at small expence be made impregnable, since ships cannot lie near it because of the strength of the currents, nor could they be famished, as the isle affords cows, sheep, and fowl. 16. Little Diemen, two miles S. E. from the other. 17. Suderoe, two miles S. from the last, 14 miles long and six broad. On the E. it has four creeks, one of them a little harbour. There are other rocks called holmes, which are left for pastures; and there are several rocks which rise out of the sea near the islands, two of which it is necessary for mariners to know. One N. of Fugloe, is called the bishop, round, and pretty high, the other, near the S. E. of Suderoe, is a high round rock called the Monk, near which is a dangerous whirlpool, which, in calm weather, draws ships towards it and often sinks them. But they sometimes escape by driving with the stream. When the sun is in Cancer there is no night in these islands for a whole month, the sun going but a few degrees under the horizon; and in mid-winter they have but little day. But the dawning and twilight are pretty long for the same reason.

In the longest day the sun rises seven min. after two in the morning, and sets 53 after nine; which makes the day 19 hours and 46 min. by which it appears that these islands are situated as before said, partly in the 15th and partly in the 16th climates. From the setting to the rising of the sun in the longest day, it is but four hours 14 min. during which there is no difference to be perceived between day and night; for the sun being then but 4, 29, under the horizon, cannot make any difference for a whole month, there being then but little difference in the sun's declination; so that from August 17, when the sun comes 18 deg. under the horizon,

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they have no considerable night. In the shortest day the sun rises 53 min. after 9 in the morning, and sets seven min. after two in the afternoon; so that there is but four hours 14 min. day. But the dawning and twilight add much to it, so that something of day is to be perceived at eight in the morning, and lasts till four at night. The currents between the islands run very strong, and in several manners, according to their situation. The wind against the tide in winter occasions a turbulent and terrible sea.

There are three streams that turn round, and are very dangerous, sinking every thing that comes near and throwing it up again at a distance. The most perilous is that which lies S. of Suderoe, near the Monk, which has swallowed up several ships. The sea round this whirlpool is 80 or 90 fathoms deep, where the sea runs quiet and still. A little farther in, the ground lies from 25 to 30 fathoms deep, where the sea begins to rise and turn round. Farther in the ground lies but from 8 to 10 or 12 fathoms deep, snail-wise, in a circle four times round. This high ground has points or cliffs on the top about 8 fathoms deep, and about 10 or 12 distant from one another; so that when a vessel comes upon this uneven bank, it is turned round those cliffs, by the stream, with so much swiftness, that people not used to it lie down to avoid being giddy, and the vessel is turned round all the four circles; between which there are three channels or conduits, where the sea runs about slowly in small turnings.

On the E. side is a gulph, where the sea runs in as through a sluice; and works but slowly within. On the top of the Monk the air is so excessive cold in the hottest day in summer, that the people who climb it for fowl, are scarce able to endure it, and the fowls which breed there are little more than feathers. One might wonder, after such a frightful account of the danger from this whirlpool, how such particular description could be taken; but our author informs us, that when the weather is calm, the sea still, and the stream in the reflux, the inhabitants venture to fish there, and to climb the rock.

These islands abound with fountains of wholesome water, of a good taste. Some of them are on the tops of the highest mountains, and constantly run in the greatest drought; so that scarce a cottage but has the convenience of a spring or brook, the water of which is generally cooler in summer than in winter. On Suderoe, near the village Famoien is a lake pretty high on the mountain, the water of which, though fresh, ebbs and flows with the sea. In summer the air is temperately warm, but seldom excessive hot. Winter is not extremely

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extremely cold, and though the land be under the 62d deg. N. lat. it seldom freezes a month together, nor produces it ice in the open inlets of the sea, so that horses and sheep are kept in open fields all the winter. It is thought, this is occasioned by the saltness and constant motion of the neighbouring sea, which produces warm vapours that temper the air, and make it moist; so that melted snow and melting rains fall in the vallies while it freezes on the mountains. Their moist air and watery clouds produce such stormy winds as sometimes tear up stones from the ground, and roll up the earth on the rock like sheets of lead.

These storms are variable, according to the gaps between the tops of the high mountains, where the winds gather, and press themselves through with wonderful force, when in the vallies underneath they have so calm an air, that they can carry candles from house to house. Sometimes the blasts are so violent as if they would tear the rocks, and contrary winds meet betwixt them, being rebounded by the rocks that jut out in the passes, and occasion terrible whirlwinds. These wheeling about among the hills, come down over the inlets, and whirling round, run through them again a great way into the sea, and endanger mariners, who must presently furl or be overturned.

These hurricanes frequently beat down man and horse in the vallies. But the inhabitants being forewarned by a terrible noise between the rocks, alight, lie down flat, and catch hold of grass or stones, till the blast be over. But these things happen seldom. Here is talc, and two sorts of salt-petre stones, but scanty. On the shore are found transparent stones, so hard that one may write upon glass with them. They are white, or white mixed with blue, and some are yellow, so well polished that they serve to put in rings. They grow in clefts, and are washed by the waves, but are not esteemed by jewellers. They are thought a sort of jasper, and they lose their colour when transported. Pearl-muscles are also found here, as well as some crystal, but so brittle that it cannot be wrought.

They have no trees, but some low juniper shrubs and willows. Their firing is turf, some of which is so good as to serve smiths instead of coal. No corn but barley comes to maturity; but this yields 20 or 30 fold, so that they need none from abroad. One of their smallest oxen yields 100lb. of tallow. Their horses are little, but strong, swift, and sure footed, though without shoes; so that people think themselves more secure on horseback than on foot upon the rocks and hills. They breed them to hunt wild sheep, keeping their tame sheep in separate inclosures. But they lose many in hard winters.

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Sometimes, in a great snow, the sheep gather themselves close in the open fields, where they are covered quite over, and if not found out by a damp which rises from the snow above them, they are lost sometimes for a month together, and eat the earth about them, and the wool off one another. But this seldom happens, for the danger of it makes the people look carefully after them; and when they find them under the snow, they open a passage for them, or have weathers with every flock, which being stronger than the rest, break a passage for them. But they have no hay or any thing to relieve them but the grass and roots they dig from under the snow.

They have great numbers both of land and sea fowls, some of which all the year. The fishery was formerly so good that they maintained themselves by it alone, but it is now so much altered, that they have scarce sufficient to serve their necessities. Yet sometimes they have abundance of fish, which are seals, whales, cod, whittings, large flounders, plaice, trouts, sand-flounders, and a small fish called murt, resembling our pilchards, which sometimes in autumn fill their creeks, where the poor children take as many as may serve themselves and parents from meal to meal. Their seals haunt the inlets, and are of different sizes, some as big as cows, others no bigger than calves. They sleep on out-rocks, under promontories, where boats cannot reach them; and in September, when they bring forth their young, retire into caves under rocks.

The natives sometimes shoot them, at other times catch them with nets and dogs, which being trained to it, swim to them against the wind that the seals may not smell them, and catching them by the throat, hold them till their masters come up and kill them. The other way of taking them is by going in with boats to the mouth of the caves where they bring forth their young ones, and rowing as fast as they can, they leap out, some with candles to see where they lie, and others with clubs kill hundreds of old and young, yet not without danger from the old males, and likewise from the waves. When hauled out, &c. they eat of their flesh, melt part of the fat into train-oil, salt up part for food, with a black salt made of the ashes of a burnt sea-weed, and make shoes and other apparel of their skins.

The whales here are of several sorts, one called the grind-whale, because they have marks upon them resembling grates. The biggest are not above five-ells long, and the young an ell and a half. They come in great numbers under the land when the weather is dark or foggy. When the fishermen see them, they make signs to all the other

other boats, who come presently together, and drive them in towards the land, by shouting and throwing of stones. They send men ashore at the same time, who by making a fire give notice to the inhabitants. These come with their boats from all the islands to the place where they see the fire or smoke; and, bringing their whale-spears with them, drive the whales into an inlet or creek, where are good whale-banks, or flat sands, and there kill them. The boats divide themselves into two companies, one of which attacks the whales, and the other draws up in the form of a half-moon, to prevent their escape to sea; and other people on the shore, with whale-spears, wade in as far as they can, and help to kill them. Sometimes the whales break or overturn boats with their tails; by which means men are now and then lost, and many of the whales escape. They melt part of the fat into train-oil, and salt up the rest for bacon with their black salt, which preserves it very well, so that it is scarce to be distinguished from true bacon. Other parts of the fat they use as butter. The flesh, when dry and fresh, resembles beef. Part of it they cut into long pieces, which they dry in the wind. Foreigners pickle part of the tail, which tastes like neats-feet, and therefore the inhabitants call these whales sea-kine.

Jacobson mentions a creature called a sea-dog, which sometimes drives those whales ashore. His upper parts above water, resemble those of a large rough spaniel. There is another sort of whales called doglins, above seven or eight ells long, and two broad where thickest. A small number of them come every year into a haven, in Suderoe, where the fishermen drive them into an inlet, if the weather be boisterous; but if it be calm, they are so tame that they suffer the fishermen to come up to them, and fasten a rope through the fat of one of their eye-lids, by which they haul them ashore, and kill them with whale-spears. They are not so good meat as the other; and if a person eats of their fat, it not only pierces the pores of his body, but also his cloaths, and makes him look yellow and smell strong. They have another kind called the roar and witch-whale, which being large and dangerous, the inhabitants dare not meddle with them, for they play about the boats, and sometimes rise under and overset them. It is said these islands were first inhabited in 868 by people from Norway, and that they were first discovered by a pirate of Norway. But there is no certain account of these things, their public papers having been carried away by pirates, as they say, above 160 years since. Authors differ too as to the etymology of their name. The inhabitants lived independent till about 1100, in the time of Sigurd, king of

Norway, when they had governors placed among them.

When Norway came under the crown of Denmark, these islands met with the same fate. They were frequently invaded by pirates, but Christian IV. built a fort at Thorshaven, on Stromoe, for its defence, which is their chief town. Christianity was planted here about 1000; but they had no bishops till about 1100; and since the Reformation they have only had a provost. There are in all, 39 parishes. The churches are small, built with firs, and covered with stone on the outside. That at Thorshaven is built of whole beams, and has a steeple. Their best benefice, with all its perquisites, is not above 100 gilders, (i. e. 10l.) a year. But the ministers make it up with glebe and cattle, and by knitting of hose, in which they assist their wives and servants, and sometimes they have presents.

In stormy weather, &c. when they cannot attend their parishes, they appoint the people to read homilies, and sing psalms, on holy-days; and one that can read best to do it in the church on Sundays. By their diligence in reading the scriptures and good practical books, they understand religion better than the common people of Denmark, and have many of the psalms, and Luther's catechism, with a short explanation of it by rote. They have but one school, viz. at Thorshaven, where they learn to read and write, and those designed for the holy ministry are taught Latin. The inhabitants have the character of being humble, civil, courteous to strangers, whom they entertain gratis, and allow them carriages from place to place. They generally make little more provision but for present necessities, thinking every year will bring provisions for itself. They are temperate in diet, and keep beer but to treat friends; but at Christmas they are pretty jovial. None but the poorer sort are given to excess in brandy. Their diet is without bread, beer, or salt, for most part, but according to the seasons, flesh, milk, fish, gruel. They portion out meat to servants, twice as much to men as to maids; but they prescribe them their work accordingly. Every morning they weigh out two pounds of wool for them to spin, and knit it too that same day into a pair of coarse stockings, and weigh their work at night. This is part of the goods they export.

Their cloaths are always of coarse flannel, and of one fashion, but they have a finer sort for church and market. Their coats are short and wide, and they seldom wear linen. The womens cloaths are also of one fashion for rich and poor, being bodice and petticoats sewed together without skirts, but their petticoats are plaited. They have cloth
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for holidays, and chiefly affect a dark blue colour, and some red. Their bedding is hay, with a little flannel spread over it. They all make their own clothes, are fit enough for such handicrafts as they need, and make boats much better than those of Norway. The women, besides coarse flannels, weave much fine bed-clothes, of several colours, fine stockings, and woollen waistcoats, and dye all themselves. They have a sort of red, which they call a cork-colour, that none else can imitate. They are naturally inclined to observe the stars, especially Bootes, by which they know the hours in winter mornings, to direct them in their work.

FERRARA, (duchy of) or the **FERRARESE**, now a part of the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy, near the mouth of the Po. It is bounded on the N. by the Polesino di Rovigo, formerly a part of Ferrara; on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Romandiola Proper, and on the E. by the gulph of Venice. The middle of it is in lat. 45, N. and 12 E. It is divided into the following parts, Il Polesino di Ariona, Il Polesino de Ferrara, Il Polesino de S. Georgio, La Valle de Commaçrio, La Valle de Marrare, and Valle de Maremorto.

FERRARA, the capital of the last-mentioned territory of the same name, in a fertile plain, watered by a branch of the Po, called Il Po Morto, from which is a canal to Francolino about six miles long, and another to Ceuto thrice that length, for the conveniency of commerce. This city, with the whole duchy, fell into the hands of pope Clement VIII. upon the demise of Alphonso II. of Esté, without male issue in 1597; but is now ill-peopled, and in many parts quite desolate. The city is defended by a citadel of five whole, and as many half bastions. It is a metropolitan see, and has an university.

This place having been almost reduced to a heap of rubbish by a dreadful earthquake 27 years before it came into that pontiff's possession, he rebuilt the streets and houses, and fortified it, erecting also a noble palace and other public structures, with his own statue in the piazza. The citadel is said to have cost him 200,000 pounds sterling.

Among other handsome buildings here is a fine cathedral, a beautiful benedictine monastery and church; in the latter of which is the monument of the famous Ariosto, author of Orlando Furioso, who, notwithstanding his rich vein of poetry, and being laureat to the emperor Charles V. was so poor as to have hardly clothes to his back.

In 1708 the place was blocked up by the Imperialists, and severely menaced, but it held out.

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It lies 30 miles N. E. of Bologna. Lat. 44, 36, N. Long. 12, 14, E.

FERRO, by the Spaniards called Hierro, and by the French L'Isle de Fer, the most westerly island of the Canaries, in the Atlantic ocean, and near the coast of Africa: it belongs to Spain. In some parts the soil is dry and barren. Here the French navigators formerly placed the first meridian for reckoning the longitude, as the Dutch did theirs through the peak of Teneriff. But most geographers at present reckon the first meridian from the capital of their own country, as the English from London, the French from Paris, &c. See **FERRO**. Lat. 27, 48, N. Long. 17, 26, W.

FERROL, a town of Galicia, in Spain, upon a bay of the Atlantic ocean, with an excellent harbour. This is a station for the royal navy of Spain, where they frequently secured themselves in the late wars with England, and into which port their privateers carried several British prizes. It lies about two leagues from Corunna, and 24 miles N. E. of the Groyne. Lat. 43, 26, N. Long. 8, 46, W.

FERTE SUR L'AUBE, a town of Champagne, in France, on the river Aube, as its additional epithet shews. It lies 36 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48, 12, N. Long. 4, 48, E.

FERTE St. NECTAIRE, (La) or **LA FERTE SENNETERRE**, in Latin Firmitas S. Nectarii, a large town of Lower Orleanois, in France. It gave title of duke and peer to Henry Senterre: both it and the family are now extinct.

FERTE IMBANT, a small town of Sologne, in France, but has a noble castle on the little river Sendre. It lies five leagues E. from Remorantin.

FERTE ALAIS, or **ALEPS**, (La) a town of Hurepoix, in France, on the little river Seine, seven leagues S. of Paris, and on the road to Melun.

FESCAN, or **FESCAMP**, a considerable town and castle of Normandy, in France, with a harbour on the English channel, which has above 16 feet water at spring tides, defended by a tower and terrace-battery. The port and town are separated by a large marsh. Here is a governor, king's lieutenant, &c. and a famous abbey. They trade in woollen cloths, serges, linens, laces, hats, and tanned leather. They send also some ships to the Newfoundland cod-fishery; and a few barks are employed in that of the herrings. It lies 28 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49, 41, N. Long. 0, 26, E.

FETIPOUR, or **FATAPOUR**, a walled city of Agra and Hither India, in Asia. It lies 28 miles W. of Agra, and subject to the great Mogul. It was founded by Eckbar, who built here

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a stately

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a stately palace and a noble bazar, with other pompous structures, intending it should surpass all other cities in his dominions; but the unwholesomeness of the water forced him to leave it, after he had laid out 4,000,000 l. sterling in adorning it. However here is a great reservoir, which supplies the town with rain water. It has a large square and many fine buildings, particularly a stately mosque. The town is walled, having a lake on the N. W. side five miles broad. The bazar, whose top is full of little pyramids, is 500 paces long, well built, and neatly paved; the court within being six times larger than the London royal exchange, and the whole supported with beautiful columns, each of one stone. The entrance of the palace is entire. Here is a great manufacture of fine taffetas. Lat. 27, 12, N. Long. 78, 46, E.

FETU, or AUFETU, a kingdom in South Guinea, borders W. on the river Benja and the country of Commendo, N. on Atti, E. on Saboo, S. on the ocean; the principal town Fetu. This country is very populous, and strikes terror into the neighbourhood. It has many well-built towns, full of inhabitants, abounds in corn and cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is adorned with smooth straight roads set with trees on both sides. They apply themselves some to tillage, to fishing, to boiling of salt, to pressing oil, to drawing wine from the palm-trees, and others to trade. It has several villages on the sea coast.

FEVERSHAM, in Kent, 9 miles from Canterbury, 48 miles from London, a member of the Cinque port of Dover, was a royal demesne A. D. 802, and called in Kenulf's charter the king's little town, though it is now a large one. In 903, king Athelstan held a great council here. King Stephen erected a stately abbey, whose abbots sat in parliament, and that monarch was buried in it, together with Maud his queen, and Eustace his son; but two mean gate-houses are all that now remain of it. The town was first incorporated by the name of the barons of Feversham, afterwards by the title of the mayor and commonalty, and lastly by that of the mayor, and jurats, and commonalty. It is a populous, flourishing place, situated, as it were, in the very garden of Kent, with the convenience of a creek from the Thames, or that branch of it called the Swale, which is navigable by hoys, that bring corn and fruit to London. It consists chiefly of one long broad street, with a market-house and a charity school. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, February 25, and August 12. The London markets are supplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the best oysters for stewing, which are also fetched

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away in such quantities by the Dutch, that a prodigious number of men and boats are employed here in the winter, to work for them; and it is said also they carry home as many as amount to 2000 or 2500 l. a year. The fishermen will admit none to take up their freedom but married men. The ancient church was rebuilt in 1754, at 2300 l. expence. King James II. was stopped here, on board a smack, as he was escaping for France, and detained till the prince of Orange sent coaches and a guard to attend him to London. Near this place, as well as in other parts of the country, there are four pits, narrow at top, but wide at bottom, which, whether dug by the ancient Britons, for extracting chalk to manure their grounds, as Camden thinks, or whether dug by the Saxons, after the manner of the ancient Germans, to lay up their corn in, to preserve it from the extreme cold weather, or from any surprise of their enemies, has not yet been clearly determined.

FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Guéret.

FEURS, or FORS, though a small town of Lioinois, in France, it is the capital of Upper Fores. It lies on the river Loire, 20 miles W. of Lyons. Lat. 45, 52, N. Long. 4, 28, E.

FEXEM, a village in the bishopric of Liege, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, where a battle was fought in October 1746, between the Allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French, under count Saxe. It lies four miles W. of Vifet, and 7 N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50, 56, N. Long. 5, 46, E.

FEZ, (kingdom of) in Africa. It has the Mediterranean sea on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the river Marbea or Umarabea on the S. where it divides Fez from Morocco, and is bounded on the E. by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the river Meluya or Melvia, to mount Atlas, dividing it from the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly part of Mauritania Tingitana, is somewhat larger than Morocco, and divided like it into seven provinces. Its extent from E. to W. is about 270 miles, that is, from long. 1, 20, to 7, 0, W. where broadest; and nearly of the same breadth from N. to S. i. e. from lat. 31 to 36. This kingdom is fertile in grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey; but would be much more so, did the inhabitants cultivate it duly, the Fezians being contented with a bare sufficiency, and scrupulous of sending grain out of the kingdom. Here are good iron-mines; but they are so ignorant of manufacturing them, that they only make nails and some other coarse utensils. Their principal river is Sebu or Cebit, which is very rapid, rising in mount Celego, in the province of Cuz;

Cuz; and descending to the Atlantic ocean, is said to carry with its stream stones of an hundred weight. It runs within two short miles of Fez city, through vast ridges, receiving several other rivers in its course; yet over it is a bridge said to be 150 fathoms long: none of these rivers are navigable. The only carriage is by land upon camels, horses, and dromedaries, for expedition.

Fez had its own kings, but for some time it has been subject to Morocco. The Spaniards and Portuguese have some places on the coast; the principal of those belonging to the former are, Mazalquivir, Penen, Melilla, and Ceuta; the siege, or rather blockade, of which by the natives may be said still to be carried on. Among the places belonging to the Portuguese is Arzillai, having ceded Tangier as a part of queen Catharine's dowry to the English, who long since demolished it. The seven provinces above mentioned are, Fez Proper, Temesna, Asgur, Habat, Errif, Guret, Alcaia, and Chuz or Chaouz. M. de Lisle joins Asgur and Habat in one, under the name of Al-garbe. This kingdom and Morocco are under one emperor. See MOROCCO.

FEZ PROPER, (province of) in the kingdom of its name last mentioned. It is separated on the W. from Temesna by the river Burreg-reg or Sala; on the N. by that of Sebu, which divides it from Asgur; on the E. it extends to the river Gnavan; and on the S. to, Chaus, or according to some, quite to mount Atlas. Its soil is much the same with the kingdom of Fez already described; but being the province where the metropolis of its name stands, it is more populous and better cultivated. They have plenty of provisions, garden-vegetables, &c. and fish, particularly that called by the Spaniards sabalo, which is in great request, and caught from October to April. In this province is a territory 10 miles long, and five broad, which though fruitful, is very unhealthy, from the stagnated waters in it, occasioning pestilential fevers which carry off a great number of the inhabitants. The chief mountain here is Zalagh, about 15 miles from E to W. where the rich citizens of Fez have their gardens, orchards, and pleasure-houses; also mounts Zarhon, Taget, and Gueriguere. The first of these three is very well cultivated, and has about 40 towns and villages upon it.

FEZ, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the whole kingdom of its name, on the river Fez, is the largest city in all Africa; and is divided into the new and old city, or rather it consists of three different cities built at different times, under one and the same name, with magnificent palaces, seraglios, schools for propagating the Mahometan faith, &c.

The most ancient of all is that called Beleyd, on the eastern bank of the river, where lie the fine gardens and fountains of Zingifor, besides about 4000 houses. The other old city, called Ain Alu, stands on the W. side of the Fez, and is computed to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The walls of these two cities, said to have belonged to two different princes, who were continually at war, were at length demolished, and made into one, by building a bridge to join them. The third city, now called New Fez, stands above the other two, and about a mile from the Old, containing between 18 and 20,000 inhabitants, divided into 15 wards. Here is the emperor's palace, a large and noble structure, and has as many fine mosques and other public buildings as Old Fez. These three may be considered as one city, only as divided into old and new. The former and the most famed of the two, stands on the declivity of two mountains and the intermediate valley; it is walled and flanked with towers, being about eight miles in circuit. It hath no suburbs without, but several gardens within; and hath seven gates: the streets are narrow, and shut up also with gates. It is defended by two castles, the old and new, garrisoned by blacks, but without any cannon in either. On the two longest sides of the city are two sharp bastions on a rising ground, with only two iron cannon on each. The houses are mostly of stone or brick, three stories high, flat at top, and neatly furnished. The greatest part have high turrets, where the women have genteel apartments, but are not permitted to stir abroad. The river Fez dividing itself into six branches or canals, runs through most parts of the city. On these are 370 mills, mostly for corn, and about 250 stone bridges. Of about 500 mosques computed here, about 50 of them are well built and endowed; one of which is said to be half a league in compass. Within the cincture of this mosque is a stately college, in which divinity, and some other sciences, are taught: the other public buildings, as baths, hospitals, &c. are very noble. Here are above 200 inns, very large and convenient, which pay an annual tax to the governor; but excepting those resorted to by Christians, are receptacles of all sorts of debauchery, the most infamous and unnatural crimes being committed barefaced, and with impunity. Fez is computed to have about 300,000 inhabitants. It swarms with men of all trades and professions, also with merchants; this being the general magazine of Barbary, where all sorts of European goods are brought and exchanged, and sent to the other provinces of the kingdom, in barter for leather of several sorts, particularly the fine marroquin, &c. and their other native productions. The Jews, which

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which are above 5000, are the principal brokers, especially between the Christians and Mahometans. Most part of the inhabitants are negroes from Negroland, or the descendants of such; the rest are of an olive colour. Fez lies 28 leagues S. from the Mediterranean, 33 E. from the Atlantic ocean, and about 260 N. E. of Morrocco. Lat. 33, 58, N. Long. 4, 25, W.

FIANO, a small city of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical State, and middle division of Italy; it lies on the Tiber. A wood in its neighbourhood was formerly dedicated to the goddess Feronia, hence called *Lucus Feroniae*. It lies 15 miles N. of Rome.

FIANANO, a town belonging to the republic of Venice, in the peninsula of Istria, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arsa.

FIASCONI, or MONTE FIASCONI, a small episcopal city of Orvieto, one of the Ecclesiastical states in the middle division of Italy, near the lake Bassena. Its see is united to that of Corneto, and is famous for its white wine. It lies 14 miles S. of Orvieto city. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 13, 12, E.

FICARI, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, seated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

FICHERULOLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal from the above river to Tartaro. Long. 11, 37, E. Lat. 44, 58, N.

FIDA. See WHIDA.

FIDAN, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Usk against Penavawell hill.

FIDELA, a small island on the coast of, and belonging to Fez, lies in the Atlantic ocean over-against Rabat, and near the mouth of a river, in lat. 33, 34, and about 10 leagues S. W. of Sala.

FIDENÆ, or FIDENA, a city in ancient Latium, near the Tyber, about five miles from Rome towards Eretum. It is now called *Castel Giubileo* or *Jubileo*. It only merits a place here on account of the following accident. In the reign of Tiberius, one Attilius, having built here an amphitheatre, to exhibit therein a shew of gladiators, vast crowds flocked thither from Rome, eager for such shews, as during that emperor's reign, they had been debarred from diversions at home. But as the spectators were intent upon the gladiators, the amphitheatre, which was but slightly built, and overcharged with the multitude, fell down, and with its fall, Tacitus tells us, destroyed or maimed 50,000 persons; of whom, Suetonius says, perished 20,000 souls. Attilius, who had

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built the amphitheatre only for gain, and therefore employed bad materials and unskilful workmen, was banished; and it was provided for the future, by a decree of the Senate, that no man who was not worth 400,000 sesterces should exhibit the shew of gladiators. The said accident happened in the year of the world 4333, of the flood 3026, of Christ 27.

FIERENZUOLO, a small town of Parma, in the Upper Division of Italy, on the river Larda. It lies 12 miles S. E. of Placentia, where is a famous Bernardine abbey. Lat. 44, 56, N. Long. 10, 46, E.

FIESOLI, anciently *Fæsulæ*, a town of Tuscany, in the Upper Division of Italy, between Pratolino and the city of Florence, only two miles N. E. of the latter. It was one of the 12 ancient *Hetruscan* cities. Lat. 43, 36, N. Long. 12, 20, E.

FIFE, (shire of,) in the S. part of Scotland. It was anciently called the Shire of Rofs, which name is still preserved in Kinross, i. e. the head of Rofs, and also in Culross, i. e. the back part of Rofs, as the Highland words *Kaan* and *Cuul* import. The name of Fife it had, they say, from one Fifus, a nobleman; to whom Kenneth II. gave it for his great services against the Picts in 840. His posterity were first called thanes of Fife, which seems to have been the first title of nobility in that kingdom, and afterwards created earls by Malcolm II. about the year 1057, and endowed them with greater privileges than any other earls in the country. Of these, the Great Macduff, who subdued the tyrant Macbeth, was the first, whose posterity had the privileges of placing the king at his coronation in the chair, heading the vanguard of the king's army, and of compounding for murder with cattle or money; of which Macduff's cross in Abernethy, in Perthshire, is a monument.

Fifeshire is a fine fruitful peninsula, situated between the frith of Forth and that of Tay; the former dividing it from the Lothians on the S. and the latter from Strathern, the Carse of Gowry, and the shire of Angus, on the N. and also from Part of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire on the N. W. It is bounded on the W. by the Ochil-hills, Kinross-shire, and part of Perthshire; and has the German ocean on the E. It is commonly reckoned 32 miles long, and about 17 broad. The E. part is level, and the W. more mountainous. The N. and S. parts are very fruitful in corn, and full of small towns, but none of them so flourishing as their situation would promise, with good bays and harbours; but the middle is more proper for pasture, there being abundance of cattle, especially sheep, the wool of which

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which is much valued; as are also the hides of their black cattle, deer, and goats, which turn to a good account. On the S. side, towards the coast of the Forth, they have many coal-pits, that produce the Scotch coal; also several salt-pans, where they make very good white salt. The Ochil-hills on the W. afford good pasture, intermixed with corn-fields; and between them are pleasant fruitful valleys. At Dalgate is a quarry of excellent free-stone, and near the water of Ore they find lead; as also numbers of fine crystals, of various colours, at the Bin (Byne) a peak of the Ochil-mountains, and at Orrock, a crag on the water of Ore. Here also are mineral springs, as the Spaw at Kinghorn and Balgriggy. Its principal rivers are the Leven, issuing from a lough of its name, and the Eden, both abounding with salmon, &c.

The little towns, mostly royal burghs, on this coast of the Forth, are at least a nursery for seamen; and the sea, besides variety of white fish, herrings being caught in great quantities in August and September, yields plenty of oysters, and other shell-fish. No shire in Scotland sends so many members to the British parliament: and in it are four presbyteries, namely, Cowpar, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, and Dumfermling. This shire has also more nobility inhabiting it, than any other part of Scotland.

FIFENESS, the most northern point of land on the frith of Forth, or Edinburgh frith.

FIGALO, (Cape,) a promontory of Epirus, in European Turkey, opposite to Préveza, at the mouth of L'Arta. This headland was anciently called Actium, and famous for the naval battle between Marc Anthony and Augustus, in which the former was defeated, and sailed away after Cleopatra. Here was formerly a considerable city, in which was a temple of Apollo, now an ordinary sea-port town and cape.

FIGEAC, in Latin, Fiacum or Figeacum, a town of Upper Quercy and Guyenne, in France, near the confines of Upper Auvergne, on the river Selæ. In 1568, about 30,000 Protestant besieged it, but after three months, they were obliged to quit it; yet in 1576 it fell into their hands, and they kept it till 1622, when the duke of Sully took it from them. The citadel has been demolished, and the place dismantled. It lies 29 miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44, 49, N. Long. 1, 42, E.

FIGUERA, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, 16 miles W. of Roses. Lat. 42, 26, N. Long. 2, 51, E.

Of the same name is a port of Beira in Portugal, on the mouth of the river Mondego.

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FIGUIERO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated among the mountains near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Long. 7, 25, W. Lat. 39, 48, N.

FILLEK, a dismantled town of Upper Hungary, on the river Ibol. It had once a strong wall and castle on the top of a craggy hill, accessible only by one passage, and that by one man in front. It has been often taken.

FILLENGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, seven miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair on November 22.

FIMES, or FISMES, Antoninus's Ad-Fines or In-Finibus, a town of Champagne in France, on the river Vesle, between Rheims and Soissons, upon the confines of the isle of France. Two councils were holden in the church of St. Maria the Martyr here in 881 and 935. In the former presided Hincmar archbishop of Rheims.

FINAL, a strong fortress on the Genoese coast, in the territory of its name and Upper Division of Italy. Its castle on a rock is very well fortified, and flanked with four towers. The town is walled, and covered by two forts, guarding the avenues of the mountains to the castle; and here is a commodious harbour.

In 1745 the English fleet threw several bombs into the town, but with very little effect, though next year the king of Sardinia invested it by land, and took it, but by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 it was restored.

This territory along the coast is not six miles inland, but it reaches quite to the Appennine mountains. The emperor Charles VI. sold this marquisate to the republic of Genoa, in 1713, in whose possession it still continues, and is very convenient for them, as it divides their other dominions in the middle. It lies between Savona and Albenga, 36 miles N. E. of Oneglia. Lat. 44, 30, N. Long. 9, 12, E.

FINAL, to distinguish it from the former, is called Modenese, as lying in this duchy and Upper Italy, upon an island formed by the Panaro, N. E. of Modena, and on the confines of Mantua.

FINCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on March 3.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a village in Berkshire, with one fair on April 23.

FINDEN, a village in Suffex, with one fair on Holy-Thursday.

FINDORN, a river in the N. of Scotland, which rising in the mountains near Badenoch, and not far from its source, taking the name of Ern,

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runs a pretty way under that denomination through a valley, hence called Strathern, or Strader, a district of the laird of Macintosh's estate, and inhabited by the Clanchattan; after this it takes the name of Findorn, and passing by the castle of Tarnaway, and not far from Brody-castle, empties itself about two miles below Forreys, at the village or port for small vessels, of its own name, into the Murray frith. This river is a considerable stream a pretty way above its mouth, even beyond Corrybrough Macqueen's, one of the stages from Inverness to Edinburgh, and abounds with excellent salmon all along its course.

FINGALL, a small territory in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, within shore, to the N. This is a well cultivated tract, and yields such plentiful crops every year, that Camden says it is, as it were, the granary of the kingdom.

FINISTERRE, (Cape,) the most westerly headland of Galicia in Spain, and of the whole continent of Europe. Lat. 43, 6, N. Long. 9, 58, W.

FINLAGGEN, (Loch,) a fresh-water lake three miles in circuit, in the middle of Ilay or Ilay, the most western island of Scotland. It abounds in salmon, trouts, and eels, emptying itself by a river called Laggan, into the sea. It is so called from its island, the royal seat of the great Macdonald, who was crowned and anointed king of the isles, by the bishop of Argyle and seven priests, in presence of all the heads of the tribes of the isles, and those of the neighbouring main land. The ruins of his palace are still to be seen, not to say any thing of the houses of his courtiers and guards, of all which pomp those early and warlike ages seem to have had very little, strength and security being all that they wanted.

FINLAND, in Latin, Finlandia, or Finnia, a large country in Sweden, which bounds the N. E. angle of the gulph of Bothnia and the gulph of Finland, between the 60th and the 65th degree of N. latitude. The country is rocky, and full of high mountains, covered with forests, and immense marshes, with a vast number of lakes, some of them distinct, others having a communication together. In many of these lakes are islands; and in their neighbourhood many tracts of land very fit for agriculture. The greatest part of Finland is subject to Sweden.

The Finns, that fertile stock, which has been the parent of almost all the northern nations of Europe, are themselves of Asiatic origin. In the most obscure periods of antiquity they abandoned their eastern seats, to settle in the western parts,

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which they occupy at present. It should seem that the Finns only separated from the Laplanders in the 30th century, on the introduction of Christianity among them, and on their having fixed habitations and other establishments. Many mountains, rivers, and lakes, bear Lapland names.

With regard to externals, the Finns differ nothing from the Laplanders; but that the former are more civilized and better informed. They are of the common proportion, and live in towns and villages. They have schools and academies among them; and make considerable progress in the arts and sciences. They profess the Lutheran faith, and use the Christian æra in their chronology. The Russian government has continued to them the enjoyment of their Swedish privileges, by which they are free. They form but one state, and have no nobility; but the boor yields precedence to the citizen, to the merchant, and to all persons in the service of the crown, whom they call 'People of Quality.'

Their towns are built after the Swedish manner. They carry on commerce, and the other business and trades which are common in towns. The boors are employed in agriculture, hunting, fishing, or the work in the forests, preparing pitch and tar, building vessels, &c. Not only the villages, but likewise the little farms that compose them, are often at a distance from one another, so that a Finn's estate is generally of a great extent.

The house comprehends a room for summer, another for winter, and a third for a kitchen. The yard contains barns for corn and hay, stables, and upright frames to dry the corn upon. Besides these, they have magazines for different purposes, and a bath all built of firs, laid on one another without regularity, after the manner of building in Sweden and Russia. The furniture and household implements are the same as in Sweden.

All kinds of corn succeed very well, especially in Carelia; but in many provinces it is subject to frequent accidents from the nature of the soil, which is a cold clay. The ground in many places abounds with springs. Their nights are cold, and the hoar frost comes very early. The most certain crops are those of rye and barley. As even in the years of greatest fertility the country consumes the crop, a severe dearth must naturally be the consequence of a short harvest; and then the people are obliged to eke out their meal by the mixture of fir-bark, and other vegetable substances.

The Northern Finns still make use of rein-deer; the rest employ the usual beasts for draught, as horses and oxen. All their cattle are hardened to the climate, but small. The chase and fishing supply

supply the generality of the inhabitants with the most certain food. The female boors are industrious and good housewives; they make linen, and a coarse cloth called Volmar, and understand the art of dyeing. Their frames for weaving are of the simplest construction, without being deficient in any thing essential. They may be taken to pieces, rolled up with the woof and all the work upon them, and set up again in an instant. The Tartars for the most part make use of frames of the same kind.

The Finns do not make butter after the Russian manner, causing it to curdle by heat; but by beating the cream till it thickens. The lower people are great eaters, making five meals a day, and are immoderately fond of brandy.

The dress of the inhabitants of towns, as well as that of persons of distinction, differs in nothing from what is worn in the Swedish towns; and that of the boors is not much unlike that of Sweden. They generally wear their beards, though many are content with whiskers. They wear breeches, and many of them twist rags round their legs instead of stockings. Some of them wear leathern shoes; others a sort of sandals; but the greatest part of them made of matting. They wear a waistcoat, with a small coat cut exactly to their shape, which they button, buckling over that a leathern girdle. Their hair is never tied up, and they wear on their heads a hat somewhat in the Dutch fashion, or caps of different shapes. A large knife, keys, and instruments for striking fire, are tied to their girdle. Their cloaths are made of the coarse cloth called Volmar, which their wives and daughters make; sometimes they are made of finer cloth, which they buy; of skins and linen, and in hot weather, of white linen. In winter, their outward garment is a sheep-skin, with the wool worn inwards, and other skins.

The women wear shifts and drawers, stockings, and slippers, or a kind of shoes which cover no more than the under part of the feet, and come over the toes like a sock; a gown like a short, wide, loose shift, without sleeves. Their apron is small, but their waistcoat or boddice is made like a common shift, with wide sleeves. They cover their head with a linen mantle, which falls over their shoulders and half their back. Their neck and breast are adorned with a number of strings of glass-beads; and they always wear large ear-rings. In summer, their petticoats and boddice are made of linen, dyed after their own fancy by themselves. Sometimes they are decked with a kind of embroidery of various colours, and with little white shells. Their winter-clothes are made of coarse cloth, or sheep skins. Their aprons are not gathered, but whimsically set off with work, glass-

beads, fringes, &c. The girdle passes twice round the waist, and is tied in a large knot at the side, and is either leather or linen, about three fingers broad, fringed at the two extremities.

In winter, the country-women that are in easy circumstances, wear costly furs on holidays, when they appear in gala. In summer their dress differs but little from that of the meaner sort above described, but is rather more elegant, and more highly finished, and of course made with more trouble. Their little gown is of silk, longer than common, with ornaments of a different colour, resembling furbeloes. It is adorned before, from the knees down to the furbeloe, with taudry embroidery, and glass-beads, &c. The small apron which they wear is striped with several colours, wrought and adorned with medals and glass-beads. Their girdle is studded with tin and brass in the form of buttons, and is tied before with a number of ribbands. The gown is hemmed at the bosom with great nicety, and likewise embellished with glass-beads and shells.

These people likewise hang several strings of false pearls round their neck. A great number of ribbands, of about six inches in length, pass through their great ear-rings, and float upon their shoulders and shift sleeves, which are very full, open, short, and prettily wrought with different coloured worsted. Their head is covered with a handkerchief folded in a fanciful manner, passing under the girdle, and falling down the back to the heels. Under this head-dress is a circlet of leather, about as broad as one's hand, to cover the hair; at the forehead it is covered with gold-lace, or shells and beads, and a white fringe, finishes it at the eyebrows.

The Finns have professed Christianity for several centuries, and follow the ecclesiastical constitution of Sweden. Their ceremonies therefore at marriages and interments, differ not more from those in Sweden, than particular provinces in large states vary from one another. When a country girl is promised in marriage, she must make a present of four or five ells of linen, and a pair of stockings, to every person that is invited to the nuptials. The guests, in return, make her a present in money. But, as this does not compensate the expence of the linen and stockings, and as the money remains with the bride, the marriage of daughters becomes so burdensome to mothers, that it has occasioned the proverb; 'Marriageable girls ruin the farm.'

The Finns frequently live to a very advanced age, although the dropsy, the scurvy, the epilepsy, and especially the hypochondriac affection, which they call 'hioutanti,' are diseases very common among the country people.

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The ancient Finns were such zealous idolaters, that it was found necessary to call in the secular arm to advance their conversion, which was effected about the middle of the 12th century, in the reign of Eric king of Sweden, during the papacy of Alexander III. and under Stephen and Henry, bishops of Upsal. In the middle of the 16th century they were compelled to embrace Lutheranism by the Swedes, who did not give themselves much concern about the reality of their convictions.

After so long a succession of ages, the particulars of their ancient idolatrous religion are become very obscure and imperfect; but the principles and foundation of it are yet to be met with among the Laplanders, and other descendants of these Finns, who have perpetuated their idolatry.

Bears are held in great estimation among all the Pagan nations of the north and north-east. These people believe that the souls of these animals continue to live after their death, as well as those of the human race; and this it is that has occasioned all that superstitious grimace observable in the hunting of this animal.

The Czar Peter of Russia, subdued the whole of Finland from the Swedes, but restored it at the peace of Nyslot, except a part of Carelia and Kexholm. However, by the late war which was concluded by the treaty of Abo, in 1743, Sweden agreed to yield for ever to Russia, part of Savolaxia, and all Kexholm, with the best part of Carelia; namely, all the branches of the river Kymen, except the country on the W. side of the last branch; as also the town and fortrefs of Nyslot, with a frontier on the N and W. sides. The inhabitants of Finland, which is stiled the Grand Duchy, were formerly a barbarous people, and had kings of their own, till about the middle of the 13th century, Erick IX. king of Sweden, conquered them. It has sometimes been an appendage to the brothers of the king of Sweden, but is now annexed to the crown. It is divided into seven provinces; Finland Proper, Nyland, Carelia, Kexholm, Savolaxia, Tavastia or Tavastland and Cajania.

FINO, (Capo,) a large barren rock in the dominions of Genoa, on the main land and Upper Division of Italy, with a castle on its E. peak.

Near it is a small harbour of its own name, and anciently called Portus Delphini.

FINSTERBERG, or VENSTERBERG, in Latin Moies Venustus, a mountain of the Grisons, in Switzerland, of which the house of Austria still retains the sovereignty, and takes a considerable revenue from the toll of a bridge which they keep up here, on the river Inn.

FIOM, or FIUM, a province of Middle Egypt,

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in Africa. It runs along the western bank of the Nile, and bounded on the W. by the Lybian desert. It is a very fruitful province in corn, wine, a peculiar sort of which is made here, fruit, &c. with a great number of towns and villages.

FIOM, the capital of the last-mentioned province, a large and populous city. Though most of the houses be low and mean, here are some handsome streets and buildings, especially those of the Turkish officers. It has also some noble piers of antiquity, and supposed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Arsina; so that hardly a house but has some fragment of a marble, granite, &c. column, cornice, or capital. Its principal commerce consists in linen, plain and striped, fine leather, carpets, fine mats, figs, &c. and other fruits, which it sends to Cairo. Here are numbers of Christian Copti, with a bishop, but no church, their divine service being performed at a neighbouring village. The territory round it is full of delightful gardens, orchards, &c. well-planted and watered, the city standing on a canal which runs from the Nile to lake Moeris. This canal is called Bahr Jouzef, or Joseph's River; over which is the greatest number of bridges in all Egypt. Here a cashif of several shieks resides, with other Turkish officers.

Besides the antiquities in and about Fium, are three, the grandest curiosities of art and antiquity in the world, to be met with in this province, and those are the Pyramids. See PYRAMIDS, the labyrinth and its temple, with the lake Moeris. The labyrinth is 12 palaces, said to contain 3000 rooms, one half under ground, and cut into the rock in so intricate a manner, that a stranger could not find his way out. The lake Moeris is chiefly famous for the island in it, where was a burying-ground, whither dead bodies were to be ferried over by one Charon, whence arose the heathenish fable of his waisting departed souls into the Elysian shades. Fium lies in lat. 29, 35, N. and long. 30, 30, E.

FIORENZO, (San,) a small but convenient sea-port of Corsica, in Lower Italy, with a good haven on the N. side of the island, and a bay of its name; it is the residence of the bishop of Nebio, which is four miles off. But its air being unhealthy, it is thinly inhabited. It lies seven miles W. of Bastia, and 18 S. of Capo Corso.

FIORENZOLO, or FLORENTIOLA, an ancient city of Gallia Cispadana, now a little town of Buffeto, in the duchy of Parma, and Upper Italy, on the road between the cities of Parma and Placentia, and about six miles from Burgo St. Domino.

Of the same name is a pleasant valley running through a barren tract, between Florence and Bologna.

FIORENZOLA,

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FIORENZOLA, formerly Florentinum, once an episcopal city of the Capitanate, in Naples, and Lower Italy; but its see having been annexed to that of Lucera, there is little else left of it but the ancient cathedral, and an old village. It lies 10 miles S. of St. Severino, and 20 W. of Maufredonia. Lat. 41, 30, N. Long. 15, 57, E.

FIRANDO, an island of Japan in Asia, near the western coasts of the isle of Ximo, from about lat. 33, 20, to 33, 53, N. and about long. 130, 40, E. Though small, it hath the title of kingdom, and a convenient harbour, the entrance into which is narrow and dangerous; but large enough within to contain a good number of vessels, and secure them from all winds. This was a place of little account before the Dutch made it their grand staple, when after building forts, magazines, and dwelling-houses, it became a place of great trade and resort, having from one street got to have 40, till the emperor, through jealousy at these improvements ordered them to quit the place and the island. In this island is besides a stately castle on a hill in a spacious plain, with a noble bridge leading to it, and a lofty tower several stories high in it. To the castle are eight gates, and at the foot of the hill are four pavilions answering to its four angles.

FIRMINGHAM, a village in Suffex, with one fair on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

FISHERS-ISLAND. It is situated about five miles from the coast of Connecticut, near the mouth of the Thames river, it is E. and W. near five miles long, and about one and a half broad N. and S.

FISHGARD, or **FISCARD**, in Pembrokeshire, situated on a steep cliff, on the sea shore, 244 miles from London. Situated at the influx of the river Gwaïne, into the sea, which here forms a spacious bay. It is governed by a mayor, bailiff, and other officers, and here vessels may lie in safety in five or six fathoms water. The inhabitants, have a good trade in herrings, and annually cure between Fishgard and Newport, above 1000 barrels of them. The adjacent country abounds in corn, and several kinds of grain; and the town has a weekly market on Saturdays, but no fairs.

FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan; eight miles from Meaco, and 40 from Ofacca. Long. 134, 10, E. Lat. 33, 35, N.

FIVE-CHURCHES, so called from five magnificent churches it formerly contained, is an episcopal town of Lower Hungary, whose prelate is suffragan to Gran. It has been twice taken, once by the Turks, and the other time by prince Lewis of Baden, by surprise, and is subject to the house of Austria. It lies 81 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46, 25, N. Long. 19, 15, E.

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FIVELGO, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vast damages.

FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile, 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Long. 31, 29, E. Lat. 29, 0, N.

FIUME, or **St. VEIT**, a town of Istria, with a harbour on the Adriatic Sea. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies 42 miles E. of Cabo di Istria. Lat. 45, 50, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

FIXTELA, an open town of Tedla in Africa, containing 700 families. On the S. side it is defended by a good old castle with a double wall, the outer flanked with towers and a deep quagmire; above it is a high tower on a mountain; and on the W. side is another tower, joined to the castle by a wall with a double parapet. The inhabitants are Barbers, who are stout, and carry on a traffic and manufacture of woollen garments from it called Fiftiles. Between this town and Tefza runs the Derna, which descends from Mount Atlas; here a battle was fought between the king of Fez and sherif of Morocco, in which the former was overthrown and taken prisoner, upon which the town and castle submitted, and have done so ever since. It lies about a mile from Tefza.

FLADDA, one of the Western Isles, about two leagues N. W. of Sky in Scotland, only two miles in circuit; but much noted for its fishery of all sorts, and for large whales that pursue the fish on the coast. The sea-fowl, called coulternebs, are very numerous here, and great flocks of plovers come hither from Sky in September, and return again in April. Among many rocks round this island is one particularly remarkable, called the Round-table, about half a mile in circuit, with a fresh-water spring upon it. This makes an impregnable natural fort, and can be climbed up only one way, and by one man at a time. Of the same name is a little island near that of Arran in the frith of Clyde. The former of these isles is marked in our maps, but the latter not.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a promontory and pretty high rocky land on the German ocean, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, six miles to the N. E. of Burlington, forming one end of the bay of the latter name. Lat. 54, 8, N. Long. 0, 11, E.

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FLANDERS,

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FLANDERS, (Proper) a province of the Low Countries, and its first county or earldom, in Flemish called Vlanderen, and in Latin Flandria. It is bounded by Hainault, Artois, and part of Picardy on the S. the North sea on the W. the same sea on the N. with the Hond, a branch of the Scheld that parts it from Zealand, and by the marquisate of the Holy Empire, Brabant, and part of Hainault, on the E. It is 50 miles long, and about the same in breadth. It is now divided into three parts; namely, Austrian, French, and Dutch Flanders. The house of Austria have the greatest share, with Ghent its capital. The French possess the S. W. part, in which are Lille and Dunkirk; and the Dutch the N. E. part, in which are the strong fortresses of Sluys, Sas-van-Ghent and Hulst. The inhabitants are very laborious, both in cultivating their land, and in their manufactures and trade, which no nation understand better. The air near the sea is thick and raw; but the higher you remove inland, the clearer and finer the air. At a distance from the sea the country produces a great deal of wood, either for timber or fuel. Here they feed a vast number of horses, but mostly fitter for the plough than any other use.

This country abounds with excellent pastures for black cattle and sheep. The soil produces abundance of corn, greens, and fruit of all sorts. And they brew in this province a great deal of excellent beer. It is extremely populous, a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, being conveniently situated for trade, with some of the finest cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages. It has for some ages past been the scene of bloody wars: and sometimes the whole ten provinces of the Netherlands are called Flanders. Its principal rivers are the Scheld, the Lys, the Dender, and the Scarp. See **NETHERLANDS** or **LOW COUNTRIES**.

FLANNAN-ISLANDS, six small islands, called by seamen the North-hunters, not far from Lewis, one of the Western Islands in Scotland, to the inhabitants of which they belong, who keep some sheep here, and come once every summer to fetch them; also fowl, eggs, down, feathers, and quills. One of the islands is called Pigmies Island, from the many small bones resembling those of the human species, which have been dug up there.

FLATBUSH, a small town on Long Island, where the king's troops passed, in pursuit of the Provincials.

FLATLAND, a village on Long Island, where the king's troops pursued the Provincials, Oct. 22, 1776, when they attacked New York.

FLECHE, (La) a town of Anjou, and con-

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finer of Maine, in France, on the river Loire. It is situated in a pleasant valley, with vineyards and groves all around. It has but one parish; but it being the property of K. Henry the Great, independently from the crown, he founded a noble college of Jesuits, which is a very magnificent building, and the church very large and beautiful. Among many learned men educated here was the famous Descartes. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Angers. Lat. 47, 34, N. Long. 0, 4, E.

FLEET, a river of Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent at Girtow.

FLENSBURG, a large and handsome town of Sleswick, on the bottom of the bay Flens, running up four miles inland, and formed by the Baltic. It is a fine haven, where ships of great burden may ride safe, and come up to the very warehouses. On the land-side it is encompassed with mountains, upon one of which, near the suburbs, is a castle commanding the gulph on that side. Here are four churches. It is the capital of a bailiwick called Angelen or Engeland, and the country of the English Saxons, or Angles, who came over into Britain, and gave it the name of England. It lies 18 miles N. of Sleswick, and belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55, 20, N. Long. 9, 45, E.

FLETCHING, a village in Suffex, between Lewes and East-Grinstead, with a fair on the Monday before Whitfunday.

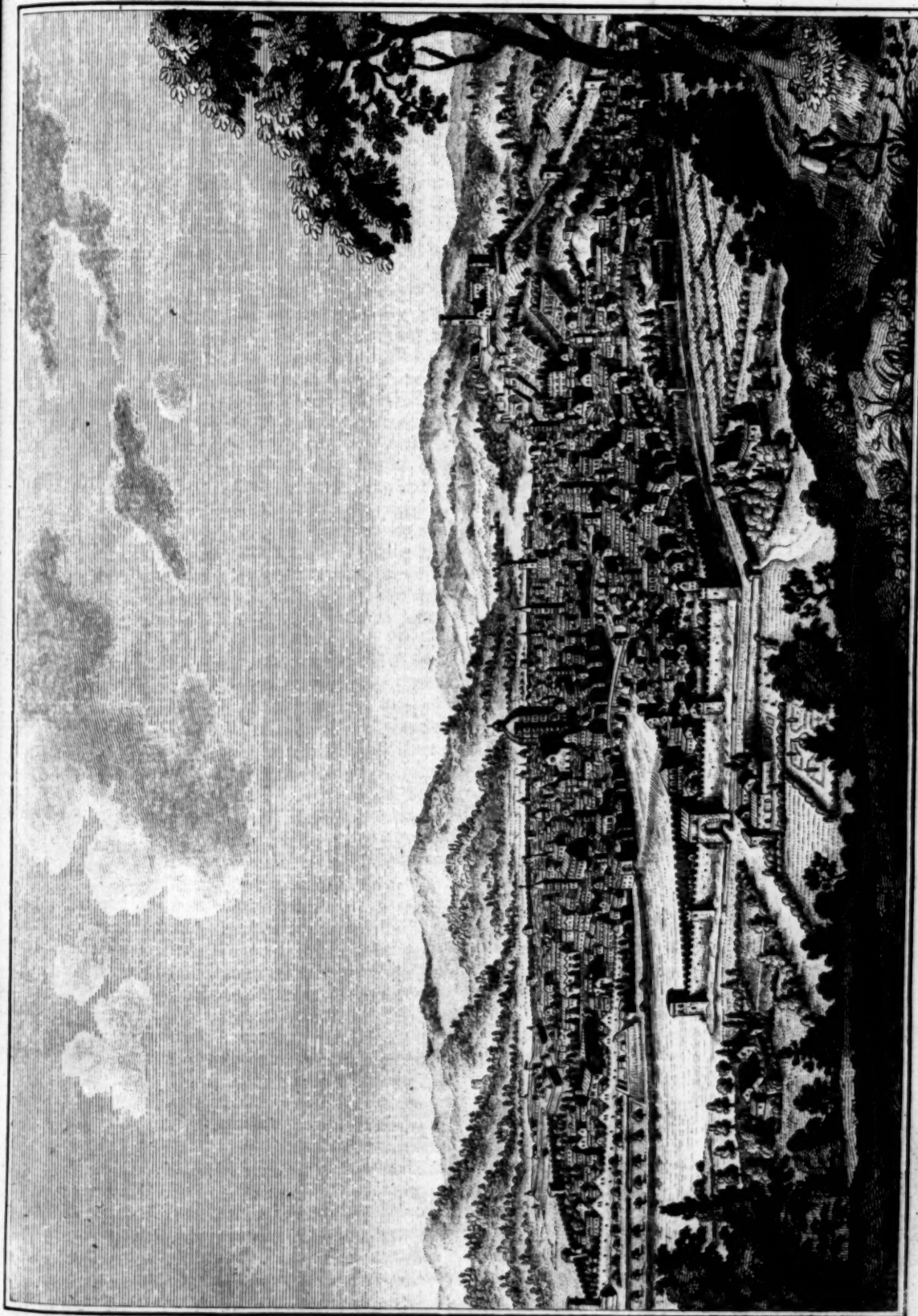
FLEURUS, or **FLEURS**, a borough of Namur, one of the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands. Here in 1622 count Mansfeldt was defeated by Don Gonzales de Cordoua, with the loss of their cannon and all their baggage; yet he happily joined the prince of Orange with the remainder, and thereby raised the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. Also another battle in 1690, between the Confederate army, commanded by Prince Waldec, and the French, under Marshal Luxemburg; when the former were routed, with the loss of 5000 killed and 4000 taken prisoners, besides 49 pieces of cannon. It lies eight miles N. E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50, 41, N. Long. 4, 26, E.

FLEURY, a town of Burgundy in France. It lies 27 miles N. of Chalons. Lat. 47, 21, N. Long. 4, 42, E.

FLIE, or **VLIE**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder-zee. It is also called Flieland or Vlieland, and lies N. E. of the isle of Texel, being about nine miles long, and but two broad. It has only two villages, and is principally remarkable for the great quantity of mussels found here.

FLINT, (shire of) in North Wales, has a branch of the Irish sea, on the æstuary of the Dee, which river washes this county on the N.

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Italy 1840

FLORENCE.
Published March 23, 1842, by L. Widdow, No. 23, Peter St. over Bow.



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It is bounded on the E. by Cheshire, on the S. E. by Shropshire, and on the S. and W. by Denbysire, which separates a small part of it from the rest on the S. E. side. This is the least of all the Welsh counties, being reckoned 33 miles from N. W. to S. E. but its breadth from N. to S. not above eight. It contains 28 parishes, including one city, one borough, three market towns, with 32,000 inhabitants. The greatest part of it lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. The air is healthful. Here are but moderate hills, interlaced with valleys, fruitful both in grain and pasture, feeding abundance of small cattle, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheese. They have also honey, of which they make metheglin, drank much in this country. Though here is plenty of pit-coal, there is very great scarcity of wood, and no great abundance of fruit. The sea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and Dee, supply it plentifully with most kinds of fish and fowl. Some of its hills have lead ore, and some mill-stones are dug here. Its peculiar rivers are the Wheeler, the Sevon, and Aled; the two first of which fall into the Clwyd, and the last into the Dee. This county sends a knight of the shire to parliament, and a burgess for the ancient borough of

FLINT, the chief town of Flintshire, in North Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and is but a small place, though it sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the assizes are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chester, five N. E. of Holywell, and 105 N. W. of London.

FLIX, a small, but well-fortified, town of Catalonia, in Spain, upon a peninsula formed by the river Ebro, where is a famous water-fall. It lies 18 miles N. of Tortosa. Lat. 41, 21, N. Long. 0, 15, E.

FLODDEN, a village of Northumberland; on the river Till; near which was fought a memorable battle; when king James IV. was slain with the principal of his nobility.

FLORENCE, (territory of) or **IL FIORENTINO**, the most considerable part of the duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. The river Arno runs through the middle of it. On the N. E. it is bounded by the Bolognese and Romagna, on the E. by the Ecclesiastical state, on the S. by the Sieneſe, and on the W. by the territo-

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ries of Lucca and Pisa, which last is frequently included in it.

FLORENCE, the capital of the last-mentioned district, in Italian called *Il Fiorenza*, anciently *Florentia*: a celebrated city even in the time of the Romans. It stands on the river Arno, which parts it into two, and in a delightful plain; it is surrounded with fertile hillocks on all sides, but that towards Pistoja. In the neighbourhood are vast numbers of country-seats, gardens, villages, &c. Its circuit is computed between six and seven miles, is walled, has good fortifications, a broad ditch, and other works. Here are three stout citadels, one of which is a regular pentagon. Over the Arno are four stone bridges.

The number of houses in Florence is reckoned at 9000, containing about 80,000 inhabitants. It has 152 churches, besides 89 convents of both sexes, 17 public squares, &c. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university.

It would require a volume to describe the beauties of this city. The Palais Pitti, where the grand duke resides, the gallery, the cathedral, the tower of Giotto, and the Baptistery, are edifices which particularly attract the attention of the stranger. In the courts of the Palais Pitti (which is of the Rustic order, and has a very striking effect) are some very curious statues; and in the apartments may be seen many very beautiful pictures, especially the celebrated painting of Raphael called the *Madonna della Sedia*, as well as a great number of other excellent pieces by the same master, by Guido, Guercino, Andrea del Sarto, Parmegiano, Pietro Cortona, &c. Towards the gardens of the palace is another very elegant front. In the gardens of Boboli, which join the Palais Pitti, are some very fine statues; and amongst others, one of a man bearing upon his shoulders a vase from which he pours water, by Giovanni di Bologna; a statue of Neptune in a shell of Egyptian granite, of one single piece 36 feet in circumference; and above all, the group of Adam and Eve, full of expression, by Michael Angelo Nacarini. In the same gardens of Boboli is a managerie, where are ostriches, and some sheep whose tails weighed 30 pounds. In the cathedral the dome is particularly to be remarked, as well as the bas relief round the choir. From the top of the square tower del Giotto, which is cased with white marble, you may see all the environs of Florence, and which form several points of view as agreeable as they are surprising. Near the cathedral is a building called the Baptistery, whose gates of brass exhibit sculpture very curiously executed by Lorenzo Ghiberti. Besides the statues which are at the gate, and in the court of the old palace (amongst which are those of David;

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by Michael Angelo; the rape of a Sabine in marble, by Giovanni di Bologna; and the Perseus in brass, by the famous Benvenuto Cellini), there are some very elegant ones within, particularly in the council-chamber. In the church of the Carmelites is the chapel of the Corsini, where are two fine bas reliefs by Fugini, and the cupola is painted by Luca Giordano. There are also some excellent pictures of Masaccio, painted above 300 years ago. The great altar in the church of the Holy Ghost is an exquisite piece of architecture. At San Lorenzo the magnificent chapel of the Medicis is much admired, as well as the repository of the tombs, which contains some very fine statues by Michael Angelo, who also executed the architecture of the library. The windows of the library are very beautifully painted. The church of St. Mark deserves likewise to be seen: the Dominicans vend exquisite perfumes there. In various places of the city are to be seen very curious pieces of architecture and of sculpture; such as the palaces Riccardi and Corsini, the Doric column, the Place Ducale, the bas relievo of a pedestal by Bandinelli, the Place San Lorenzo, the Centaur slain by Hercules, by Giovanni di Bologna, &c.

The gallery is full of master-pieces of sculpture. Among the curious ancient statues are those of Diana, Venus after bathing, Venus Genitrix, Venus Victrix, formerly in the Tribuna, the Athleta, Cupid and Psyche, Ganymede, Bacchus and Faunus, Venus and Mars, Endymion, Pomona, Mercury, Leda, Hercules wrestling with the Centaur, a Bacchante, extremely light; two Agrippinas sitting, an Etruscan idol, an Etruscan prince, or Lucomone. Amongst the works of modern artists, you will admire the Bacchus of Michael Angelo, and the famous copy of the Laocoon by Bandinelli. In one of the apartments of the gallery which is called the Tribuna, are the statues of the Venus de Medicis, Venus Pudica, a dancing Faunus, the wrestlers, the whetter, the famous picture of Venus by Titian, representing his wife naked in that character; St. John in the wilderness, by Raphael; a small Madona kneeling, by Correggio; and many pieces of Rubens and other great masters.

In another apartment, also adjoining to the gallery, is the curious cabinet of Greek and Latin medals and medallions in brass, which contains one of the best series in Europe, as well as a fine collection of cameos and intaglios; and on one side in the Painter's hall is the beautiful statue of Venus coming out of the bath. The elegant bridge of the Trinity, which has served as a model for the bridge of Neuilly near Paris, likewise merits attention.

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About two miles from Florence is the Poggio Imperiale, where are some excellent pictures, and a marble statue of Adonis, by Michael Angelo.

Six miles from Florence, in the gardens called the Pratolino, is a statue of the Appennines, 60 feet high in proportion, and several grottos with curious fountains.

The grand duke has removed hither from the Villa Medici, at Rome, the famous groupe of Niobe, an astonishing performance, attributed to Scopas, and has built a room in the gallery on purpose for it. He has likewise removed the Apollo from the Villa Medici, to place him by the famous Venus of the Tribuna, and also the Venus coming out of the bath, which is in the Painters hall.

In the room where you see the map of Tuscany is an antique hermaphrodite, which, in the opinion of some, is not inferior to that of the Villa Borghese.

There are many very capital buildings in Florence; amongst others, that of the marquis Riccardi, the duke Strozzi, and prince Corsini.

To the W. of Florence lies the extensive and fruitful valley watered by the Arno, as far as Pisa and the Tuscan sea. It lies 52 miles S. of Bologna, 47 E. of Leghorn and the Tuscan sea, and 144 N. of Rome. Lat. 43, 34, N. Long. 12, 24 E.

FLORENNES, a town of the French Netherlands. It lies 22 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 4, 20, E.

FLORENT LE VIEL, (St.) a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angiers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTIN, (St.) a small town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Armançon. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Troyes. Lat. 47, 43, N. Long. 3, 45, E.

FLORES, or, as the Portuguese stile it, ILHA DE FLORES; one of the Azores; an island so called from the variety of fine flowers produced in it, being 10 miles long, and three broad. It lies almost mid-way between Europe and America. Here also is plenty of wood, as well as corn and other fruits, &c. It is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39, 12, N. Long. 32, 10, E.

FLORES, an island in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 50 leagues long, and 18 broad, the inhabitants of which, it is said, are infamous for the art of poisoning.

FLORIDA, a country situated on the E. side of the Mississippi-river, and extending to the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia, and forms an extensive peninsula from lat. 25 to 31; discovered by Cabot in 1497, and was possessed by the Spaniards in

in 1512, but by the cruelties exercised on the natives, it soon became a desert, and the small number of settlements Spain formed here, which they never peopled, served less to make any advantage of the country, than to hinder another nation from settling in it; and she was obliged in 1763, at the peace, to yield it to Great-Britain, who divided it into colonies or governments, under the name of East and West Florida, whose limits were settled by proclamation, Oct. 7, 1763.

FLORIDA, (East,) comprehends all the peninsula; it is bounded on the N. by Georgia, and on the W. by the river Apalachiola. It contains 12,000,000 of acres, which is about the quantity of Ireland. Its soil, except in the middle, is very low, and cut into lakes and rivers full of fish, the trees which cover it are not close together, as in the American forests, but at a distance from each other, without any underwood. The shores are sandy or marshy to a great distance within land. The agitation of the waters violently attacking with a continual force its southern extremity, which they incessantly wear away, has divided it into a great number of islands, keys, banks, and rocks, whose mass bending from the W. towards the N. has followed the direction of the current. These separations, in which are formed several channels for small vessels, were named by the Spaniards, The Islands and Keys of the Martyrs. Besides the situation of this colony between two seas, renders the air colder, and the rains more frequent than in the neighbouring parts of the continent. The mildness of the seasons, and the wholesome quality of the climate, became a proverb among its first masters, who use to resort thither from the Havannah, Vera Cruz, and several other places, for the recovery of their impaired healths.

The country abounds with all sorts of timber and fruit-trees, especially oaks, firs, and pines, but these last without bearing fruit, nut-trees, small cherry-trees, mulberry-trees, both white and red, which grow here much larger than in any other part of America, mahogany, walnut, maple, ash, lentiques, limes, chefnuts, cedar, laurel, and palm-trees, with vines, which grow naturally, of which last is a kind whose grapes are larger betwixt the two tropics, and it is reckoned as good as our manchet, and six times cheaper. Also others that serve for dying, as fustic, braziletto, logwood, &c. the sassafras and tolu-tree used in physic, the magnolia, tulip-laurel, the tupeloy-tree, &c. are become the greatest ornaments of gardens; and other shrubs which may become of great consequence in trade, such as the myrtle wax shrub, which grows in every soil, the opuntia or cochineal fig-tree, the fenna shrub, &c. to this may be added,

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that East-Florida has the greatest part of the fruit-trees of the New World, and almost all those of Europe succeed wonderfully there; where also may be cultivated to advantage not only all the productions of the Antilles, but likewise silk, indigo, and vines.

In 1772, they exported from this colony 30,000 weight of indigo, of an excellent quality. It is the only English settlement that produces much of the plant called barilla or kali, with which pearl-ashes are made, and of which the English import a considerable quantity for manufacturing glass, soap, &c. All the shores and overflowed land are covered with it. When this country was yielded to England, it was desolate in some degree, and as yet it contains but a small number of planters. One of the most flourishing settlements is Mr. Boll's, which is S. of St. Augustine, the capital of the colony. In 1770, E. Florida received 50 sloops, and fitted out 52; so flourishing was it in its infant state. Its ancient inhabitants were exterminated by the Creeks, a savage nation, who lived farther in-land.

Here is a sort of grain like our oats, and when rightly prepared, exceeds our best oatmeal. It grows spontaneously in marshy places, and by the sides of rivers, like rushes. The Indians, when it is ripe, take handfuls, and shake them into their canoes, and what escapes them, falling into the water, produces without any farther trouble, the next year's crop. In Florida they have also the tunas, a most delicious food, especially in hot weather, and so wholesome, that, when ripe, Europeans call it the cordial julap.

There is good beef, veal, and mutton, with plenty of hogs, especially on the sea-coast, acorns, cocoa-nuts and other masts. Here are not only cattle for draught of the Tartar breed, but horses for the saddle, the latter incredibly cheap. Every where on this coast is shelter for vessels, and sometimes a little fishing and hunting. It appears that few savages inhabit this part of the country. But this coast is the kingdom, as it were, of oysters, as the great bank of Newfoundland, the gulph and river of St. Laurence, are that of cod and haddock. All the low-lands on the coast, as far as they can be approached, are bordered with mangler-trees, to which adhere a prodigious quantity of small oysters, of an exquisite taste. Others a great deal larger, and not so delicious, are to be met with in the sea; and that in such numbers, that they form shelves therein, which at first one takes for rocks level with the surface of the water. See MARTYRS.

FLORIDA, (West,) is separated from East Florida by the river Apalachiola, on the E. by the gulph.

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gulf of Mexico on the S. on the N. by the 31st parallel of latitude, and on the W. by the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and the river Mississippi. It is a long land of more than 80 leagues, in which settlements are enclosed, yielded to Great Britain at the peace in 1763. The climate is very hot, damp, and unhealthy, particularly near the sea; the strand takes up a great depth, it is a white and dry sand. As you advance into the country which is tolerably even, the climate becomes more healthy, and the lands more fruitful; they get every year two harvests of maize, and have very good pastures with plenty of cattle. The trees and plants are nearly the same as in East Florida, but this affords several articles which are wanted there. The inland parts are also much better.

Pearls are to be found here in great abundance; but the Indians value our beads more. Upon the whole coast, for 200 leagues, are several vast beds of oysters; and in the fresh-water lakes and rivers is a sort of shell-fish between a muscle and a pearl-oyster, in which is found abundance of pearls, and many larger than ordinary; and on the coast they often gather ambergris. Here are two sorts of cochineal; one the wild sort, which is far inferior to what is cultivated in the gardens and fields; and the plant of which indigo is made, is very common in most of the S. parts of this province. Here is to be found also, especially after high S. winds, a sort of stone pitch, which the Spaniards, who call it copea, moisten with grease, and use it for their vessels in the nature of pitch, than which they say it is much better in hot countries, it not being apt to melt.

The high grounds contain mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, and they find orpiment and sandarac in several places. Great part of the inhabitants are French, who build ships and cultivate rice, cotton, and indigo. Their cotton is very fine, of a bright white, and their indigo is more brilliant than that from St. Domingo. The inhabitants of this colony amount to about 6000; but they have lately increased rapidly towards the Mississippi. At present their chief trade is in furs and wood for dying and building. In 1768, their exports amounted 10,495*l.* the year following to 10,806*l.* In 1770, 30 vessels entered their ports, and they fitted out 41.

On the banks of the Mississippi are several springs and lakes, which produce excellent salt. The plants producing hemp and flax are very common in this country; and that sort of silk-grass, of which are made such stuffs as come from the East-Indies, called herb-stuffs. Vast flights of pigeons come hither at certain seasons of the year, for

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above a league in length, and half as broad, which roost on the trees in such numbers, that they often break down the branches. In many places are mines of pit-coal, and iron-ore is often found near the surface of the earth, whence a metal is extracted little inferior to steel. Here are also some mines of quicksilver, or rather the mineral from which it is extracted, and only used by the natives to paint their faces and bodies in time of war, or high festivals.

With regard to the rivers that do not communicate with the Mississippi, only two large ones are betwixt it and the peninsula of Florida, namely, the Coza, Coussa, or Mobile, and Palache. The distance between these two rivers to the E. is about 190 miles; and the coast between them is very deep and bold. The chief harbour betwixt them also, and indeed upon all this coast of the gulf of Mexico, is Pensacola. The other places in Florida may be seen under their respective names. In 1780, the Spaniards became masters of this province.

FLOTZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube.

FLOUR, (St.) the capital of Upper Auvergne, in France. It stands on a mountain which is difficult of access, and the see of a bishop. It lies 46 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45, 10, N. Long. 2, 15 E.

FLUMS, a place in the Thurgau, in Switzerland, about a league from Wahlstadt, on the river Setz. Here is a considerable foundery for making of steel, which is a composition made of three sorts of metal, dug out of Mount Guntzen in the neighbourhood, and of which two only serve for making of iron.

FLUSHING, in Dutch Vlissingen, a well-fortified town of Zealand, at the mouth of the Hondt or Western Scheld, defending not only the passage into it, but also to the isles of Zealand, and even into Flanders by sea. Its harbour, which is large and secure, lies between two moles or dykes on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren, and by two canals; the sea runs quite up to the other end of the town, so that loaded vessels come up to the merchants doors. Besides other fine structures, the town house is a magnificent and regular pile; the houses in general are well-built, and here is a very good foreign trade.

This was one of the first cities that declared for the States, after seizing of the Brill, as likewise one of the cautionary towns delivered up to queen Elizabeth by the States as a pledge of their fidelity, and also security for the money that princess had expended in assisting them against the Spaniards, and of which the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney

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was governor in 1585; but was redeemed again in 1616, under king James I.'s reign, by the famous Barnevolt's negotiations, for an inconsiderable sum, less a great deal than the money they stood indebted to England. It belongs to the Prince of Orange. It lies eight miles S. of Middleburg, and 17 N. N. E. of Sluys. Lat. 51, 25, N. Long. 3, 30, E.

FOA, or **FUOA**, a considerable populous city of Lower Egypt, or the Delta, in Africa, anciently called Nilos, and by the Greeks Metelis, upon the E. bank of the river Nile. Its streets are narrow and ill-built. Once European factors resided here; but the frequent plundering of their boats by the Arabs, made them remove to Rosetto, which is about 30 miles lower down on the river. It lies near the town of Dierout, and S. of Fezzara. The neighbouring territory is fertile, and full of gardens and orchards:

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near this place in 1650.

FODDZIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato; seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, over against Colocza, on the other side the Danube. Long. 19, 20, E. Lat. 46, 45, N.

FOGARS, a well-inhabited town of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It lies on the river Aluta, and is defended by a strong fort, which was to no purpose attempted by the Turks in 1661. Lat. 46, 46, N. Long. 24, 18, E.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulph of Venice at Pi-faro.

FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands upon the coast of Africa, and in the Atlantic ocean; it is subject to Portugal. It has its name from a volcano in which it frequently emits flame. It lies 320 miles W. of Cape de Verd. Lat. 14, 38, N. Long. 24, 12, W.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia in Asia, seated on the gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodness of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

FOIX, a district or county of France, encompassed by Languedoc on the N. and E. It is bounded by Rouffillon on the S. and by the Pyrenean mountains, which separates it from Catalonia. It belongs to the crown of France.

FOIX, in Latin, Fuxium, the capital of the last mentioned county. It lies on the river Au-

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riege, at the foot of the Pyrennees. The assembly of the states meet here, and it has a fine abbey, whose abbot has the next place in it after the bishop of Pamiers, who is president. It lies 38 miles S. of Thoulouse, and about 20 from the confines of Spain to the N. Lat. 43, 27, N. Long. 1, 25, E.

FO-KIEN, a maritime province of China, in Asia. It has the ocean on the S. E. is bounded on the S. W. by Quang-tung, and on the N. by Cheki-ang and Kiangsi. This country extends from lat. 23, 40, to 28, 20, N. and from long. 116 to 121, E. It is very populous, and well situated for trade. They export diamonds and other gems, with gold, cinnamon, pepper, cloves, amber, coral, &c. to a considerable advantage. The soil is rich, producing vast quantities of rice and other corn, with variety of fruits, &c. The climate, though sultry in summer, is serene and healthy.

FO-KIEN, **FO-CHEU**, or **FU-CHEU**, the capital of the last-mentioned province, at the mouth of the river Min, where is formed a very capacious harbour for the largest vessels to come close to the walls. It is one of the noblest cities in China for magnificent buildings, number of rich merchants, and a bridge of above 100 stately arches of white stone across the bay. The viceroy resides here. Besides its foreign traffic with Japan, the Philippines, Siam, &c. and its common manufactures of silk, cotton, &c. they make prodigious quantities of white sugar. It lies on the Indian ocean, opposite to the island of Formosa, 381 miles N. E. of Canton. Lat. 26 32, N. Long. 113, 12, E.

FOKO, on the coast of South Guinea, is an island in Calvary river, which being pretty high, serves as a mark from the sea to know the river. The town of Foko is some leagues up the river on the W. side of it; and there being other villages along the river, on the E. and W. all inhabited by a very good sort of blacks, any one may safely venture to trade either for slaves, teeth, or provisions. Foko supplies us with fresh water and wood, the former from a pond near the town, which keeps well at sea. They also furnish us with yams and bananas, at the proper seasons, at reasonable rates.

FOLIGNI, or **FULIGNO**, anciently Fulginium, a famous municipal town in the time of the Romans, now a small Episcopal city of Spoleto, one of the Ecclesiastical States, in the Middle Division of Italy. It is most delightfully situated, on the river Tubino, at the foot of the Appennines. In the great piazza are stately buildings. Its traffic principally consists in cloth, gold and silver lace, sweet-meats, silks, &c. all manufactured within its walls. It has a fair in April, which lasts a month.

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month. The cathedral is a fine building, with a sumptuous cupola, and ornamented to the amount of 30,000 crowns. One of its two gates has basso relievos and inscriptions commemorating the noble stand its citizens made at it against the Lombards, whom they drove from their country. It lies 15 miles N. of Spoleto city. Lat. 43, 15, N. Long. 13, 38, E.

FOLKINGHAM, or FOKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, standing on a pleasant eminence, 107 miles from London. Near it are the ruins of two magnificent structures; namely, Sempringham monastery, and the ancient seat of lord Clinton, queen Elizabeth's admiral. Its market is on Thursdays; and fairs, Ash-Wednesdays, May-day, June 16, July 3, and November 10 and 22.

FOLKESTONE, in Kent, between Dover and Hythe, a member of the cinque-port of Dover, 72 miles from London, appears to have been a very ancient place, from the Roman coins and British bricks often found in it. Here was formerly a nunnery, but so near the coast, that it was often pillaged by the Danes, and at last swallowed up by the sea. Here is a charity-school for 20 boys. A copious spring runs through the town; but it is of most note for the multitude of fishing-boats that belong to its harbour, which are employed at the season in catching mackerel for London, to which place they are carried in very fine cutters, that at other times are employed in smuggling, which is the chief support of the town; and in war time, privateering. There is a ridge of chalky rocks, all the way from hence to Dover; and it has been observed of some of them, that they have visibly sunk and grown lower. There are yet visible some ruins of a fort in the S. part of the town, built 700 years ago, by one of the governors of Dover castle; and upon a hill in this town, yet called Castle hill, was a watch-tower. The market on Wednesday, and a fair on June 28. Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was born at this town.

FONCETT, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

FONCHAL. See FUNCHFAL.

FONDI, or FUNDI, a small Episcopal see under Capua, in the Lavoro, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is but thinly peopled, from the insalubrity of the air from the lake of its name near it. Fondi confines on the Ecclesiastical territory, and in 1551 was roughly handled by the famous Turkish admiral Hardiadeni Barbarossa. It lies 40 miles N. W. of Capua.

FONDI, (lake of) in Latin Lacus Fondanus, lying between the last-mentioned town and the gulph of Gaeta. It is said to have been formerly larger, not exceeding at present four miles, though

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sometimes swelled very much by the sea, when driven furiously upon that coast.

FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes, their enemies, in awe.

FONTAINBLEAU, or FONS BLAUDI, from a spring here so called. It stands in the middle of a spacious forest, anciently that of Bierre, now of the same name, in the Isle of France. Near it is a large royal palace, richly ornamented with paintings and sculpture; also four gardens adorned with statues and fountains. The parochial church of Fontainebleau has fine paintings. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 2, 47, E.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, in Latin Fons Episcopi, a small city of French Hainault, confining on Namur, near the river Sombre. It was ceded to the French in 1667. It lies 12 miles from Mons to the N. W. and about six from Charleroy to the N. E.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, the capital of Lower Poitou, in France, on the river Vendee. It is small, but well built, with a pretty good trade. Here cloth and several woollen stuffs are manufactured. It lies 39 miles W. of Poitiers, and seven leagues from the sea-coast. Lat. 46, 31, N. Long. 0, 47, W.

FONTENOY, a town of Hainault in the Austrian Netherlands, confining on Flanders, where a battle was fought May 1, 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal count Saxe, and the allies under his Royal Highness William duke of Cumberland; in which the latter were obliged to retreat. It lies three miles S. E. of Tournay, and 16 N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50, 37, N. Long. 3, 24, E.

FONTERABIA, or FUENTARABIA, contracted from Fuenterrabaya, i. e. strand of the fountain, the only city of Guipuscoa and Biscay, in Spain, near the Pyrennees, with a pretty good harbour at the mouth of the Bidassoa, or Idaza, which river is here pretty broad, and the boundary between France and Spain. Though small, it is well fortified, containing about 200 houses in one parish. By the river here is formed the Isle of Pheasants. It lies 18 miles W. of Bayonne. In 1638 it held out a siege against the French; but in 1718 they took it, and restored it the following year. Lat. 43, 27, N. Long. 1, 38, W.

FONTEVRAUT, or rather FRONTEVAUT, a small town of Anjou, in France, confining on Tourain,

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Touraine, about a league from the Loire, and three from Saumar, to the N. E. Here is a famous abbey of maidens, the abbess of which is general of the order.

FORA, or **VOOREN**, an island of Sleswick in Denmark, N. E. of Amron, between Northstrand and Sylt; about six miles long and four broad. It abounds in cattle and corn, and contains upwards of 4000 inhabitants, with several villages. The inhabitants retain the language and manners of the ancient Frisians, though some speak Low Saxon.

FORALONES, in the island of Gunra, in South America, and empire of Peru, are old walls of some ancient building in the time of the Yncas, which serve here as light-houses for the shipping which sail from Callao to Paita, on the South-sea coast.

FORBISHER'S-STRAIT, so called from the discoverer of it, Martin Forbisher, who in the year 1578 found it out, in lat. 62, N.

FORCABUS, commonly pronounced Fochabus, a town not far from the banks of the Spey, in Bamfshire, in Scotland. It consists principally of one long street, about half a mile long, and straggling houses, with a handsome tolbooth in the middle of the town. The fine seat of Gordon castle, belonging to the duke of Gordon, stands in its neighbourhood, a little E. of it.

FORCALQUIER, in Latin Forum Calcarium, the capital of a county of its name, in Provence, in France, on the brook Laye. It lies in a very fruitful country watered by several rivulets, 27 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 44, 12, N. Long. 5, 41, E.

FORCHAIN, a town in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, upon the river Regnitz. It lies 18 miles S. of Bamberg, to the bishop of which it is subject. Lat. 49, 41, N. Long. 10, 56, E.

FORDHAM, a manor in the county of Westchester, and province of New York.

FORDINGRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is deserted, but it has a fair. It is 26 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. by S. of London. Long. 1, 50, W. Lat. 50, 52, N.

FORDUN, a market town of Kincardineshire, or shire of Mearns, in the middle division of Scotland.

FORELAND-NORTH, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, of which it is the N. E. point, is the promontory by act of parliament ascertained to be the most southern part of the port of London, which is thereby extended N. in a right line to the point called the Nafe, on the coast of Essex, and forms that properly called the mouth of the Thames. A sea-mark was erected here by the Trinity-house corporation at the public expence,

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which is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high. The sea gains so much upon the land here, by the winds at S. W. that in a few years past above 30 acres of land have been lost in one place. All vessels that pass on the S. side of this head-land are said to enter the channel, which is the narrow sea between England and France.

FORELAND-SOUTH, in Kent, a head of land forming the E. point of the Kentish shore, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Its situation is of great security to the Downs, the road between both, which would be a very wild and dangerous road for ships, did not this point break the sea off, which would otherwise come rolling up from the W. to the Flats, or bank of sands, which, for three leagues together, and at about a league or a league and a half from the shore, run parallel with it, and are dry at low water; so that these two capes breaking all the force of the sea on the S. E. and S. W. make the Downs, accounted a good road, except when the wind blows excessive hard from S. E. E. by N. or E. N. E. when ships in the Downs are drove from their anchors, and often run ashore, or are forced on the sands, or into Sandwich bay, or Ramsgate pier.

FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin. Long. 3, 20, W. Lat. 57, 40, N.

FOREST, (Black). See **BLACK-FOREST**.

FOREST-ROW, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 25, and October 28.

FOREZ, a small territory of Lyonnois, in France; it has the mountains of Auvergne to the W. Velay to the S. other mountains to the E. which part it from Lyonnois, and Bourbonnois to the N. This is a fruitful valley, watered by several small rivers which run into the Loire, which traverses Forez from N. to S. It is divided into Upper and Lower Forez. The capital of the whole country is Montbrison.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, situated in W. long. 2, 23. N. lat. 56, 25; of which Mr. Pennant gives the following account: It contains about 2000 souls; but since the great æra of the prosperity of North Britain, has increased above one half. The manufactures of linens in this neighbourhood, from fourpence to sevenpence a-yard, are very considerable, and bring in, as is said, near 20,000l. a-year. The castle stood on a small hill near the town, but at present not a fragment is left. The lake lies, or rather did lie, at a small distance from the castle; and, according to tradition, once surrounded the town; there being in several parts, even to this day, marks of the deserted channel.

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Of late years it has been very considerably reduced by draining; to which the vast quantity of fine marle at the bottom was the temptation. This fine manure is found there in strata from three to 10 feet thick, and very often is met with beneath the peat in the moors. The land improved with it yields four crops successively; after which it is laid down with barley and clover.

Forfar is a parliament town, classed with Perth, Dundee, Coupar, and St. Andrew's, which all together send one member to parliament.

FORFARSHIRE, a county of Scotland, of which Forfar is the capital. Including Angus, Glenila, Glenesk, and Glenpraffin, it extends 29 miles from E. to W. and 16 where broadest, though in some places the breadth does not exceed five miles. On the N. it is divided from the Brae of Mar, by a ridge of the Binnchinnen mountains; it is bounded on the S. by the frith of Tay and the British ocean, on the E. by Mearns, and on the W. by Perthshire. Part of the Grampian mountains runs through this country, which is agreeably diversified with hill and dale. It produces lead and iron in abundance, together with quarries of freestone and slate, with which the inhabitants drive a considerable traffic. The country is well watered, shaded with large forests, and adorned with fine seats and plantations. Their heaths and woods abound with hart, hind, roebuck, and moor-game; their streams are stocked with trout and salmon.

The mountains to the W. and N. are inhabited by Highlanders, but the Lowlanders possess the towns and champaign country. The common people are sober, numerous, and addicted to traffic. Forfarshire exhibits many monuments of antiquity. At the village of Miggle, in the neighbourhood of Coupar, there are several stones erected in the church-yard, embellished with the figures of different animals and other ornaments. In the church-yard of Glamis, we see an old obelisk or entire stone of 16 feet high, set up over the grave of king Malcolm II. who was murdered by the connivance of his own domestics. This stone is engraved with a number of figures alluding to the regicide; and at a little distance, within the park of Glamis, there is another stone marked with hieroglyphical symbols, which seem to express the perpetration of the same murder. At the village of Cossens, in the same neighbourhood, a very curious obelisk appears lying in the fields; it is known by the name of St. Orland's stone, and exhibits a great variety of figures in bas relief. There is another small stone inscribed with figures at Balutheren, in the neighbourhood of Dundee.

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At the distance of a mile to the S. of Glamis, stands Denoon-castle, upon an eminence, environed with steep rocks almost inaccessible, having on the N. two or three rows of terraces. It is built in a semicircular form, encompassed with a stupendous wall of stone and earth 27 feet high, and 30 feet in thickness. It has two entries, one to the S. E. and another to the N. The whole circumference of the wall amounts to 335 yards; and within this area, the ruins of ancient buildings are still visible. About four miles to the S. of Brechin, at a place called Aberlemny, we find four or five ancient obelisks, one of which is engraved with figures, supposed to be monuments of a great victory gained at the village of Luncarty, by the Scots over the Danes; a victory entirely owing to the valour of an husbandman and his two sons, of the surname of Hay who were ennobled for their prowess by king King Kenneth III. From these descended the earls of Errol, hereditary high-constables of Scotland.

FORFICHEN. See **TORFICHEN.**

FORGES, a town of Normandy in France, famous for its mineral springs: It lies on the river Andelle, and about three leagues from Neufchatel.

FORLI, an episcopal town of Romagna, in the Middle Division of Italy, on the river Montone; not far from it stood the ancient Forum Livii. Its territory about 46 miles round, is extremely fertile. Its see is under that of Ravenna, and the place is rather rich in churches and monasteries than in palaces. It has produced many learned men, and lies 18 miles S. W. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 32, N. Long. 12, 47, E.

FORLIMPOPOLI, anciently Forum Popilii, or Pompilii, was once a considerable place of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, but having been destroyed by the ravages of war, the bishopric was translated to Bertinoro. It stands on the road to Forli, about eight miles east of it.

FORMARTEN, one of the subdivisions of Aberdeenshire, in the N. of Scotland. It extends above eight miles on the coast from the river Don on the S. to that of Ythan on the N. It has Mar to the S. Garioch to the W. and Buchan to the N. It is a populous district, and has a good fruitful soil, but no town of any note.

FOMOSA, or **HERMOSA**, the most considerable island belonging to Fokien in China, in Asia. It lies in the Indian ocean, between lat. 22 and 25, N. and between long. 119 and 122 E. being computed about 70 leagues in length from N. to S. and about 93 in breadth. Its coasts are rocky and high, without havens or sea-ports, there being but one bay in the whole island; namely, Tyowang, from

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from which the Dutch were routed by Coxinga, for treacherously seizing on a vessel loaded with treasure to pay his army with.

FORRESS, a town of Murrayland, or shire of Elgin, in the N. of Scotland. It lies pleasantly at the end of a ridge of several mountains, on a rivulet that falls into the water of Findorn. It is joined in the district of royal burghs with Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Here are the ruins of a royal palace. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing 10 parishes. A little to the E. of this place, in the corn fields, is a flat square pillar of stone, which some authors describe minutely, and mention hieroglyphics in compartments, &c. It is a rude stone without any inscription, about 23 feet above ground, and 12 or 15 below, and, as it said, all of one piece. The tradition about it is various; but Camden says, it was erected in memory of a victory, which king Malcolm Mackenneth obtained over Sueno king of Denmark. It lies 12 miles from Elgin on the E. and upwards of 34 from Inverness on the W.

FORSHEIM, or **FORTXHEIM**, a strong town of Franconia in Germany, and the Licoritum of the ancients, situated at the confluence of the Wisent and Rednitz. The Swedes under the duke of Weymar took it in 1633, at the first onset. Its parish-church of St. Martin, is collegiate. According to popular tradition, this was the native place of Pontius Pilate the Roman governor of Judea. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Bamberg.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, a fortress and garrison in the district called Kilichuymman, and parish of Boleiskine, at the western end of Lough-nefs. It lies 36 miles W. of Inverness. The malcontents in 1745, took and demolished it. Other forts in Scotland, as Fort-George, and Fort-William, see under **ARDERSEAR**, **INVERNESS**, and **INNER-LOCHY**, or **WILLIAM-FORT**, and those in other countries under their proper names.

FORT-DE-FUENTES, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montecchio at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Long. 9, 0, E. Lat. 46, 5, N.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the Canaries, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as also beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards.

FORTH, (river of,) in Stirlingshire, the ancient Bodotria, is one of the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland. It rises near the foot of mount Lomond, and with a course from W. to E. falls into the frith of its own name or frith of Edinburgh.

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FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an isle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. from Strasburg, and 267 E. of Paris. Long. 8, 9, E. Lat. 48, 48, N.

FORT-LEWIS, a fort of America in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTNOVA, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, eight miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French over the Italians in 1495. Long. 10, 1, E. Lat. 44, 44, N.

FORTROSE, the civil name of Channery, which see; a town on the Murray-frith, in Ross-shire, and N. of Scotland, which is joined in a district with the royal burghs of Forreß, Inverness, and Nairn, to send by turns one member to the British parliament. The sheriff and Michaelmas courts sit here alternately, with Tayne and Dingwall.

FORT-ROYAL, the capital of Grenada, one of the Caribbee-islands, in the West-Indies, which lies at the bottom of a spacious harbour, that is capable of containing 25 ships of the line with ease and in perfect security. It is situated at the S. W. end of the island, where the seat of government is fixed, which retains the French division of the island into seven quarters or parishes.

FORT-ROYAL, one of the principal towns in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies. It is the seat of government in the island; its streets are regular, and houses agreeable and the inhabitants addicted to luxury. To the east of the town, on a neck of land, is an irregular fort, badly built, and worse designed, which gives name to the town it poorly defends. Since the peace the French have built a citadel, which has cost 325,000l. Its harbour, where the men of war winter, is one of the best in the West-Indies.

FORTUNE-ISLAND, in the West-Indies, in the windward-passage, is not three leagues long; the land is even, and covered with bushes, as are almost all the other islands hereabouts. It is separated from Crooked-Isle by a channel one league wide, with two little islands, behind which you will perceive a great extent of sea, with three other little islands.

Near Fortune-Island, are broken rocks, which look like huts built by shipwrecked people, which is too often the case hereabouts. In 1755, the French bark, the Eagle, belonging to the king, being deceived by these huts, went to an anchor about 10 or 12 cables length from the S. point, and sent the boat on shore. She found it bad anchoring; but in the bay, towards the N. part of the island, is tolerable anchoring pretty near the land, from 40 to 10 fathoms water.

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From the N. E. point of Fortune-Island, to the northernmost point of Crooked-Island, the distance is six leagues and a half. Between them is a bay, in the form of a semi-circle in which is good anchorage under either of the islands, and shelter from N. E. and S. winds.

FORTUNE-ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean were discovered by Kerguelen, in 1771. They abound with water but have no wood, or inhabitants, and are situated in lat. 40, 8, N. Long. 0, 62, E.

FORZA-DE-AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a craggy rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Messina.

FOSSANO, **FOSSANUM**, so called from some medicinal springs in its neighbourhood, a small episcopal town of Chierasco and Piemont, in Upper Italy, on the river Stura. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Coni, and 21 S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44, 48, N. Long. 7, 41, E.

FOSSANOVA, a town of the Campania di Roma, in the Middle Division of Italy, on the river Evola, at the foot of some hills, confining on Naples. It lies about two miles from Piperno, and the Pomptino-fens, also 50 S. E. of Rome.

FOSSIGNY, a lordship of Savoy, in Upper Italy, in which lie the mountains of Glacieres, Maudite and Plainejou.

FOSSOMBRONE, a small episcopal city of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy; it was built from the ruins of the Forum Sempronii, half a mile off, destroyed by the Goths and Lombards. Here is a castle. It lies 12 miles S. E. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 43, 46, N. Long. 14, 10, E.

FOSSE, a river of Yorkshire, joining the Ouse, at the castle in the capital of that county.

FOSSE, or **LEVEN**, a river in Lancashire which runs into the Irish sea at Leven-Sands.

FOTHERINGHAY-CASTLE, in Northamptonshire, in which Mary queen of Scots was beheaded, is on the S. E. side of King's-Cliff, near the river Avon or Nen. The castle is very ancient. Has fairs on the third Monday after Old Midsummer, and of July 5. Edward duke of York, in the reign of Henry V. founded and endowed a fine collegiate church here, in the windows of which are some fine painted glass, and here he was interred. King Richard III. was born in this castle.

FOUGERES, a town of Brittany in France. It lies on the Cuesnon, 41 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48, 27, N. Long. 1, 18, E.

FOULA, an island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland, three miles long, and six leagues W. of that called the Mainland of the Orcaes.

FOULIES, **FOLIES**, or **PHOLIES**, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Se-

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negal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the Negroes. They are Mahometans, and understand Arabic. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill-treated by one nation they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond these are corn fields, which are sown with Indian corn, rice, and two sorts of Guinea corn. They have also potatoes and yams, besides a sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and a pea.

They are an industrious and frugal people, and are very hospitable to those that visit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet so courageous, that the Negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and kill many lions, tigers, and other wild beasts. They also hunt elephants, for the sake of their teeth, and smoke-dry, and eat their flesh. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, especially the women, who keep their houses very sweet. These are placed at a distance from each other, for fear of fires, and are small round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are enclosed with pales, and at some distance from thence, a thick hedge. The space between them is sown with the things above-mentioned.

FOURNESS, in Lancashire, in Loynsdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-sands, where were numerous furnaces, as appears from the rents and services paid for them. Here are mountains called Fourness-Fells. Here are stately ruins of an old abbey. This tract runs N. parallel with the W. sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the S. it runs out into the sea as a promontory, to which there is no passage over the dangerous sands above-mentioned, without guides, who are kept here for the purpose, at the expence of the government.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated on a common, 12 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Long. 1, 10, E. Lat. 42, 48, N.

FOWEY, a river in Cornwall, rises in Fowey-moor, not far from Brownwilly, one of the highest mountains in Cornwall. In its course it washes the borough of Lestwithiel, where it passes under a stone bridge of nine arches. Formerly the sea ebbed and flowed above this town, and, according to Camden, brought up vessels of good burthen. At present, however, loaded barges can scarce come within a mile of it. About three miles below, the Fowey, having been increased in its passage

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face by several small streams, becomes a deep and wide haven. In two miles more, it reaches the town and borough of Fowey, built on its western bank; and a little below, falls into the sea between two old towers built in the reign of Edward IV. This is thought to be the largest body of fresh-water, except the Tamar, in the county of Cornwall.

FOWEY, FAWEY, or FOY, in Cornwall, 240 miles from London, has a commodious haven on the Channel, is a populous place, extending above one mile on the E. side of a river of its own name, has a great share in the fishing-trade, especially pilchards. It rose so much formerly by naval wars and piracies, that in the reign of Edward III. its ships, refusing to strike when required, as they failed by Rye and Winchelsea, were attacked by the ships of those ports, but defeated them; whereupon they bore their arms mixed with the arms of these two cinque-ports, which gave rise to the name of the Gallants of Fowey. And, we learn from Camden, that this town quartered a part of the arms of every one of the cinque-ports with their own, intimating, that they had at times triumphed over them all; and indeed once they were so powerful, that they took several of the French men of war.

In the reign of Edward III. they rescued certain ships of Rye from distress, for which this town was made a member of the cinque-ports. Edward IV. favoured this town so much, that when the French threatened to come up the river and burn it, he caused two towers, the ruins of which are yet visible, to be built at the public charge for its security; but he was afterwards so disgusted with the inhabitants for falling upon the French, after a truce proclaimed with Lewis XI. that he took away all their ships and naval stores, together with a chain drawn across the river between the two forts above-mentioned, which was carried to Dartmouth. It is said they were so insolent, that they cut off the ears of the king's pursuivants, for which some lives were forfeited as well as estates. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town-clerk, and two assistants. The Trefryes have long had a mansion here. The market is Saturday, the fairs May-day, and Sept. 10.

Here are a fine old church, a free-school, and an hospital. The toll of the market and fairs, and keyage of the harbour, were vested in the corporation on the payment of a fee-farm rent of about 40s. It does not appear to have sent members to parliament before the 13th of queen Elizabeth. Here is a coinage for the tin, of which a great quantity is dug in the country to the N. and W. of it. The river Foy, or Foath, is very broad and was formerly navigable as high as Leftwithiel.

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FOX-ISLANDS. See **ARCHIPELAGO NORTHERN.**

FOX-RIVER, a large stream of water mentioned by Carver, as taking its rise in the interior parts of N. America, and running into Winnebago Lake, and on the banks of which the Winnebago Indians reside.

FOY, (St.) a town of Agenois and Guyenne, in France, on the river Dordogne. It was strongly fortified by the Reformed, but taken in 1622. It lies 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44, 49, N. Long. 9, 5, E.

FOYLE, (Lough,) bay of the sea, serving as a road to Londonderry, in the county of the latter name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is 14 miles long, and seven where broadest. Though not much above a mile at its entrance, and though there are sands near it, yet has a channel broad enough for ships to pass in 14 or 15 fathoms water, and 8 or 10 at the mouth. In the lough are also considerable sands, but generally a broad channel between these of four and five fathoms deep. The headland of this lough is reckoned the most northern land of Ireland, as are at least Emistone, Rufferhull, or Caldyehead, all near one another, which lie a little to the W. Lat. 55, 20, N. Into this bay runs a river of its name, which washes the city of Londonderry.

FRAGA, anciently Flavia Gallica, an old town belonging to the province of Aragon in Spain, on the river Cinca; where is kept a good garrison. It lies 48 miles E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41, 21, N. Long. 0, 5, E.

FRAMLINGHAM, a large well-built market-town of Suffolk, with a spacious antique castle, and high walls with towers, to which the princess Mary (afterwards queen Mary I.) retired, when the lady Jane Grey was her competitor for the crown. In this place is a charity-school founded by Sir Robert Hitcham for 40 poor boys, who have 10l. each to put them out apprentices, with almshouses. Its market is on Saturday, and has two annual fairs, on Whitsun-Monday, and St. Michael's day. It stands on the river Ore, five miles from Debenham, 28 from Bury St. Edmund's, and 88 from London.

FRAMPTON, a village and large parish of Gloucestershire, upon the Severn, from which place the tide in that river runs up for four miles westward, with such great rapidity, that reaching a hill to the left of the forest of Dean, and turning northward, it gathers into a head, like a wier across the river, and carrying every thing before it, till it comes to Newnham's Nob, which turning the torrent so eastward, that N. of Frampton the land between the two parts of the river is but a mile broad. Near Frampton the earl of Berkeley

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has made a bulwark, in order to force the river by Arts-point into its ancient channel. Frampton consists of one long street, running N. and S. and behind it in the vale is a high bank of earth to defend it from the floods.

At the lower end of the town, namely, on the N. is a ferry over the Severn, a spacious road running westward from the town to the forest, and repaired at his Majesty's expence. Here was the first glass made, it is said in England. An annual fair is kept here, February 14. It lies 10 miles S. from Gloucester, 10 N. W. from Stroud, and 117 from London.

FRANCE, Gallia, in general, a large kingdom of Europe, very advantageously situated in the middle of the temperate zone. It owes its present name of France to the Franks, who came from Germany into Gaul, the latter so called from the Galli or Celtæ, who in the fifth century possessed themselves of this country from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire. France at present lies between lat. 43, 51, N. The royal academy make it 13 of longitude; namely, from the extremity of Brittany near Ushant, that is, from Conquet, which lies five degrees W. of London, to Strasburg in Alsace, which is about eight degrees E. of London. So that its length from the Pyrenean mountains in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. is eight degrees and a half, or 170 leagues, i. e. 510 miles, reckoning 60 miles to a degree of long. and in breadth, from the uttermost point in Brittany to Strasburg above-mentioned, about 495 miles; only Brittany extends to the W. farther than any other province.

On the N. it is separated from England by the British channel; on the N. E. it confines on the Spanish, now Austrian Netherlands; on the E. it is bounded by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piemont, in Italy; from the last of which it is separated by the Alps; on the S. it has the Mediterranean sea, and also the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it is surrounded by the Western or the Atlantic ocean.

The air is salubrious, and subject neither to great cold nor excessive heat, the degree of both which vary according to the different situation of its provinces. In the S. parts of France, as Dauphiny, Provence, and Languedoc, the winters are generally very sharp, but of short continuance. And the seasons in France are more regular than they are in England. This is a very pleasant country, through which run several fine rivers that render it very fruitful. The principal of these which are also navigable, are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone, &c. It abounds in corn fruit, wine, oil, cattle, tame and wild fowl, hemp,

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and flax. The coasts yield abundance of fish and salt sufficient for themselves and their neighbours, principally made at the Isle of Ré, Rochfort, and the coast of Saintonge. Here are likewise mines of lead, iron, and copper, and some of gold and silver; but these last are not worked.

The principal commodities which France exports are wine, brandy, fine and other linen, canvas, paper, salt, wrought silks, druggets, and other stuffs; several wrought goods, as gloves, laces of all kinds, &c. The people are a medley of the posterity of the ancient Gauls, principally of the Romans, Franks or Franconians, Visigoths and Burgundians. Cæsar says of the Gauls, that they were ready witted, but rash and unsteady; which character in general agrees pretty much with the modern French; though with several exceptions, since France has produced learned and industrious men in all arts and sciences, especially in the present age, and even a woman has been found an excellent critic in philology. They abound in compliments, and are very civil, especially to strangers, have a natural freedom in their conversation, which they frequently over-acted, and mixed with levity, if not hypocrisy.

Both the men and women are full of talk. In their dress they are something fantastical, but in generally have an air of gentility. The French, but particularly the Normans, are very much addicted to law-suits. The gentry generally scorn trade, which makes them fond of obtaining offices, and posts of honour or profit under the crown. In war the French have been found furious in attacking, but quick in retreating; which though still in a great measure applicable to them, yet through strict discipline, their soldiers will endure the fatigues of a camp or siege, and behave valiantly in battle, as well as rally and make good retreats.

The religion of the Gauls was Paganism, even to the offering of human sacrifices; but this barbarity they gradually laid aside. Christianity was received very early in the southern parts of France, and St. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, came hither in the middle of the second century. But the Franks being Pagans, it was again suppressed, till Clovis V. being converted by St. Vaast, the first bishop of Rheims, it was restored.

The ancient language of the Gauls was the same with that of our ancient Britons; but being blended with the German and Gothic, as well as the Latin, which its respective invaders brought with them, the last has much the greater share of it.

The present French language is voluble, and very much refined by the royal academy, and the modern French writers; but being thus extremely enervated, by exploding a great many expressive old



BRITISH CHANNEL

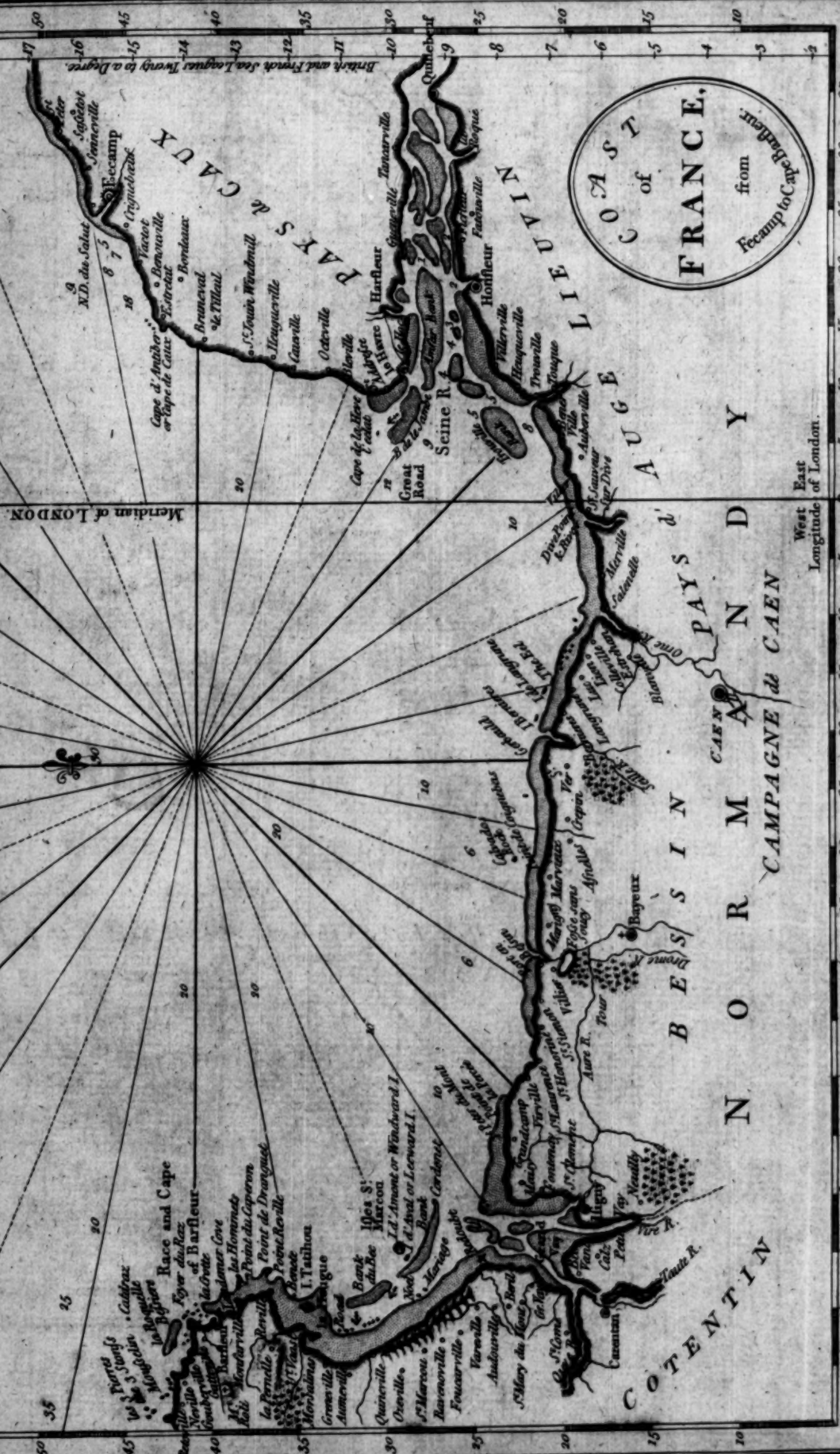


British and French Sea Laques 20 to a Degree.



THE BRITISH CHANNEL

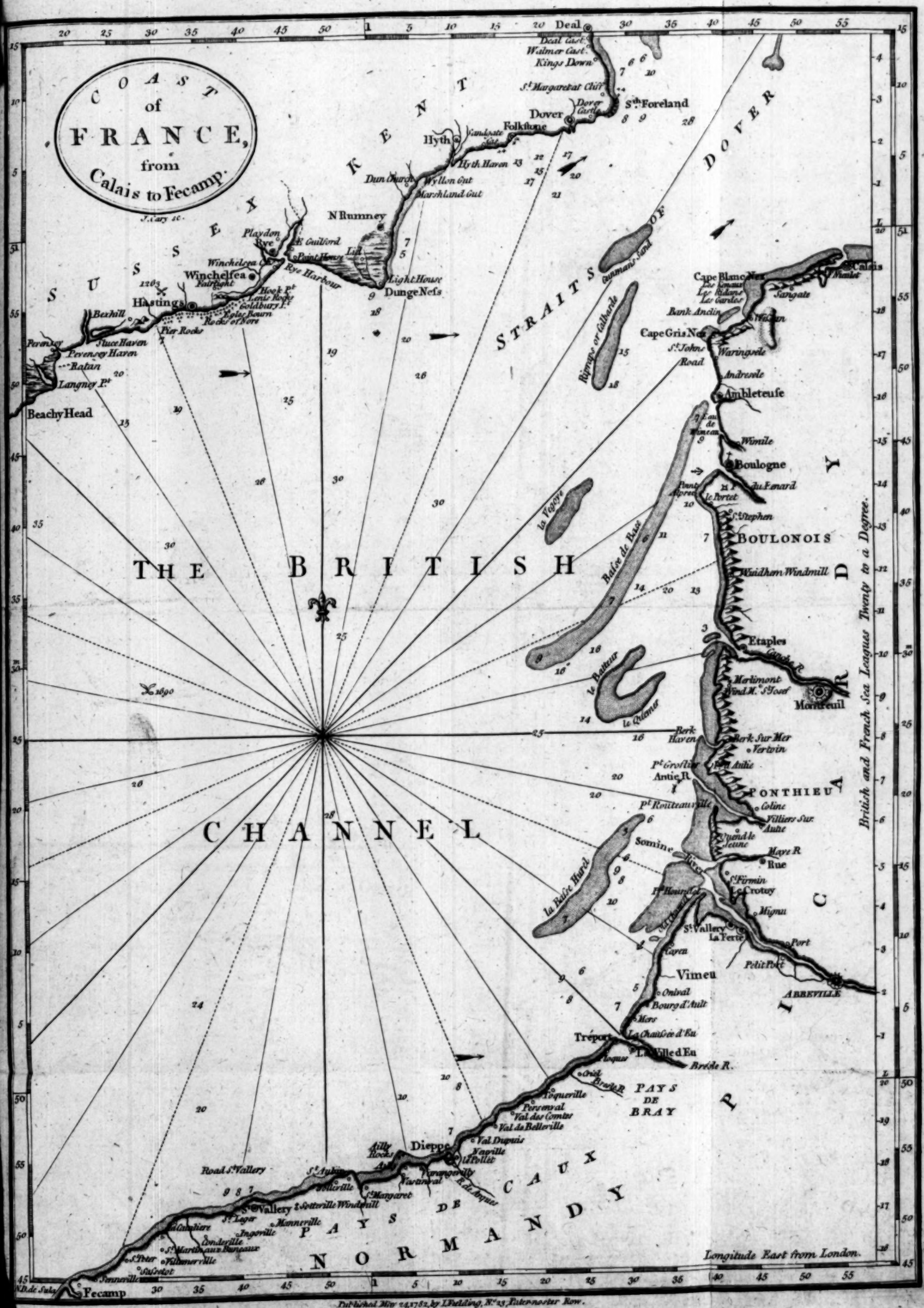
Meridian of London



Published Oct. 27, 1786, by J. Fiddling, No. 10, Paternoster Row.

J. Cary sculp.

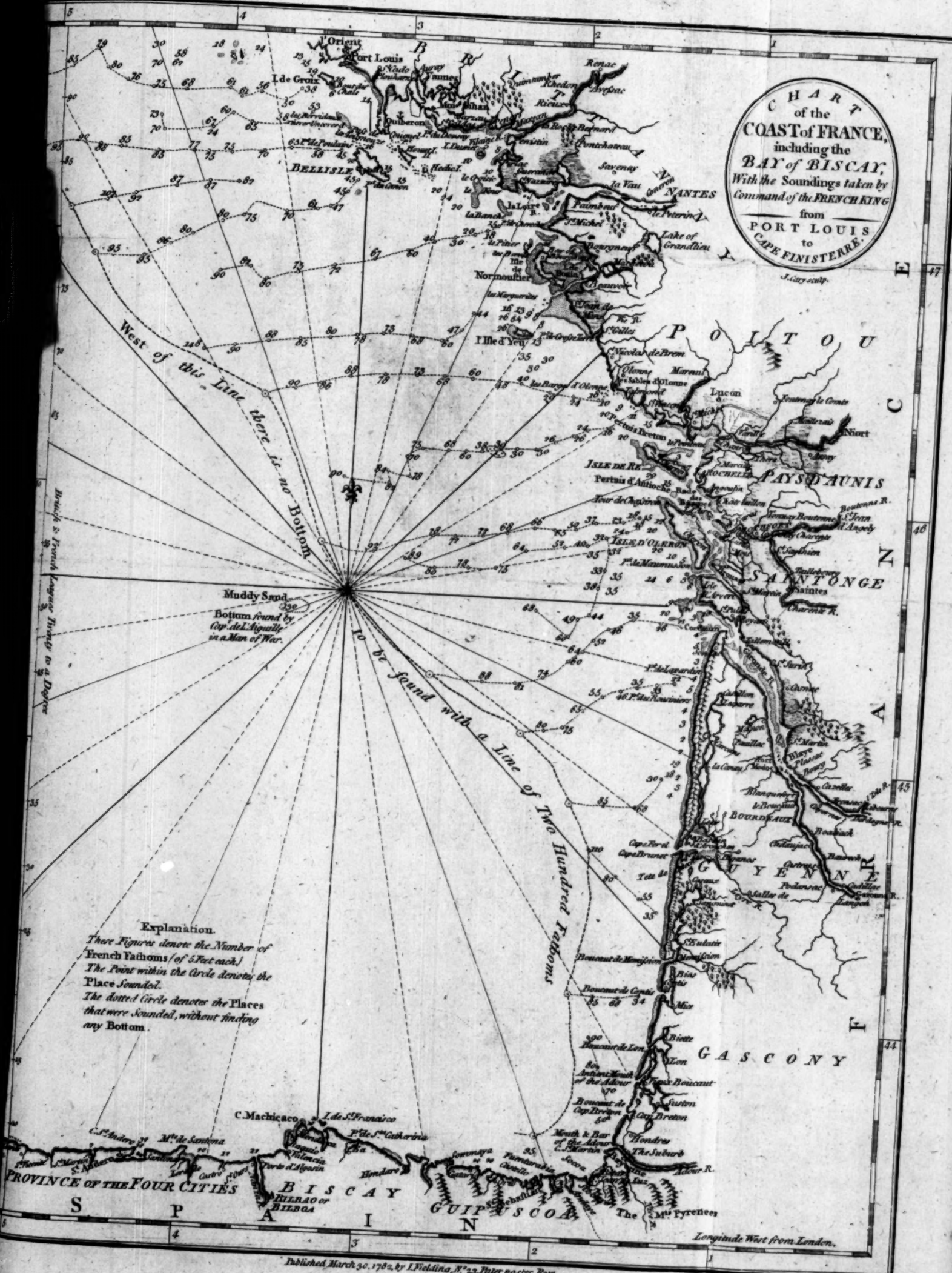




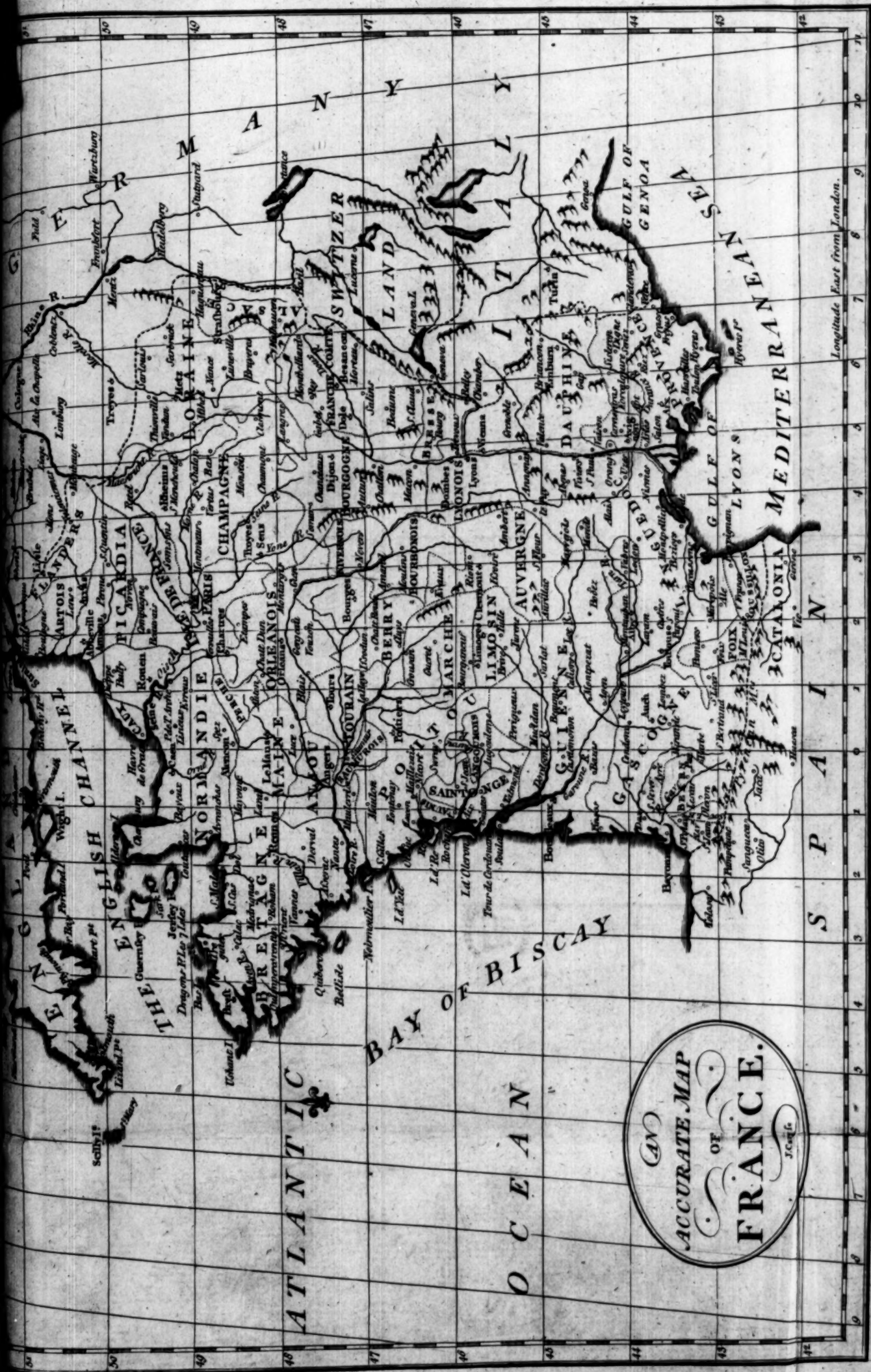
COAST
of
FRANCE,
from
Calais to Fecamp.
J. Cary sc.

British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.

CHART
 of the
COAST of FRANCE,
 including the
BAY of BISCAY,
 With the Soundings taken by
 Command of the FRENCH KING
 from
PORT LOUIS
 to
CAPE FINISTERRE.
J. Cary sculp.



Explanation.
 These Figures denote the Number of
 French Fathoms (of 5 Feet each)
 The Point within the Circle denotes the
 Place Sounded.
 The dotted Circle denotes the Places
 that were Sounded, without finding
 any Bottom.





The
COAST OF FRANCE,
from
the Pelee to Isles de Brehat,
including
Guernsey, Jersey,
&c.

B R I T I S H

GUERNSEY I.

SARK or CERS

JERSEY I.

les Minquiers

DIOCESSE of ST. BRIEUC

DIOCESSE of ST. MALO

DIOCESSE of DOL

B R I T A N N Y

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old words, it is neither very copious nor fit for heroic composition. However, though the French tongue has nothing of signal majesty nor striking manliness in it, it is at present used in most courts in Europe, and the most generally understood, of any modern language in Christendom.

The ancient Galli or Celtæ possessed a very large extent of country, comprehending not only all the present France, but part of Italy also, as far as the river Rubrion, and all that part of Germany and Belgium lying within the Rhine. Hence it was divided into Gallia Cisalpina and Transalpina; the former, with regard to the Romans, on the S. side of the Alps, and the latter on the N. side. Cisalpine Gaul being divided by the river Po into two parts, the one was called Cispedana, and the other Transpedana. Julius Cæsar divides Gaul into three parts, according to the same number of its inhabitants; namely, the Belgi, Galli or Celtæ, and the Aquitani. His successor Augustus divided it into Gallia Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica. The Notitia Imperii, made in the fourth century, divides it into five great provinces; as Lugdunensis, Belgica, Germania, Viennensis, and Aquitania; and these subdivided into several others.

Some divide Gaul into Togata, Comata, Braccata. Gallia Togata, the same with Cisalpina, so called as wearing the Roman gown: Gallia Comata, the same with Transalpina, as wearing long hair; and Gallia Braccata, afterwards styled Narbonensis, from the breeches worn by its inhabitants.

The emperor Constantine the Great divided Gaul into 17 provinces or governments; six of which were consular, and 11 under certain presidents sent by the emperor, who resided in the capital cities.

The same emperor placed counts in the cities, and dukes in the frontier towns, for the administration of justice; and the office of Præfectus Prætorio, or Lieutenant-general of the empire, he divided among four persons, the one to reside among the Gauls, and under him three vicars, who were dispersed in Britain, France, and Spain. After this the Goths got footing in Gaul; namely, Narbonensis and Aquitaine. And the Burgundians, a populous nation on the Rhine, possessed themselves of all the S. E. parts, and of both Burgundies.

This was the state of Gaul when the Franks or French entered it. Let this much serve as a short sketch of its ancient state.

After Clovis's death, the dominion of the Franks was divided into Oosterick, corruptedly Austria and Austrasia, or the eastern kingdom; and Westerwick or Neustria, that is, the western

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kingdom. The former comprehended all Old France, and other parts they had conquered; and the latter all the country between the Meuse and Loire.

Now with regard to its more modern state: the number of inhabitants in France is reckoned at 20,000,000. They are extremely devoted to their prince, though he treats them like slaves, and mighty full of themselves, even to a contempt of all other nations. Their manufactures are considerable, and their foreign trade also to Spain, Italy, and Turkey; though that to the West and East Indies seems in the present war with England to be entirely at a stand, as most of their settlements have been greatly harassed in Asia, America, and Africa. The articles of their wine, silk, linen, and lace, sent into Great Britain, are very beneficial to France, as the returns are principally in coin.

France was divided not many ages ago into 12 provinces, with a parliament to each, without whose consent no law or levying of money could pass, till Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, successors to each other in the ministry, made the kings of France absolute; so that the parliaments are at present assembled only to pass such arrears or laws as he pleases to send them: yet in civil and criminal causes these are the last resort, unless the king interposes. These consist of presidents and inferior judges, who purchase their places; whence arises a great revenue to the crown. The parliament of Paris is the most considerable in all France, and to it the King comes to see his own acts recorded. Here the dukes and peers of France sit, besides the ordinary judges; and this court alone takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the king does not issue a special commission for their trial; as also of all matters relating to the crown, exclusively of the other parliaments.

The kingdom of France is divided into 36 governments, over each of which is appointed a king's lieutenant-general, a superintendent, who pretty much resembles the lord-lieutenants in England, but their executive powers are far more extensive. Distributive justice in France is administered by parliaments, chamber of accounts, courts of aid, presidial courts, generalities, elections, and other courts. The parliaments were in number 15, those of Paris, Toulouse, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Remes, Pau, Mets, Besançon, Douay, Perpignan, Colmar, and Arras. Several of these parliaments, however, are now united into one. The parliament of Paris is the chief, and takes the lead in all national business. It is divided into ten chambers. The grand chamber is appropriated chiefly for the trial of peers.

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The Tournelle Civile judges in all matters of property above the value of 1000 livres. The Tournelle Criminelle receives and decides appeals from inferior courts in criminal cases. Besides these three capital chambers, there are five of requests, for receiving the depositions of witnesses, and determining causes, pretty much in the same manner as our bills and answers in chancery and the exchequer.

On the 22d of February 1771, after a long, but ineffectual, struggle with his parliament, the French king issued an edict to the following effect: That as the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris was too extensive, reaching from Lyons, in the south of France, to Arras, in French Flanders, northward; which great distance occasioned much expence to his subjects, who might be obliged to come to Paris for the prosecution of their law affairs, his majesty had thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into six different parliaments.

The present parliament of France has no analogy with that of Great Britain. It was originally instituted to serve as a kind of law assistant to the assembly of the states, which was composed of the great peers and landholders of the kingdom, and ever since it continued to be a law, and at last a money court; and the members have had the courage of late to claim a kind of negative power to the royal edicts, which they pretend can be of no validity till registered by them.

Over each of the governments the king appoints a general officer, called an intendant, who controuls the governor and other ministers of justice, and presides over the receivers of his generality. These generalities are said together to contain 38,502 parishes; these again 1,585,112 families liable to pay the taille or land-tax.

Nothing certain can be said concerning the revenues of a prince who can command the purses of all his subjects. In 1716, the whole specie of France in gold and silver was computed to be about 17,000,000 sterling; and though the crown was then doubly a bankrupt, being in debt about 100,000,000 sterling, or 2000,000,000 of livres, yet, by laying hold of almost all the current money in the kingdom, and by arbitrarily raising or lowering the value of coins, in four years time the duke regent of France published a general state of the public debts, by which it appeared that the king scarcely owed 340,000,000 of livres. This being done by a national robbery, we can form no idea but that of despotism, of the means by which so great a deduction was effected. The French court has not since that time blushed to own, to wit, towards the conclusion of the late

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war, and also in 1769, that their king was a bankrupt; and his ministers have pursued measures pretty much similar to those practised by the regent to recruit the royal finances.

Some writers say that the annual revenues of France, ordinary and extraordinary, by the account of their own financiers (including Lorrain) do not amount to clear 6,000,000 sterling, which is not equal to the natural revenue of England alone. Though I am apt to think that this calculation of the French revenues is rather too low, and that they may be fixed at seven millions; yet we are not to form our ideas of them from the great armaments, garrisons, and fortifications maintained by the French king, because their expence is inconsiderable to him, compared to what they would be to the king of Great Britain; and the like observation holds good in all the other departments of public expence in both kingdoms. The French themselves, it is true, magnify the revenues of their crown sometimes to 12,000,000 sterling, or above; but their natural vanity gives them no right to any credit on such a head; and though it is not at all impossible that the French king, in time of war, may raise such a sum upon his subjects, and discharge it by repaying them with one third of the debt, yet that is not to be accounted as a stated national revenue, and tends only to prove the misery of the subject, and the injustice of the crown.

In France taxes are raised by the taille, or land-tax. The taillon, which the nobility are obliged to pay as well as the commons, is only another land-tax; by aids, which we call customs on merchandize; by gabels, which is a tax upon salt; by a capitation or poll-tax, by the tenth of estates and employments, by a sale of all offices of justice, by confiscation and forfeitures, and by a tenth or free gift of the clergy, exclusive of the annual sum of 12,000,000 of livres, which that body has of late advanced to the king.

There is no nation in Europe where the art of war, particularly that part of it relating to gunnery and fortification, is better understood than in France. Besides other methods for cultivating it, there is a royal military academy established purposely for training up 500 young gentlemen at a time, in the several branches of this great art. In time of peace the crown of France maintains about 200,000 men, but, as I have already hinted, at a very small expence, the pay of the common men being little more than two-pence half-penny per day. In the time of war 400,000 have been brought into the field; but those that are raised from the militia are very indifferent troops. In the reign of Lewis XIV. the French had at one time

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time 100 ships of the line, which was almost equal to the marine force of all Europe besides.

The French nobility are of four kinds; first the princes of the blood; secondly, dukes and counts, peers of France; thirdly, the ordinary nobility; fourthly, the nobility lately made, or those made in the present reign. The first prince of the blood is the person who stands next to the crown after the king's sons. The knights of the Holy Ghost are ranked among the higher nobility, as are the governors and lieutenants-general of provinces.

In France there are three orders; first, that of St. Michael, instituted in 1469, and though originally composed only of 36 knights, was afterwards enlarged to a hundred. A person must be a knight of this order before he can enter into that of (secondly) the Holy Ghost, which was founded in 1578, by Henry III. and is composed of a hundred persons, exclusive of the sovereign, and conferred only on princes of the blood, and persons of the highest rank. Thirdly, the order of St. Lewis, which was instituted in the year 1693 by Lewis XIV. merely for military merit, and is worn by almost every officer, and even subalterns.

The religion of this country publicly tolerated (since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, for the Calvinists or Reformed in 1685) is the Roman Catholic: but they seem less devoted to the pope than any other nation of that communion. Their princes have frequently quarrelled with the head of the church, for assuming too much power; particularly Lewis XIV.

The French would never receive the council of Trent, at least with regard to the discipline of the church: and the clergy, by their declaration of 1682, have asserted the liberty of the Gallican church, the authority of general councils, and that the pope's judgement is not irreformable, meaning irreverfible, if not infallible, unless the consent of the church go along with it; and they expressly condemn his pretended power over princes in temporal matters, to depose them directly or indirectly, or to absolve the subjects of their allegiance; neither have they yet admitted the inquisition; though it must be owned, that the nation in general have adhered to the church of Rome, and all its other errors and superstitions besides.

Upon the repeal of the above-mentioned edict by Lewis XIV. which toleration the Protestants had sought several years to obtain, and was first granted them by his grandfather, Henry IV. or Le Grand, a cruel persecution ensued, by which above 100,000 Reformed were forced to quit France: so that the Protestant refugees, setting up manufactories wherever they came, particular-

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ly in England and Holland; by which means the demand for French merchandise has since been very considerably diminished.

The crown of France is hereditary only in the male line, to the exclusion of females by the Salique law. And in the succession of their royal families, there have been three upon the throne, namely, the Merovingian, Carolinian, and Capetian branches, entirely distinct, who were no other than successive usurpers upon one another.

The present reigning family is that of Bourbon, which began in Henry of Navarre, surnamed Henry the Great, through a scene of bloodshed, and the final crushing of the league. He was a Protestant when he ascended the throne; but publicly renounced his religion, and professed the Roman Catholic: but the Jesuits suspecting his sincerity, are said to have hired Ravillac, by whom he was stabbed not long after.

The stile of the eldest son of France is always Dauphine.

The new acquisitions and conquests of France within something more than a century ago, have been Alsace, very lately Lorrain and Bar, both on the side of Germany; those of Artois, Cambray, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, on the side of the Austrian Netherlands; Franche Comté and Rouffilon, a part of Catalonia, in Spain.

Its highest mountains are the Pyrannees, the Alps, those of Sevens, Auvergne, &c.

The principal islands belonging to France are in the Mediterranean, namely, the Hieres on the coast of Provence, Lerimes on the same coast; secondly, those on the Atlantic ocean are Oleron, on the coast of Annis and Saintonge, Ré on the same coast, Noirmontier on the coast of Poitou, Belleisle on the coast of Brittany, Ouisant or Ushant on the coast of Brittany, opposite to Conquete.

The most considerable ports of France are in the Atlantic ocean, as Calais, Ambleteuse, St. Valory, Dieppe, Havre-de-Grace, St. Malo, Brest, La Rochelle, Rochford, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne. Also in the Mediterranean sea are Marseilles and Toulon.

In the whole kingdom there are 17 archbishops, 113 bishops, 770 abbeys for men, 317 abbeys and priories for women, besides a great number of lesser convents, and 250 commanderies of the order of Malta; but many of the abbeys and nunneries have been lately suppressed, and the revenues seized by the king. The ecclesiastics of all sorts are computed at near 200,000, and the revenues at about 6,000,000 sterling. The king nominates all archbishops, bishops, and priors, and can tax the clergy without a papal licence or mandate; accordingly, not many years since, he demanded

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the 20th penny of the clergy, and, to ascertain that, required them to deliver in an inventory of their estates and incomes; to avoid which, they voluntarily made an offer of the annual sum of 12,000,000 of livres, over and above the usual free gift, which they pay every five years.

The archbishop of Lyons is count and primate of France. The archbishop of Sens is primate of France and Germany. The archbishop of Paris is duke and peer of the realm; and the archbishop of Rheims is duke and peer, and legate of the holy see.

Universities and public colleges, as well as all literary institutions, have received an irreparable loss by the expulsion of the Jesuits, who made the languages, arts, and sciences, their particular study, and taught them all over France. It is not within my plan to describe the different governments and constitutions of every university or public college in France; but they are in number 26, as follow; Aix, Angers, Arles, Avignon, Besançon, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Caen, Dol, Douay, Fleche, Montauban, Montpellier, Nantes, Orange, Orleans, Paris, Perpignan, Poitiers, Point Moufon, Richlieu, Rheims, Soissons, Strasbourg, Thoulouse, and Valence.

There are eight academies in Paris, namely, three literary ones; that called the French Academy, that of Inscriptions, and that of the Sciences; one of Painting and Sculpture, one of Architecture, and three for riding the Great Horse and other Military Exercises.

Few countries, if we except Italy, can boast of more valuable remains of antiquity than France. Some of the French antiquities belong to the time of the Celts, and consequently, compared to them, those of Rome are modern. Father Mabillon has given us a most curious account of the sepulchres of their kings, which have been discovered so far back as Pharamond; and some of them when broke open were found to contain ornaments and jewels of value. At Rheims, and other parts of France, are to be seen triumphal arches; but the most entire is at Orange, erected on account of the victory obtained over the Cimbri and Teutones by Caius Marius and Lactantius Catulus. After Gaul was reduced to a Roman province, the Romans took vast delight in adorning it with magnificent edifices, both civil and sacred, some of which are more entire than any to be met with in Italy itself. The ruins of an amphitheatre are to be found at Chalons, and likewise at Vienne. Nîmes, however, exhibits the most valuable remains of ancient architecture of any place in France. The famous Pont du Garde was raised

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in the Augustan age by the Roman colony of Nîmes, to convey a stream of water between two mountains, for the use of that city, and is as fresh at this day as Westminster bridge: it consists of three bridges, or-tites of arches one above another; the height is 174 feet, and the length extends at 723. The moderns are indebted for this, and many other stupendous aqueducts, to the ignorance of the ancients, that all streams will rise as high as their heads. Many other ruins of antiquity are found at Nîmes, but the chief is the temple of Diana, whose vestiges are still remaining. The amphitheatre called Les Arenes, which is thought to be the finest and most intire of the kind of any in Europe; above all, the house erected by the emperor Adrian, called the Maison Carrée. The architecture and sculpture of this building is so exquisitely beautiful, that it enchants even the most ignorant, and is still entire, being very little affected either by the ravages of time, or the havock of war. At Paris may be seen the remains of the palace of Thermæ, which was built by the emperor Julian, furnished the Apostate, about the year 356, after the same model as the baths of Dioclesian. The remains of this ancient edifice are many arches, and within them a large saloon. It is fabricated of a kind of mastic, the composition of which is not now known, intermixed with small square pieces of free-stone and bricks.

At Arles in Provence is to be seen an obelisk of oriental granite, which is 52 feet high, and seven feet diameter at the base, and all of one stone. Roman temples are frequent in France. At Lyons are the remains of that built by the 60 nations in Gaul, in honour of Augustus and the Romans. The most particular are in Burgundy and Guinene, and other places besides the neighbourhood of Nîmes, containing magnificent ruins of aqueducts. The passage cut through the middle of a rock near Briançon in Dauphiny, is thought to be a Roman work, if not of greater antiquity. The round buckler of massy silver, taken out of the Rhone in 1665, being 20 inches in diameter, and weighing 21 pounds, containing the story of Scipio's continence, is thought to be coeval with that great general. Near Poitiers is a stone of a prodigious size, supported by four pillars; but the cause of its erection is not known. It would be endless to recount the different monuments of antiquity to be found in France, particularly in the cabinets of the curious.

Several remarkable springs and mountains may be considered as natural curiosities. Some of the modern work of art, particularly the canals, and some

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some subterraneous passages and holes, especially at St. Aubin in Brittany and Niont in Dauphiny, are really stupendous.

FRANCHE COMTE, or county of Burgundy, one of the governments of France. It is bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the N. E. by the county of Mont Belliard, on the E. by Mount Jura, a ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine near Basil to the Rhone. Four leagues below Geneva, this ridge parts Franche Comté from Switzerland. On the S. it confines on Bresse and Bugey, to the W. on the county of Auxonne, and the Western Chalonnois, which are parts of Burgundy; and on the N. W. it has Champagne. Its extent from N. to S. is about 35 French leagues, and from E. to W. about 25. Franche Comté contains the greatest part of the territories of the ancient Segunni. It came in process of time to the duke of Burgundy, then to the emperor Maximilian; and continued in the possession of the house of Austria till Lewis XIV. of France treacherously seized it in 1668; but restored it the following year. He seized it again in 1674, and had it afterwards confirmed to him by the treaties of Nimègue and Ryswick.

Its principal rivers are the Saone, Lognon, Doux, Louve, and Daine, abounding with excellent fish; besides several less considerable streams.

In this country are mines of copper, lead, iron, and some of silver, with mineral waters, and quarries of all sorts of marble. It is partly level and partly hilly, the former very fruitful in grain, wine, &c. and the latter feeding great numbers of cattle and horses. Along the rivers Saone, Doux, and Lognon are about 30 forges for iron-works, bombs, &c. and at Befançon and Pontalier are several armourers, who work excellently well. Many thousand colts of this country are bought by the jockies of the neighbouring provinces of France, to the very great profit of the inhabitants. The climate is not proper for sheep; and they make about 1,200,000 pounds weight of saltpetre annually, and could make more were it required. The capital is Befançon.

FRANCIS, (St.) at the western extremity of Lac de St. Pierre, in Canada, is a vast number of isles of all dimensions, called De Richlieu. In turning to the left, as one comes from Quebec, are particularly six islands, which border a deep neck of land, into which a fine river discharges itself, whose source is in the neighbourhood of New York. The isles, the river, and the whole country watered by it, all go by the name of St. Francis. Each of the islands is upwards of a large quarter of a league in length, but of unequal breadth; but the greatest part of those called De Richlieu are smaller.

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In the river of St. Francis, and at its mouth, they catch excellent fish. In winter they make holes in the ice, through which passing nets five or six fathoms in length, they seldom draw them empty. The fish which they commonly take are, barbel, jilt-fish, achigans, masquinongez, a species of pike with a head larger than that of ours, and a mouth under a crooked snout. The soil of St. Francis, if we may judge of it by the trees produced on it, and the little which has hitherto been cultivated, is very good; yet the inhabitants are poor.

FRANCIS, (St.) a river of Brasil, on its E. coast, having its course mostly E. from 46 to 35. E. long. parts Parnambuco and All-saints Bay. In some places it is so broad that a six-pounder can scarcely reach over it; and its depth is 8, 12, and sometimes 15 yards: but it admits no ship of burden, its entrance being choaked up with sand; though up the river, Nieuhoff tells us, for near 40 leagues, is of good depth and pretty broad. The Portuguese relate, that about 50 leagues from sea, it has impassable cataraets. This river, about mid-way between its mouth and its source, buries itself for several leagues under ground, and after its emerging, forms some considerable islands.

FRANKEMONT, a town of the bishopric of Liege in Germany. It lies 15 leagues S. E. of Liege city. Lat. 50, 27, N. Long. 5, 52, E.

FRANCOIS, (Cape) the capital of the French division of the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, is situated on a cape on the N. side of the island, at the edge of a large plain 20 leagues long; and on an average, four broad, between the sea and the mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit of a sloop above three miles. This space is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, constantly lined with hedges of lemon-trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, which lead to plantations, producing a greater quantity of sugar than any country in the world. The town, which is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain, consists of 29 straight, narrow, and dirty streets, divided into 226 allotments, which comprehend 810 houses. The governor's house, the barracks, and the king's magazine, are the only public buildings which attract the notice of the curious; but those that deserve to be considered by the humane, are two hospitals, called the houses of Providence, founded for the support of those Europeans who come hither without money or merchandise.

The harbour is only a bay, open to the N. and E. winds, before which is a considerable extent of sand-banks, reefs, and rocks, by which it is sheltered from the sea. What is called the port

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is in the bottom of the bay, about three quarters of a mile from the town: the W. point going in, which is high and steep, is called Point Picolet.

The town is situated on the W. side, about two miles from Point Picolet, close to the water, and near the mountains. Lat. 19, 45, N. Long. 72, 13, W.

FRANCOLINO, once a strong place of the Ferrarese, in the Ecclesiastical State, and Middle Division of Italy, upon the Po, now an ill-peopled straggling village, 12 miles N. E. of the city of Ferrara. Lat. 45, 32, N. Long. 12, 21, E.

FRANCONIA, one of the circles of the empire, and in the heart of Germany. The Germans call it Frankenland, and anciently Franconia Orientalis. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, Saxony, and Hesse; on the S. by Suabia; on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria; and on the W. by that of the Rhine, part of Hesse, and the Wetteraw. Its extent from E. to N. is about 130 miles, and from N. to S. 135; but is both ways much indented. In some parts the soil is mountainous and barren, but in others very fruitful in corn, wine, &c. Here are several forests and parks, abounding with game, and rivers with store of fish. It is surrounded with woods and hills; the latter particularly along the Maine and Tauber are covered with vines, yielding as rich grapes as any on the Rhine. From this country came principally these Franks and Germans, who in the fifth century conquered France, which kingdom took its name from thence. The capital is Nuremberg.

Several princes have the sovereignty or territorial jurisdiction of this circle. Hence in it are Papists, Calvinists, and Jews; but Lutheranism is the most prevalent religion. It is divided into four principalities, subject to the bishops of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aichstat, and the grand master of the Teutonic order; also to the Burgraves of Nuremberg, the Margraves of Brandenburg-Cullenbach, and Brandenburg-Anspach. Besides these are some other smaller lordships. The bishop of Bamberg has the pre-eminence; but the bishop of Wurtzburg is the most powerful. Its principal rivers are the Maine, Rednitz, Pegnitz, Altamult, Saal, and Tauber, which all rise in this country.

FRANFIELD, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24.

FRANKENBERG, on the river Eder, also called Frankenaw, and Francorum Mons, a large town in the westernmost bounds of Upper Hesse, in Germany, towards Westphalia. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Waldeck, and six E. of Sachsenberg.

FRANKENDAL, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, a mile W. of the Rhine,

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and a little above the junction of the rivulet Frankendalerbach with it. This place has been frequently taken; but in the years 1688 and 1689, it was burnt with several other towns by the French, who soon after abandoned them. The emperor Charles V. caused a conference to be held here with the Anabaptists at his own expence, which conference was printed. It lies 12 miles S. of Worms, and 18 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 29, 47, N. Long 8, 22, E.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Zweybruggen, or Deux-Ponts, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Landau. Lat. 49, 32, N. Long. 7, 41, E.

FRANKER, or **FRANEKER**, a town of West Friesland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It has a good rampart and ditch, with a castle on the W. side commanding the town. Two canals run through the town, that from Leeuwarden being navigable, with high banks. Here is an university, with professors for all the faculties. The students are pretty numerous, being among other privileges, exempted from taxes on wine and beer. Here is a good grammar-school and orphan-hospital. St. Martin's church is a fine building, with a handsome steeple. It lies 12 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Lat. 53, 21, N. Long. 5, 38, E.

FRANKFORT, (upon the Maine,) the principal of the imperial and free cities of the Wetteraw, and its capital, on the confines of Hesse and Franconia, in Germany. It is a populous, rich city one of the Hanse towns, and the seat of the imperial diet being governed by its own magistrates. It is divided by the river into two parts; that on the S. side, is called Saxenhausen, being joined by a stone bridge of 14 arches. It is well fortified, and has a great trade by the Maine and Rhine, and several other streams which fall into them, by that means bringing abundance of corn and wine from the Palatinate and Franconia.

Here are two annual fairs lasting three weeks, the one 15 days before Easter, and the other on the 15th of September, with merchandise and every kind of commodity, particularly books from all parts of Europe. Here are also three marts every year. The streets are mostly large. On the N. side of the city is a spacious horse fair, where vast numbers are bought, particularly by the French king. The Jews are the chief jockies. The city is round without any suburbs. Among its public structures, St. Bartholemew's cathedral is a venerable pile, and the place where the emperor is crowned; but chosen by the ecclesiastical and temporal electors, in the town-house. In the city are several noble fountains, mineral springs, and baths. The magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Lutherans, who have five churches. The Papists are

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are allowed to worship in the cathedral, but must make no processions. The Calvinists have no churches within the city, but two about a league off, one for the German, and another for the French refugees. These have the chief trade in banking and merchandise.

Its territory, lying on both sides of the Maine, extends for 11 miles from S. to N. and 14 from E. to W. mostly covered with woods and vineyards. The Jews here have a synagogue, and particular quarter in which they are shut up all night, and are obliged, by way of distinction, to wear a bit of yellow cloth. The famous Golden Bull, regulating the manner of electing an emperor, is kept in the town-house of Frankfort. A council was held here in 794, at which 300 bishops assisted, against the Nestorian heresy. Frankfort lies 17 miles W. of Hanau, and 21 E. of Mentz. Lat. 50, 16, N. Long. 7, 36, E.

FRANKFORT, (upon the Oder,) a large and populous city of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. Over the river, which divides it into two parts, is a large wooden bridge. The streets are wide, the houses well-built, and the market-place spacious. It has a considerable trade principally in linen and fells. It has a communication with the Baltic by means of the Oder, and with the Spree and Havel by canals. Here is a famous Calvinist university, which has bred many learned men.

In 1631 the Swedes took it by storm, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, in revenge of 2000 Swedes, inhumanly put to death by count Tilly, in the city of Brandenburg. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and lies 40 miles E. of Berlin, the road being through a flat sandy country. Lat. 52, 34, N. Long. 14, 58, E.

FRANCKFORT, a town of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, well-built, and as large as Bristol town, in Buckingham county. The inhabitants were at first Swedes and Dutch, who had dwelt in several places of Pennsylvania. The former settled themselves principally on the creeks near the freshes, and the latter planted near Oxford, upon the bay. At Franckfort is a Church-of-England-congregation, and in the town are about 80 families. It is about four miles E. of Philadelphia, on a branch of the Delaware river.

FRANKS-TOWN, in Cumberland-county, Pennsylvania, situated among the mountains at the N. W. extremity of the province, 22 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, on the same river which runs into the Susquehannah.

FRANSTADT, or **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Silesia, 31 miles N. E. of Glogau, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 51, 39, N. Long. 16, 52, E.

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FRASERSBURG, so called from the surname of lord Saltown, is reckoned the principal town in the district of Buchan in Bamfshire, in Scotland, with an excellent new pier, and bulwark of free-stone, built by the aforesaid baron Saltown, on the E. coast of the Murray frith, so as to be as safe and commodious a harbour as any on that side; and 30 ships may securely winter here at a time. The water in it at full sea is 18 or 20 feet. This is a pretty neat town, and in a very plentiful corn and fish country. It lies 15 miles from Bamf.

FRAUBRUNNEN, the capital of a bailiwick, in that called the German country, or Old Canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It is remarkable for a column erected here by the Canton of Berne, with two inscriptions; the one in Latin verse, and the other in German, commemorating the defeat of Ingleram of Guines, a Frenchman, though lord Coucy of England, by the Canton of Berne, in 1375.

FRAUENBURG, where stands the cathedral of the bishop of Wermeland, a palatinate in Prussia, on the Frisch-haff, where it receives the river Schon; it has a good harbour, and lies 10 miles N. E. of Elbing and Pilau.

FRAUENFELDT, the capital of the Thourgau, a subdivision of the county of Baden, in Switzerland, upon the river Murg, with two churches for the Romish and Reformed religion. At one end is the bailiff's castle upon a rock. It lies 11 miles W. of Constance.

FRAUENSTADT, or **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Poland, on the confines of Silesia, where the Swedes under general Reinschild, beat the Saxons in 1706; by which advantage Charles XII. had Saxony, Poland, and Lithuania, left open to him. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Lissa.

FREDENBURG, or **FREUDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 48 miles W. of the city of Cassel. Lat. 51, 14, N. Long. 8, 15, E.

FREDERICA, so called from Frederick, late prince of Wales, a town of Georgia; situated in the middle of St. Simon's island, near the coast. Round the place are good fortifications, particularly a regular fortress, strengthened by four bastions and a spur-work, towards the river, mounted with several pieces of cannon. Here is a magistracy at Savannah, supported at the expence of trustees for the colony of Georgia.

In 1742, the Spaniards having invaded St. Simon, took the fort of that name, but upon marching to besiege Frederica, were repulsed, and forced to quit the enterprize. This island is 13 miles long, and three or four broad, 20 leagues N. of St. Augustine. The fort of St. Simon is seven miles from the town. Besides this are several small islands in the mouth of the river, fortified. Lat. 31, 12. Long. 81, 42.

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FREDERICK'S-TOWN, or **WINCHESTER**, an inland town in Frederick's-county, Virginia, near the head of Opeckon-creek, which runs into the Patowmack river.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town in Spotsylvania, Virginia, five miles S. of Falmouth, 107 N. of Williamsburg, on the S. bank of Rappahannock river. It is 26 miles S. E. to Port-Royal, 52 S. E. to Hobb's-Hole, 61 to Belhaven, 84 N. W. to Winchester.

FREDERICSBURG, a fort of Guinea Proper, in Africa. It formerly belonged to the Brandenburgians, now to the Dutch, having after a good deal of blood driven one John Conny out of it; the former having sold it. Lat. 15, 16, N. Long. 2, 12, W.

FREDERICSHALL, or **FRIDERICSHALL**, a town of Aggerhuus in Norway, on the Categate, and mouth of the river Glammen, by the convenience of which here is a pretty good trade. It is very well fortified, and reckoned the key of the kingdom. Before it Charles XII. of Sweden having fat down in 1718, was killed as he was viewing the trenches. It has been frequently burnt, but was totally destroyed by an accidental fire in 1763, except a magazine. It lies 34 miles N. of Fredericstادت. Lat. 59, 32, N. Long. 11, 31, E.

FREDERICSHAMN, or **WEKELAX**, a town belonging to Russia, situated on the gulph of Finland, and government of Wiburg. It was formerly called Wakelax, but Elizabeth, when she took possession of this district in 1710, named this town Fredericshamn. The plan of it is said to be one of the most elegant in the world, and realizes in miniature that attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, which he designed for London, after the great fire in 1666. All the streets go off like a radii from the center, in which is a handsome town-house, but it still appears unpeopled, and the country uncultivated.

FREDERICSONDE, a town of Ripen, and the only fortress in all N. Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the Little Belt or Middlefort-fund in the Baltic, and opposite to Funen. The Swedes took and burnt this place in 1657; so that king Gustavus had a way opened for his army to march over the ice from this place to Funen. It lies 26 miles W. of Odensee. Lat. 55, 26, N. Long. 10, 12, E.

FREDERICSTADT, a regular and well-built town of Sleswick, in Denmark, between the rivers Eider and Treen, not far from the German Ocean. It is surrounded with a ditch, and a row of large trees, every thing being in the Dutch fashion, as a colony from this country were the first inhabitants. Here all religions are tolerated. A canal divides the town into two parts. It lies 36 miles

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W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54, 41, N. Long. 9, 5, E.

FREDERICSTADT, a fortified town of Aggerhuus, in Norway, on the Skagerack-bay, and frontiers of Sweden, 64 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59, 12, N. Long. 11, 31, E.

FREHAL, (Cape,) a head-land, four leagues W. of St. Maloe's on the coast of France, and the British channel. From St. Maloe to Cape Frehal, the course is W. N. W. four leagues, the coast forming several creeks, before which you may anchor if necessary. The cape is a very high and steep land, on which stands a light-house. Within this cape, about a league E. by S. is another, called Point La Latte, beyond which lies the Road of La Frenaye.

FREISACH, a strong and fortified town of Carinthia and Austria in Germany; also surrounded with a ditch, upon the river Matnitz. It confines on Stiria, and has a fortified castle upon a rock. It lies eight miles N. of Gurck, and in the diocese of Saltzburg.

FREISING, **FREISINGEN**, a city in Bavaria, situated near the confluence of the Mosach and Isar, with the see of a bishop, to whom it is subject, whose revenue, if not over-rated, is said to amount to 20,000l. sterl. and he is a prince of the empire. The living is commonly given to a younger son of Bavaria. The town and bishop's palace are pleasantly situated amidst fruitful fields and parks. In 1632, the Swedes took it. It lies 26 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 48, 41, N. Long. 11, 51, E.

FREJULS, or **FREJUS**, in Latin, **Forum Julii**, a city of Provence, in France, on the river Argentz. Here is an amphitheatre almost entire, and an aqueduct near 10 leagues in length, &c. It is the see of a bishop, of which the famous cardinal Fleury was once prelate, and under that title wrote several pieces, but none after he became prime minister of France. At Frejuls the regale has no place. It lies about half a mile from the Mediterranean, and has a small harbour at the mouth of the river, 36 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 38 S. W. of Nice. Lat. 42, 51, N. Long. 26, 31, E.

FRENCH-ISLANDS, or **FLAT-KEYS**, in the Windward-Passage, West-Indies; these Keys, hitherto but little known, have been said to be three, but what probably gave rise to that, was a rock which appeared out of water as high as a boat. It is about half a mile to the N. E. of the largest island, among the reefs and banks which run from the one to the other.

This island is no more than three miles N. and S. and half as much E. and W. the E. and the N. sides are surrounded by reefs which break. The anchorage is about three quarters of a mile from

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from the S. point, near which is a landing-place; and by digging two or three feet in the sand you will get good fresh water. Some English people, who were wrecked here, had made a pond, which dried, upon the Eagle filling four casks out of it, but in a quarter of an hour it was as full as ever.

It is very surprising that about 10 paces from it there is a salt-water pond. This island is low and almost even, though when you are at a distance, there appear some small risings, which diversify a little its appearance; the ground is nothing but sand or rock, with some bushes upon it, fit only for firing. The other island which is the smallest, lies E. and W.

FRESCATI, the *Tusculum Novum*, in contradistinction to *Tusculum Vetus*, upon or near the site of which it stands, in the Campagna di Roma, and Middle Division of Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and one of the six usually conferred on the eldest cardinals. Here are fine seats of the modern nobility of Rome, as it was formerly famous for the villas of old Romans, particularly Cicero's *Tusculum*, where now stands *Grotto Fesate*. The hill on which it stands is well watered, and has admirable prospects. Addison says, he first saw the sketch of Versailles in the walks and water-works of the palaces here, particularly in those of the Aldobrandini or Belvedere villa. It lies 15 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42, 12, N. Long. 13, 14, E.

FRESHFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with a fair on Sep. 16.

FRESHWATER-BAY, a bay in the southern Antarctic country, where Dampier anchored. Lat. 3, S. Long. 134, E. from the Lizard-point, that is, 129 deg. 50 min. E. from London. In the same latitude is a bay in the Dutch maps, with Doodslaager river; but their longitudes are not set down, nor are the bearings exactly the same with Dampier's.

FRESICO, (de Espadacinta,) a town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, standing high at the foot of a mountain, on the river Duero, where that river parts Portugal from Spain. It contains 400 inhabitants, who are principally employed in weaving fine hair-cloths for sieves or scarves.

FRETtingham, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

FREUDENBURG. See **FREDENBURG**.

FREUDENSTADT, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage in and out of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tübingen, and 22 S. E. of Stralsburg, Long. 8, 27, E. Lat. 48, 25, N.

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FREWEN, a village of Cornwall with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Sept. 29.

FREYBERG, in the canton of Glarus, in Switzerland, so called as being the property of no particular person; hunting is prohibited in this place on pain of death.

FREYEN, Upper and Lower, or the Free Amps, in Switzerland; bounded on the N. by the county of Baden, on the E. by the counties of Zurich and Zug, S. by the county of Lucerne, and W. by the same and canton of Berne. It is said to have been formerly called the county in Rore, or Rohr, and otherwise the *Wagenthal*; the people of which were known by the appellation of *Rufzthaler*, as dwelling in the vale along the *Rufz*, a river which traverses all the eastern border of this county.

Grain and fruit are produced in great plenty, and the inhabitants who are universally pious, are in religious affairs subject to the bishop of Costance. Anciently they were free, but fell under the sovereignty of the counts of Habsburg, and thus became subject to the house of Austria. The emperor Sigismund, having in 1415, put Frederick, the archduke of Austria under the ban, and commanded the Helvetic Confederates to invade his territories, the troops of Lucerne alone possessed themselves of the greatest part of these Free-amps, and wished to keep them, but this the cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schweiz, Unterwalden, and Glarus, opposed, and claimed their respective shares, as having taken the field at the same time they were conquered; it having been previously agreed that what any one or more canton should conquer from the time the others were in the field should be accounted as conquered by the whole body. This produced a contest which lasted 10 years, when in 1425, Berne and Uri, resigned all share in them, but yet in 1532, were admitted into the co-regency. At the second peace of Arau, in 1712, it was decided, that a boundary line should be drawn from Lunkhofen to Farwangen; thus the Free-amps have ever since continued divided into the Upper and Lower.

The government of the Upper is vested in the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Glarus; and the Lower, in the cities of Zurich and Berne, Glarus only retaining the seventh part. The civil and criminal affairs are decided by a recorder, in each of these Amps, who are appointed by the cantons. The Upper Free-amps, contains four Amps, and the Lower, nine, in which are several castles, abbeys, villages, &c.

FREYSTADT, a well-built, but not very strong town of Austria, the capital of a district called

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called Markland. It is famous for a palatable beer, exported into the neighbouring countries, and for an annual fair kept for a fortnight, beginning on St. Paul's day, and much resorted to. It confines on Bohemia, 22 miles N. of Ens, and lying on the N. side of the Danube.

FREYSTADT, a town in the principality of Glogau, belonging to Silesia in Germany. North-west of this place, on the river Oeles, are iron-mines. It was burnt down by an accidental fire, except five houses, on May 6, 1764. It is a great thoroughfare from Cracow to Vienna, and lies 17 miles E. of Troppeau. Lat. 50, 21, N. Long. 17, 46, E.

FREYSTADT, a large town of Upper Hungary, upon the river Waag, with a castle and good baths. It has suffered much from the incursions of the Turks. Freystadt lies four miles N. E. of Leopoldstadt.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 25 miles N. W. of Burgos. Long. 3, 27, W. Lat. 42, 50, N.

FRIBURG, or **FREYBURG**, the capital of the Brisgaw, in Suabia, in Germany, on the river Threisem, abounding with fish, and E. side of the Rhine, into which the former runs. It is a large and regularly-fortified city, with a row of works carried up a steep hill on the E. which contributes greatly to its strength. Here are several churches, and 14 religious foundations, in which was a college of Jesuits. Here are famous lapidaries. Its great church has a lofty tower of free-stone, finely carved. In Friburg is an university, where divinity and philosophy are taught, also law and physic by secular professors. It has besides a very fair college, called the College of Wisdom, in which all the faculties are taught. The Swedes took it thrice, as did the French. The last time was in 1744; but they restored it to the house of Austria, to whom it is still subject. It lies 30 miles S. of Straßburg, and the same N. of Bafil. Lat. 48, 21, N. Long. 7, 46, E.

FRIBURG, (canton of) in Swisserland: it is almost encompassed by that of Berne, is 16 leagues long and 20 broad; but its dimensions are variously given. This country is partly mountainous, and partly level, including the Uchtland, which lies between the rivers Aar and Saane. It is a republic of the aristocratical kind, and can raise 18,000 men; produces excellent cheese, of which upwards of 100,000 florins value is annually exported to France, in exchange for salt. It has plenty of every thing but wine, with which it is supplied from the Pais de Vaux. The canton is divided into three inner bailiwicks, namely those

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in the neighbourhood of the city, and 18 outer ones.

Its capital of the same is a fine large town, tolerably fortified. It is called Friburg, in Nuchtland or Uchtland, in contradistinction from that above mentioned, in the Brisgaw. It lies mostly among rocks and precipices, several places of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders; yet has spacious streets, fine structures, particularly the cathedral of St. Nicholas, gilt inside and outside, with a lofty square steeple, terminating in eight pyramids. Here the Jesuits have a handsome convent, college, and church; and here also are four other convents of monks, and as many of nuns, this city and whole canton being Roman Catholic. May 2, and June 22, are great festivals here, on account of two victories obtained on these days over Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. In the neighbourhood is a great curiosity, called Magdalen's Hermitage. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Lat. 46, 30, N. Long. 17, 51, E.

FRICENTO, a small episcopal town of the Further Principate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. Its see is united with Avelino. It lies 47 miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41, 21, N. Long. 15, 46, E.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more considerable formerly than at present, though an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Frankfort, and 12 S. of Gießen. Long. 8, 50, E. Lat. 50, 14, N.

FRIDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia, the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia over the Austrians in June 1745.

FRIDBERG, an imperial free town of Bavaria in Germany, upon a hill near the source of the river Acha, and between the Lech and Par. It is subject to its own magistrates. In 1632 the Swedes took and plundered it. The Bavarians abandoned it upon the approach of the duke of Marlborough, who encamped here. It lies eight miles E. of Augsburg. Lat. 48, 41, N. Long. 11, 12, E.

FRIDBERG,

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FRIDBERG, or **FREYBERG**, a large, well-built, and populous town of Ertzegeberg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, the rivulet Muntzbach running through it. This town owes its increase to the neighbouring mines of all sorts, particularly rich ones of silver, which are said to bring the elector a clear annual profit of 130,000*l.* sterling. In 1632 the emperor took it, at which time the elector gave 80,000 rixdollars to save unrisht the family monuments in St. Peter's church, the German princes then being usually buried in their robes, jewels, &c. The streets here are broad, and have handsome public structures. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 50, 51, N. Long. 12, 31, E.

FRIDBURG, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, upon the river Unstruck. It lies 28 miles W. of Leipzig. Lat. 51, 26, N. Long. 11, 48, E.

FRID-LAND, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, and on the confines of Lusatia, in Saxony. It lies 56 miles E. of Dresden, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50, 49, N. Long. 15, 10, E.

FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on the river Danube, eight miles S. E. of Tübingen, and 30 N. of Constance. Long. 9, 1, E. Lat. 47, 50, N.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies five miles E. of the Rhine, and six N. of Basil, where, in the year 1702, was fought a sharp, but doubtful, battle between the Imperialists and French. Lat. 47, 29, N. Long. 7, 36, E.

FRIEDBURG, a sovereign free city of Hesse, in Germany, subject to its own magistrates. It lies 18 miles N. of Frankfurt. Lat. 50, 31, N. Long. 8, 36, E.

FRIENDLY ISLES, discovered in the South sea, and visited by captain Cook in 1775 and 1777, situated in lat. 21, S. and long. 185, E. among which are Amsterdam Isle, Rotterdam Isle, Pylstart, Calefoy, &c. all of which see under their proper articles.

FRIESLAND, (North,) in Dutch Vriesland, and in Latin F. sia, one of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, bounded on the E. by the river Lawers, which parts it from Groningen; on the S. by Overissel, on the W. it has the Zuyder-zee, and on the N. the German or North sea. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is 37 miles, and from E. to W. 32. This is part of the country possessed by the ancient Fris, which was governed in the form of a republic. The air here is better than could be expected from its low situa-

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tion, though in winter the fields are overflown. In many places it yields good pasture, and some arable land, especially Oostergow. Westergow is more fenny, but abounds in fish and fowl. They have no wood; instead of which their fuel is turf, or a bituminous sort of earth. The inhabitants are of a martial disposition, and not much addicted to trade. The language in some parts of the country comes nearer to the Old English than any other in Europe.

The province is divided into Oostergow, Westergow, and the Seven Wolden or Seven Forests.

FRIESLAND, (East) or Oost-Friesland, otherwise called the Earldom of Embden, properly belongs to Westphalia, and is the N. W. part of Germany, and is now subject to the king of Prussia. It has the German ocean on the N. the Dollart bay and the mouth of the Ems on the W. which parts it from Groningen; the bishopric of Munster on the S. and Oldenburg on the E. This country has its own states, without whose consent the prince can undertake nothing considerable; though they, on the other hand, do many things without his approbation, particularly their erecting a trading company at Embden.

FRIGIDUS, or **FRIGIDUM**, a river of old so called, and which Sanfon and others take to be the river Vipao or Wibach in the county of Goritz, in Carniola. It is famous in Roman history for the decisive victory, A. D. 394, gained by the emperor Theodosius over the usurper Eugenius, who on the death of Valentinian had been proclaimed emperor in Gaul. Theodosius, to preserve his Romans, ordered his auxiliaries to engage the enemy first; which they did to their loss of above 10,000 men. And Eugenius, concluding he had completely won the day, gave his men leave to retire to their tents and refresh themselves, that they might be better able to pursue his enemy next morning. But by break of day Theodosius in person led his army against the unexpected army of Eugenius, and put numbers to the sword, obliging the rest to a precipitate and disorderly flight.

FRINWALT, or **FRIDLAND**, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia. It lies on the W. side of the river Oder, 28 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52, 45, N. Long. 14, 43, E.

FRIO, (Cape,) a head-land of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, South America. Lat. 23, 32, S. Long. 44, 12, W.

FRISACH, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, 58 miles S. E. of the city of the latter name, and subject to its metropolitan. Lat. 47, 31, N. Long. 14, 21, E.

FRISHAFF,

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FRISHAFF, or **FRISCH-HAFF**, an inland sea or bay on the coast of Prussia, in Poland. It is formed by the Isle of Frisch, and the continent at the mouth of the Vistula. It lies parallel with the Baltic coast for 60 miles in length, but of an unequal breadth, from 6 to 10 over. It begins at the territory of Dantzic, where is a very large inlet of the sea in the branch of the Vistula, which runs up to that city, and forms the port of Elbing, directly opposite to the mouth of the same river, the city of Elbing standing on another entrance of the bay a little farther E. This Frischaff is famous for sturgeon; vast quantities of which are taken here, and cured particularly at Königsberg and Dantzic, and exported to all the trading-places of Europe, especially England and Holland.

FRITTENDEN, Kent, S. E. of Staplehurst, has a fair on Sept. 8.

FRITZLAR, or **FREITZLAR**, a walled strong town of Hesse-Cassel, and in a territory subject to the elector of Mentz, in Germany. It has a castle, and lies in a pleasant country, abounding with corn and wine, &c. and has been often taken; it lies 23 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lat 51, 12, N. Long. 8, 43, E.

FRIULI, and **AQUILEA**, partly belongs to Venice, and partly to the house of Austria, in the Upper Division of Italy, by the Italians called *Patria di Friuli*, and the Latins, *Forum Julium*, and *Provincia Forojulensis*. It lies on the most northern verge of Italy, being bounded on the N. by the Alps, the Higher Carinthia and Carniola; on the S. by Trevisano and the gulph of Venice; on the E. by Carniola, Sicca, and part of Treviso. It has undergone a variety of changes, and has had several masters. It formerly contained (besides *Il Cador*, *Il Casò*, and *La Carnia*, now belonging to Venice,) the country of Goritia, and territory of Aquileia, which were taken from the patriarchs of the latter city by the house of Austria, in possession of which they still continue. This whole territory, including the Austrian and Venetian shares, is about 52 miles long from N. to S. and where broadest about 45, from E. to W. lying between lat. 45 and 46, N. and long. 13, 0, E.

FRODESHEIM, a port and market-town of Cheshire. It consists of one large street, had formerly a castle, the seat of the Savages. The town stands on the Weaver, on which is a stone bridge, with a harbour for small shipping. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and it has two annual fairs, on May, 4, and August 21. It lies 14 miles from Chester, and 183 from London.

FRODINGHAM, a market-town in the E.

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Riding of Yorkshire, with two annual fairs, on July 10, and October 2. It lies 30 miles from York, and 197 from London.

FROGATHEATH, a village in Surrey, with a fair on July 16.

FROME-SELWOOD, in Somersetshire, 12 miles from Bath, 20 from Bristol, and 105 from London. It is the chief town of this part of the country, which was anciently one great forest, called Selwoodshire; and in the latter end of the last century, in those called *Froomie-Woodlands*, there was a considerable gang of money-coiners or clippers, of whom many were taken and executed, and their covert laid open. Though the town is bigger than some cities, yet it has only one church, a large handsome one indeed; but here are six or seven meeting-houses, of Protestant Dissenters, two of which, viz. one of the Presbyterians, and one of the Baptists, both built of white free-stone, are as handsome perhaps as any in England, and there are few more spacious.

Here is an alms-house or rather work-house, and a chapel to it, and a free-school, but the streets are very irregular and uneven. The inhabitants are reckoned about 13,000, whose chief manufactory is broad-cloth, in which it employed so many hands about the beginning of this century, that seven waggons used to be sent hence weekly with cloth, for Blackwell-Hall, London &c. but indeed all of it was not made here; for the clothiers of Whatley, Melts, and other neighbouring villages, brought their goods hither for carriage to London, and each of those waggons used to hold 140 pieces, which being valued at 14l. a cloth, one with another, made the value of the whole amount to above 700,000l. a year; and 50 years ago, more wire crads for carding the wool for the spinners were made here than in all England besides, which was for the most part supplied with them from hence; for here were no less than 20 master card-makers, one of whom employed 400 men, women, and children, in that manufactory at one time; so that even children of seven or eight years of age could earn half a crown a week. The cloths made here for the most part, are medleys of seven or eight shillings a yard.

The river here, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. rises in the woodlands, and runs under its stone bridge towards Bath, on the E. side of which it falls into the Avon. This town has been a long time noted for its fine beer, which they keep to a great age. It was governed formerly by a bailiff, and now by two constables of the hundreds of Frome, chose at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The inhabitants of this town who had shewn their zeal for the glorious Revolution, endeavoured

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deavoured in the reign of king William to obtain a charter of incorporation, but in vain. Here were formerly three chanteries. The markets here are Wednesday and Sunday, and the fairs on Feb. 24, July 22, Sept. 14, and Nov. 25.

FROME, a river that rises from several springs in the western parts of Dorsetshire; the principal of which is near Evershot, and directs its course almost due W. passes under Frampton-bridge, washes the town of Dorchester, and falls into a bay of the English channel, called Poolhaven, near Wareham.

FRONSAC, in Latin, Francium, a small town of Guyenne, in France, on the Dordogne. It was a duchy-peerdom, formerly in the famous Arnaud John du Plefis, cardinal Richlieu.

FRONTEIRA, a small town of Alentejo, upon a ridge of hills, about two leagues off; the Portuguese under duke Schomberg, obtained here a signal victory over the Spaniards, in 1663. The town lies 15 miles S. of Portalegre. Lat. 38, 56, N. Long. 8, 15, W.

FRONTIGNAC, or **FRONTIGNAN**, a small town of Nimes and Languedoc, in France, on the brook Maguelon, and lake of Thau, not far from the Mediterranean. This place is famous for a muscadel wine, well known by its name, and muscadel raisins, called passerilles. It lies between Agde and Montpellier, 18 miles S. W. of the latter. Lat. 43, 38, N. Long. 3, 36, E.

FRONTENAC, a fort built by the French, on the river St. Laurence, about 100 leagues above Quebec, and at about a short league from its mouth, where it discharges itself into the lake Ontario, or Pretty-lake, called also Frontenac. It was erected with a view to suppress the ravages of the Iroquois. The winter at this place is much shorter than at Quebec, and the soil is so well cultivated, as to produce all sorts of European and Indian corn, with other fruits.

The fort at first was but indifferent, being only surrounded with mud-banks and pallisadoes; but afterwards, its walls, bastions, and other fortifications, were built of square stone, found here in great plenty, and ready polished by the beating of the waves of the lake, on the N. side of which it is erected. It is a square of four bastions, a quarter of a league in circuit. Its situation, indeed, has something in it that is very agreeable; the banks of the river present every way a landscape beautifully variegated; as likewise does the entrance into the lake Ontario, which is sown with islands of different magnitudes, all well wooded, on a peninsula, and near it is a good haven, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety.

Some of the colonies which came hither, brought with them several sorts of horned cattle, fowl, and

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other useful animals; so that there is no want of any thing; and besides, the fortifications are greatly improved. But the misfortune is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and water-falls, and may be easily obstructed by the ambuscades of the Iroquois, who lie on each side; so that the French abandoned the fort, and damaged those works they could not demolish, in the year 1689. But since that time they retook and repaired the place, and were in quiet possession of it till the English, under the command of colonel Bradstreet, took it in the year 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763.

FROXFIELD, a village of Wiltshire, on the great London road, about seven miles from Marlborough. Here is a very handsome quadrangular almshouse, founded by Sarah, dowager of John the last duke of Somerset, of the elder branch of the Seymours, for 30 poor widows; and when leases of manors for lives shall fall, for 20 more; half of the whole number to be the widows of clergymen, and half of laymen; but preferably to those of the latter, that live on her manors; with a salary of 30l. for a chaplain, and the rectory of Kemish upon a vacancy. So that upon a determination of leases, the whole annual amount is reckoned to be about 1000l. sterl.

FRUSINONE, the ancient Frusinum, a famous town of the Volci, in the time of the Romans. It stands on a hill, in the Campania di Roma, and on the eastern banks of the river Cosa, about five miles S. E. of Veroli. It gave birth to Hormisdas and Sylvester, two popes that lived in the sixth century.

FUCHANG, or **PHU-YANG**, a lake of Kiang-si, one of the provinces of China; in Asia, 300 miles in circuit, which receives all the rivers of Kiang-si. It issues by the great river Kiam, and is navigable by large ships. Its banks are covered with towns and villages, that carry on a considerable traffic upon the lake.

FUEGO. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.

FUENTA, (de la Regena,) a town of Navarre, in Spain, with about 500 houses, besides monasteries. It lies about twelve miles from Pamplona.

FUENTE, (Dueña,) a small town of New Castile, in Spain. It lies on the river Tagus, 40 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40, 21, N. Long. 3, 46, W.

FULDA, (territory of the abbey of,) in the Upper Rhine, in Germany; by the Germans called Buchen, and by the Latins Fagonia, both denominations from the beech-forests anciently here, but now improved to a fruitful soil, particularly

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larly good wines. It is bounded on the N. by Hesse, and on the S. by Hanau, Reineck, &c. being about 25 miles long, and 12 broad. It is divided into 13 bailiwicks, and together with the town of its name, is subject to its own abbot, who is elected by friars, that must be gentlemen for 16 descents; he is primate of all the abbots in Germany and Gaul, being a prince of the empire, and immediately dependent on the pope, paying him at his installation 400 florins, or about 40l. sterl. has an annual revenue of between 20 and 30,000l. can raise 4 or 5000 men, and he keeps a magnificent household and guards; so that he is upon a level with many prelates of larger dominions. Its capital is

FULDA, or **FULD**, an open and not very well-built town, upon a river of its own name. It is contiguous to the abbey of the Benedictine order, the noblest in Europe. The great church of St. Boniface, is a stately free-stone pile, but ancient. The monks have here three antient MSS. one of the whole New Testament, another of the Four Evangelists, and a Treatise on the Trinity.

The palace is also a stately pile of free-stone, richly furnished. Polnitz says, here are very hard drinkers, bad roads, and miserable lodgings. The famous Jesuit, Athanasius Kircher was born here. It lies 46 miles N. E. of Frankfort on the Maine. Lat. 50, 43, N. Long. 9, 46, E.

FULHAM, a pretty village of Middlesex, about four miles from London. Here is a summer-palace of the bishop of London, and the seats of several gentlemen, with a handsome wooden bridge over the Thames, and contiguous to Putney, on the other side in Surry, where horses, carriages, and foot-passengers pay toll.

FUMONE, a place in the Campania di Roma, and Ecclesiastical State, in the Middle Division of Italy, is principally remarkable for its castle standing high, in which Celestine V. chosen pope from a simple hermit, was prevailed upon by his successor Boniface VIII. to resign the papal dignity to him, who upon that is said to have closely imprisoned and starved the former to death. It stands about three miles W. of Alatri, and four N. of Ferentino.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira. It is situated in 15, W. long. and 32, N. lat. round a bay on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Its public and private buildings are in general entirely white, many of two stories high, and covered with low roofs. On the sea side are several batteries, and platforms with cannon. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called by the English Loo-rock. On a neighbouring emi-

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nence above the town there is another, called San Joao da Pico, or St. John's castle. The hills beyond the town serve to complete the beauty of the landscape, being covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country houses, and several churches. The city, however, is far from answering the expectations which are formed by its appearance towards the road; for the streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty; the houses are built of free-stone, or of brick, but they are dark, and only a few of the best belonging to English merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass-windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. The churches and monasteries are very plain buildings, without any display of the architectonic art, the little light admitted into them serving only to discover heaps of tinsel ornaments, arranged in a manner truly Gothic. In the churches there are great numbers of ornaments, with pictures and images of saints; the first are, for the most part, done by mere daubers, and the latter are clothed in laced habits. A better taste prevails in some of the convents, particularly that of the Franciscans: here simplicity and neatness unite, and give us a favourable opinion of these fathers. The infirmary is also a building that does honour to the architect, and is the most considerable edifice in the whole place.

FUNDA, or **FUNDI**, otherwise called French-bay, a bay between New England and Acadia, or New Scotland, in North America. It is the principal among the many indentures of the sea in those parts. It runs up above 200 miles inland from Cape Sable, the most southern point of Acadie to that isthmus, which joins the peninsula to the continent. In it is a fine fishery. It is two French leagues to the river St. John, with a clear shore, and depth of water sufficient to carry the largest vessels to this lesser bay; on which stands Annapolis, the capital.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, in Latin Fionia. It has the Great Belt on the E. the Baltic on the S. the Lesser Belt on the W. which parts its from Jutland, and the isle of Samsøe on the N. This is the most fruitful country in Denmark, with a good soil and well cultivated. It consists of small and very fertile hills, some of them woody, being in general well peopled; for on it are said to be 264 villages, with a church to each, and four garrisoned towns. From Funen are exported great quantities of corn, large herds of black cattle, and abundance of hogs. This is an appendage of the king's eldest son, and its government is the most considerable in Denmark. Its capital is Odensee.

* **FURNES**,

FURNES, a strong town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It has several times been taken, but always restored to the house of Austria. It lies 12 miles E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51, 21, N. Long. 2, 31, E.

FURSTENBERG, (principality of) in Suabia, in Germany. This is a tract not above 18 miles where broadest, and about 70 long on both sides the Danube; within the limits of it this river has its source. It is bounded on the W. by part of Brisgaw and Black forest; the latter of which parts it from Alsace; on the N. by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenberg, and other lands belonging to the house of Austria, the forest towns, the lordship of Nellenberg, and bishopric of Constance, lying S. of it. This country includes part of the landgraviate of Baar, of the county of Heyligenberg, &c. It was erected into a principality in 1677, whose prince is a count of the Empire, and a branch of the family of William Egon, count Furstenberg, and bishop of Straßburg, who, for betraying the city of the latter name into the hands of the French, was made a cardinal, they not being able to support his pretensions to the bishopric of Cologne, in a war that broke out in 1680, between France and the emperor, principally upon that account. This country is also watered by the river Kintzing, whence the valley through which it runs is called Kintzgerthal.

FURSTENBERG, the capital of the above-mentioned principality of its name. It stands with its castle, which is the family seat, upon a hill. It lies about a mile from the Danube, and 26 N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47, 44, N. Long. 2, 31, E.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Stiria, one of the subdivisions of Austria, in Germany. It lies 38 miles E. of Gratz, in lat. 47, 32, N. long. 16, 51, E.

FURSTENWALD, a small but pleasant town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in Germany, and on the N. side of the river Spree. The Swedes took it twice, and the Imperialists burnt it. The king of Prussia has a seat here. It lies 16 miles W. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 36 N. E. of Berlin.

FURT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.

FYAL, the name of one of the islands called the Azores, or Western Islands. It is well cultivated, the fields being enclosed with walls of stone, and yields wheat of the bearded sort, barley, maize or Indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, water-melons, safflower, flax, lemons, oranges, plumbs,

apricots, figs, pears, apples, some cabbages, and carrots, potatoes, large sweet onions, garlic, and abundance of strawberries. There are a few vineyards on the island; but the quantity of wine that is made is inconsiderable, and the quality very indifferent. Here are abundance of chestnuts, beeches, mytles, and aspen-trees. Their oxen are small, but the meat very good, as are also their sheep; and they have plenty of long-legged goats, hogs, and poultry. Their horses are small and ill looking; but asses and mules are more numerous, and more serviceable in such a hilly country. The whole country is filled with a great variety of birds, particularly quails, American woodcocks, canary-birds, black-birds, and other song-birds, with a small species of hawks, from whence these islands are called Azores, that being the Portuguese name of a hawk. The roads are much better than in Madeira, and the inhabitants are said to be far more industrious. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and thatched with straw, and are small, but clean and cool. The people here are, in general, fairer than those of Madeira, and their dress is more decent and comfortable, consisting of coarse linen drawers, with blue or brown jackets, and boots on the legs. A shirt, jacket and petticoat is the dress of the women, whose hair is tied in a bunch behind, and whose features are not always disagreeable. When they go to town, they put on a cloak, which covers their heads, leaving only a small opening for the eyes, and is tied round the waist. The men likewise add a broad-brimmed hat and cloak on these occasions. Mr. Foster says, "that he did not see an idle person or beggar among them."

The most considerable place of the island, called Villa da Horta, lies along the shore of a bay, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre upon the hill, with an easy ascent. Its churches, monasteries, forts, and flat-roofed houses, which are mostly white, make it appear to great advantage from the sea. The hills beyond the town are adorned with gardens, groves, corn-fields, and various buildings. There are two forts that command the bay, one at each extremity of the town, which extends a mile and a quarter in length, consisting chiefly of one irregular street, intersected by a few small lanes. The pavement is made of large stones, and tolerably clean. The houses are contrived exactly like those of Madeira, with projecting balconies, which are roofed at the top, and have lattices that may be lifted up, supplying the place of windows. There are three churches in the town, dark and Gothic, like those of Madeira, and four convents; one of Franciscan Cordeliers; another, situated on an eminence, belongs to the Carmelites; another

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to the Capuchins; and the fourth was the college of the Jesuits, but is now converted into a court of justice, except a part that is reserved for a public school. There are besides these, two nunneries, one of the order of St. Clara, the nuns of which wear a long cloak of dark-brown serge over another of white callico. The other is occupied by nuns of the order of Our Lady of Conception. These wear white dresses, and have a piece of blue fixed on the breast, together with an image of

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GABARET, the capital of Gabardan, a territory of Gascony in France. It lies on the river Gileuse, not navigable four miles from Condom, to the E. It confines on Armagnac and Condomois.

GABIAN, a village of Beziers and Languedoc, in France. It is famous for mineral waters; and near it is a rock from which issues a kind of black petrol, good in several distempers: in the neighbourhood is also found a species of earth for whitening of linen.

GABIN, or **GAMBIN**, a small town of the palatinate of Rawa, in Great Poland. It lies 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52, 41, N. Long. 19, 49, E.

GABINIANA arose from the ruins of Samaria, which had been destroyed by the high-priest Hyrcan, the son of Simon, and had such its name from Gabinus, governor of Syria, who partly rebuilt it by order of Pompey, supposed near about 60 years before Christ; but, Gabinus being soon after turned out, it advanced no higher than to a good large village. Herod therefore (in the year of the flood 2076, before Christ 23) chose to finish the work, and to restore it to its pristine splendor, because being but one day's journey (or 35 miles) from Jerusalem, he could easily make it a place of retreat in case of necessity. He adorned it with magnificent buildings, fortified it with walls and towers, and invited 6000 foreigners to come and

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the virgin, on a silver plate. In the bay of this island Sir W. Monson, in 1599, cut out seven Spanish ships of great value, though moored under the castle.

FYN, (Lough) or **LAKE FYN**, a bay or maritime gulph of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland, 60 miles long, and about four broad, with a considerable herring fishery. Between this lough and the inland fresh-water lake of Lochow, Argyle Proper is bounded.

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fettle there, who finding the soil very fertile, became very rich in a short time. He gave it the name of Sebaste, which signifies the same in Greek as Augustus does in Latin.

GABON is the name of a river and country on the coast of S. Guinea. From cape St. Clara, the N. head of it, to the S. cape, called the Round Hill by the English, because it shows so from the sea, is three leagues, being the breadth of the mouth into the Ethiopic ocean; the middle channel whereof, betwixt the two afore-named capes, is directly under the Equinoctial line. This Rio de Gabon has its name from the Portuguese, who call it Rio de Gabaon, and others Gaba, Gabona, or Gabam. The blacks of this country are barbarous, crafty, treacherous, and thievish; and the chief trade is in elephants teeth, wax, and honey.

GABORI, (bay of) is on the S. E. coast of Cape Breton. The entrance into it, which is 20 leagues from the isles of St. Pierre, is a league in breadth, lying between islands and rocks. To every one of the former vessels may approach very near; some stretch themselves into the sea about a league and a half. The depth of this bay inland is two leagues, and here is good anchorage.

GABRIEL, (St.) an island in the river de la Plata, in Peru, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526.

GAD'S LOT. The tribes of Reuben and Gad had their portion of territory along the E. banks

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of the Jordan, between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. Baumgarten assures, that it is yet, at this day, a country very fit for pasturage, and if cultivated, would prove extremely fruitful.

GADAMIS, or **GADEMIS**, a small territory just westward of the province of Faïfan, in Africa. It confines on Biledulgerid and Vhergela on the W. has a government of its own, and drives a considerable trade in slaves and dates. It abounds with castles and rich inhabitants. They pay the Turks an annual contribution for the liberty of their commerce; and they must either give the Arabs that inhabit the desert some kind of tribute, or repulse them by force of arms.

GADEBUSH, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, near which the Swedes obtained a signal victory over the Danes in 1712. It lies 22 miles W. of Wismar.

GADES, a city of Andalusia, in Spain. See **CADIZ**.

GAETA, or **GAIETTA**, anciently Cajeta, a well-fortified maritime town of the Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. It stands on a mountain or rock surrounded by the sea, except a narrow neck of land or causeway, which joins it to the continent. It is stored with every thing for its defence, and the neighbouring country is extremely pleasant and fertile.

Between it and Mola, the ancient Formia, was a village of Cicero's, thence called Formianum, where it is said that famous orator was murdered. This was the only place in the kingdom of Naples that held out any time against the Austrians, in the year 1707. It was at last taken by storm for king Charles III. afterwards the emperor Charles VI. and its two castles surrendered at discretion. It made also a good defence in 1734, when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians for Don Carlos, now king of Spain. In one of the above-mentioned castles is the unburied body of the famous Charles of Bourbon, general to the emperor Charles V. who was killed at the siege of Rome. It is kept in a room, and dressed cap-a-pee. The spot where St. Francis preached to the fishes is now separated from the sea by a wall. Gaeta is an episcopal city, with a noble cathedral, where is a white marble baptistery, with Bacchus and other sculptures, which, from a Greek inscription on it, appears to be the work of one Sculpion, an Athenian: it lies 30 miles W. of Capua. Lat. 41, 32. N. Long. 14, 36. E.

GÆTULIA. As the limits of Gætulia have not been settled by any ancient geographer, it is impossible for a modern one certainly to fix them. In Pliny's time the Gætulians possessed a part of the Tingitania. Virgil affirms that they extended

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themselves from the Regio Syrtica to the Atlantic; and Festus Avienus seems to have fixed their E. boundary not far from the W. confines of Mar-marica. But nothing certain of these matters can be drawn from either of these authors, or from Strabo, who only intimates the Gætulians were a large nation, taking up a considerable part of Libya Interior, and some territories near the Syrtes.

GAGO, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, bounded by Tombuto to the N. Dauma to the E. Guinea to the S. from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains, and Melli, with the country of the Mundingoes to the W. Yet these boundaries cannot be well ascertained, on account of vast deserts surrounding it.

GAGO, capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of its name, is without walls, and the houses inconsiderable, except those where the king and his courtiers reside. Here are rich merchants, and a great resort of negroes for cloth, with plenty of corn and flesh, but scarcity of wine and fruit: it abounds in melons, citrons, and rice; and here are several good wells. The whole kingdom is covered with villages inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds. They are grievously taxed, and very ignorant, but make no scruple to sell their wives and children for slaves. European goods are brought here in caravans from Barbary.

GAILLAC, a city of Languedoc, in France, on the river Tarn, which begins to be navigable here to Bourdeaux; it is the only part of Albigeois that produces wine fit to be exported, and thither it is conveyed by that river, and there sold. In this article their trade is considerable. Gaillac has large suburbs. It lies four leagues from Lavaur to the N. Lat. 43, 50. N. Long. 2, 38. E.

GAILLON, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome Chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, five from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, or **GAINSBURG**, a large and well-built town of Lindsey division in Lincolnshire, on the Trent. It has a large market, holden weekly, on Tuesdays. Its church was rebuilt by act of parliament in 1735; and here are several meeting-houses of Dissenters. The Danes landed at the place, when they came up the Trent, which river brings up ships of burden with the tide, though 40 miles from the Humber by water. Two annual fairs are kept here, on Easter Tuesday, and October 20. It lies 16 miles from Lincoln, and 150 from London.

GALACZ,

GALACZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

GALAM, (kingdom of) in Guinea and Negroland, in Africa. It lies eastward of that of the Pholeys, beginning at the village of Ghilde, 142 leagues from the bar of Senegal, it extends along the river, about 45 leagues from W. to E. and ends at rock Felu. Beyond the Senegal river to the N. and N. W. it is bounded by that vast tract, where the Moors have migratory villages, and by some fixed ones of the Pholeys, subject to the Siratic. On the E. and N. E. lies the kingdom of Karon.

GALARGUES, a town of Languedoc, in France. It is a famous place for manufacturing of turnsole, into blue and red colours.

GALASO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALLASHIELS, a town in the shire of Selkirk, and S. of Scotland, has a good weekly market. It stands on the little river Gallia, four miles from the town of Selkirk, and 23 W. of Edinburgh.

GALATA, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, opposite to the grand signior's seraglio, and on the other side of the harbour. It has walls, towers, and ditches round it. The Greeks have six churches at Galata, and the Roman Catholics are said to have two or three. The private houses are better built in this suburb than they are generally in Constantinople; and they have taverns, which sell wine without any restraint.

GALATIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor, now called Amasia. It was bounded on the E. by Cappadocia, on the W. by Bithynia, on the S. by Pamphylia, and on the N. by the Euxine Sea. It was reduced under the subjection of the Romans in the time of Augustus, and is now in the hands of the Turks. Here St. Paul founded a church, to which he directed that epistle which is still known by the name of the Epistle to the Galatians.

GALETTE, (La) a neck of land in the river St. Lawrence, belonging to Canada. From the point opposite to L'île de Montreal a road might be made to Galette, by which means 40 leagues of navigation would be avoided, which the waterfalls render almost impracticable, and always very tedious. The land about la Galette is very good; and in two days time a bark may sail from la Galette to Niagara, with a good wind. La Galette is a league and a half above the fall called Les Galots.

GALICIA, so called from its inhabitants the

Gauls, or Celts, formerly a kingdom, now a province, the most N. W. in Spain. The Atlantic ocean washes it on the W. the Cantabrian sea or bay of Biscay on the N. It is bounded on the E. by Asturius or Leon, and on the S. by Portugal, from which next the sea it is parted by the river Minho. This has the most sea-coast, and the greatest number of harbours of any province in the whole kingdom, reckoned to be 48 great and small, the principal of which are Corunna and Ferrol.

Galicia produces wheat, millet, all sorts of vegetables, vast numbers of cattle, especially hogs, the bacon made from which, they say, far exceeds that of Westphalia: strong mules, good horses, though not large; but is most distinguished for its excellent wines, particularly the Ribadera produce. The turneps here grow to such a magnitude, that they often serve the children for seats to sit upon, and yet are very sweet. From its situation, this is one of the coldest countries in Spain, but is pretty well sheltered by its mountains, which besides furnish plenty of fuel and timber for house or ship building. Antient authors mention their having produced great quantities of gold, silver, and other metals; but all those mines at present are either exhausted or neglected; and only some few of marble, which is of an excellent sort, are now minded: some flax is also produced in this province, of which they make pretty good linen.

They natives speak a Spanish, so blended with the old Celtic and Portuguese, as to sound harsh, and be hardly intelligible, to those only used to the pure Castilian. They are docile, affable, and steady in their undertakings, and more laborious than the Spaniards generally are. They are under an adelantado, or lord-lieutenant, under whom the king appoints a governor, and captain general.

In this province are seven cities, a great number of towns and villages, &c. one archbishopric, and four bishoprics. Its capital is Compostella, or St. Jago de Compostella.

GALICIA, (New) or **GUADALAJARA**, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico, on the S. by Mexico Proper, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and the gulph of California. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GALILEE, the most northern part of Palestine, now a province of Asiatic Turkey. It anciently extended beyond the great plain of Jezreel. It was divided into High and Low: the former was on the other side Jordan, and filed Galilee of the Gentiles, as mostly inhabited or intermingled with them; the other was richer and more fertile, except in the very northernmost part, and in its flourishing state was full of towns and villages, all

all well-inhabited. It lies to the N. on mount Libanus, to the E. on the river Jordan, and the sea of Galilee, and on the S. by the river Chifon, and to the W. on the Mediterranean. In this province formerly stood the cities of Capernaum, Chorrazim, and Bethsaida, long since destroyed, so that their exact situation is now unknown.

GALINHAS, an island of New Guinea, it lies near the main land of Bissos. It had its name Das Galinhas from the Portuguese, from the vast multitude of Pintada hens on it. The course of St. Martin's Point to this island is N. E. There is a passage between it and the continent, but not safe; therefore that between this and that of the Sorcerer's, bearing S. E. from the road of the town of Bissos, is more eligible in seven fathoms water.

GALINHAS, (river,) in S. Guinea, had name like as the foregoing, but is by the natives called Magualbary, having its source in the lands of Hondo. It has two islands at its mouth. The Europeans trade in it, and carry thence dry hides and elephants teeth, which are brought down the river.

GALL, (St.) the city and republic of, a fine large town in the Upper Thourgaw, in Switzerland. It stands in a narrow and barren valley, shut in on the N. and W. by mountains, and watered by the little river Steinhah. It is walled and fortified with towers. Here are spacious streets, good houses, and several public structures, as two churches, &c. besides the convent of St. Catharine, where is a public library. It is a republic, but has no territory, as the neighbouring country belongs to the abbey. The legislative power is lodged in the hands of two councils, and the inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, who are mostly employed in the linen manufacture, making annually 40,000 pieces of cloth, 200 ells each, the export of which enriches them considerably, it being one of the wealthiest places in Switzerland. They are Protestants; whence a few years ago, a monk carrying his cross erected through the town, attended with several peasants, a tumult ensued, so that a war was like to have been the consequence between the abbey and the town, but the difference was compromised, upon the townsmen paying 2000 crowns for the insult done the monks, and these again engaged to make no more processions in the town.

The town of St. Gall, is situated near the lake of Constance, and upon the road from Germany to Italy, serves as the channel of communication between one country and the other, and their halls are for warehouses to the goods that go and come. The people are all strict Calvinists, who spread themselves into divers parts for traffic, even, they say, as far as Spain; where, though Protestants,

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they trade under the king's protection. The town is separated from the abbey only by a gate, which the abbot shuts on one side, and the burghers on the other.

GALL, (St.) patrimony of, subject to its own abbot, who is an ally of the Swissers. It lies between the canton of Zurich and the lake of Constance.

This abbacy is about 14 miles long, and 10 broad, all round the town of St. Gall, being able to raise 5 or 6000 men. The convent and palace are in the town of St. Gall, but the abbot generally resides at Wyl or Weil. The abbot, as well as the city, send a deputy to the diet of the Thirteen Cantons, in which they have a seat, but no vote. This abbey, from the year 800 to 1100, was a sort of academy that produced great numbers of learned men. Its principal town is Roschach.

GALLAPAGO, (Islands of,) a great number of small uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under and on both sides the equator. The easternmost is about 110 leagues from the Terra Firma or Main, that is in long. 85, W. from London; and the others between that and long. 90. W. Here ships frequently refit, and take in water and provisions; but the Spaniards have never sent any colonies thither; yet they, being the first discoverers, report them to be very numerous, stretching N. E. from the line as far as five degrees N. but Dampier says he saw not above 14 or 15. Some of them are seven or eight leagues long, and three or four broad; most of them being flat and even at top; 4 or 5 of the easternmost are rocky, barren, and hilly, producing neither tree, herb, nor grass; only a few dillio-trees, except by the sea side. On these barren islands water is found in ponds and holes among the rocks.

Some others of these islands are more plain and low, and the soil more fertile, producing trees of several sorts unknown in Europe. Some of the westernmost of these islands are 9 or 10 leagues in length, and 6 or 7 in breadth, with a deep and black mould. These produce trees of large tall bodies, especially mammee-trees, which grow here in large groves.

In these large islands are some pretty considerable rivers, and in many of the smaller ones are brooks of good water. The Spaniards, upon the first discovery of these islands, found multitudes of guanos and tortoises, or land-turtles; and Dampier says, he believes no place in the world is so plentifully stored with them.

On these islands are some green snakes, but no other land-animals that Dampier ever saw. Here is great plenty of turtle-doves, so tame, that four or five dozen of them may be killed in a forenoon.

with a flick; they are something less than a pigeon, are commonly fat, and very good meat. Between these islands are good wide channels fit for ships to pass, and shoal water in some places, producing plenty of turtle-grass; and therefore these islands are plentifully stored with sea-turtles of that sort, called the green-turtle.

The air of the Gallapagos is temperate, considering the climate. The time for the rains is in November, December, and January; in which months there is often very hard tempestuous weather, mixed with much thunder and lightning; some time before and after are moderate refreshing showers; but in May, June, July, and August, the weather is always very fair.

GALLBALLY, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Limerick.

GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyssinia, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild, cruel people, and live chiefly on their flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumcised, have as many wives as they please, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, anciently Callipolis, a small, but very strong, and well-inhabited town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples. It stands on a rock, quite furrounded by the sea, and communicating with the main land only by a bridge, which is defended by a good fort. Its episcopal see, subject to that of Otranto, is only within the town; and its harbour has been long destroyed. It lies 30 miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40, 32, N. Long. 18, 15, E.

GALLIPOLI, anciently Callipolis, a populous town of Romania, in European Turkey; it is said to contain 10,000 Turks, and 4000 Christians, besides numbers of Jews. It has a spacious harbour on the famous strait of its name, among many others, which divides Europe from Asia, anciently called Hellespont, now the Dardanelles. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Constantinople; and it was the first town in Europe which the Turks made themselves masters of. Lat. 40, 51, N. Long. 27, 46, E.

GALLO, PUNTO GALLO, or POINT DE GALLE, a town with a harbour and fort on the S. W. part of the island of Ceylon, in the Indian Ocean, in Asia. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, in 1658; and by the English, in 1781.

The houses are handsome, the churches well-built, and it has several fountains and gardens. The bay, though capacious, is a dangerous road, on account of the westerly winds and sunken rocks in it. The entrance is defended by forts. Most of the town lies high, and defended towards the

sea by sharp pointed rocks, upon one of which is a court of guard, and the Dutch flag displayed on a high mast. The jurisdiction of this town brings the Dutch 15,000 crowns annually. And all ships passing this way are obliged to stand in towards the cape, in order to avoid the Maldiv rocks. Lat. 6, 3, N. Long. 78, 41, E.

GALLO, a pretty high island of Terra Firma, in S. America. It lies in the Pacific Ocean or South Sea, and near the coast of Peru. Almost round it the water is pretty shallow, and at the N. and S. points of it are several rocks. Into the harbours of this island the buccaneers use to put, in order to refit, there being plenty of wood and water upon it, also several good sandy bays for cleaning a vessel. The land here is higher than the coasts of Gorgona, and very full of hills and trees, particularly a very high mount. This island was the first place which the Spaniards possessed themselves of upon their attempting the conquest of Peru. Lat. 3, 12, N. Long. 83, 10, W.

GALLO, a town in the marquise of Ancona, one of the Ecclesiastical States, in the Middle Division of Italy. It lies 14 miles S. of Ancona city. Lat. 43, 41, N. Long. 14, 36, E.

GALLOWAY, (Mull of,) a peninsula in the western part of the shire of Wigton, in the S. Division of Scotland. It is the ancient Chersonesus, or Promontorium Novantum. Galloway evidently bears in it the name of its ancient natives, and who till of late spoke the Highland language; it is divided into two districts, that towards the W. already mentioned, and the other towards the E. beginning at the middle of the bridge at Dumfries, and called the Stewarty of Kircudbright. It is one continued heath, and proper for grazing small cattle.

Galloway, for its magnitude, abounds with more gentlemen's seats than any part of Scotland; so that wherever you meet with a grove of trees, there is always sure to be a laird's house, commonly in an old stone-tower. It lies due W. from Dumfries; and as that part of it called the Upper Galloway, runs out farther into the Irish sea than the rest, all that bay on the S. side might be reckoned part of Solway frith, as all on the N. side is called the frith of Clyde, though near 50 miles from the river of the latter name. From the utmost shores of the Mull of Galloway, you see the coast of Ireland as plain as Calais from Dover.

Though the neighbouring seas seem to hold an inexhaustible treasure, which the inhabitants do not make the utmost advantage of, yet they are great husbandmen and breeders of cattle, sending annually to England upwards of 50,000 head. Besides, they have the best breed of low, strong, and thick

thick horses in Europe, from the country called Galloways, and vended greatly in the northern counties of England. They are hardy, easy goers, soon broken, and not readily tired. Some of the inhabitants follow fishing, as well in the sea as in their rivers and loughs, which lie every where under the hills, catching incredible numbers of excellent eels about September. This part of the country is very mountainous, and some hills prodigiously high, but covered with sheep and cattle; the gentlemen hereabouts being the greatest sheep-masters, as they stile themselves, and breeders of black cattle, and horses, in the whole kingdom. This country gives the title of earl to one of the Stuart family.

GALLOWAY, commonly GALLWAY, (in Irish Gallivie, from the Galleci, according to Camden; but it seems rather derived from the original natives the Galloni or Gaeles, and of the same pedigree with Galloway in Scotland,) a fortified town, and the capital of a county of its name, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland. It stands on an island near the fall of Lough Corbes or Corrib, into the bay of the same name and that of Galloway, in the Western Ocean. It has a large and safe harbour very commodiously situated for foreign trade to France, Spain, and the West-Indies, &c. Here are barracks for 10 companies of foot. This was the last place, by the surrender of which Ireland was reduced in the reign of king William III. after the battle of Aughrim and siege of Limerick. It lies 17 miles from Tuam, and 103 from Dublin. In Oliver's time a plague swept off 12,000 of its inhabitants in 18 months.

GALLWAY, a county of Ireland, referred to in the last article, and belonging to the province of Connaught. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by part of Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary, from which last it is parted by the Shannon; on the W. by the main ocean; by Mayo, Meath and Roscommon on the N. and N. E. and by Thomond on the S. This is one of the largest counties in that kingdom. Its dimensions are variously given, by some said to be 82 miles long, 48 broad; but both are indeed very unequal. The soil being much on a warm lime-stone, rewards the labours of the husbandman, abounding in general with corn, and pasture for black and small cattle.

The S. and E. parts are best inhabited. Its W. side runs out into a peninsula, is much indented by small bays, and bordered all along with a mixture of green islands and rugged rocks, among which are four islands called South Arran, that form a barony. It sends two knights for the shire to the Irish parliament, and two each, for Galloway,

Athenree, and Tuam. Its Protestant inhabitants suffered much in the massacre of 1641.

GALLWAY, (bay of,) in the county last-mentioned. It runs above 30 miles inland, with innumerable harbours and roads on every side. It has one of the noblest entrances in the world. It is sheltered at the mouth by the S. isles of Arran, through which there are three passages for shipping, besides the N. passage at the mouth of the bay. Here is a considerable herring-fishery in the season. One of the finest harbours in it is Batteredbay.

GALLUS, a great river of Bythmia, which sprung from mountains in Phrygia Major. It is storied, that the priests of Cybele, known by the name of Galli, were all eunuchs; and that the waters of this river, plentifully drank, were believed to inspire them with such a frantic enthusiasm, that they with their own hands would perform the operation on themselves without the least reluctance.

GALTRES, a forest a little N. of the city of York, very thick of trees in some places, in others very moorish and boggy. It formerly extended to the city-gates; but now several considerable villages are built in it.

GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquifate, and it has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMALA, once a city of Galilee, situated over against Tarichea, on the lake of Genezareth.

GAMBIA, a large river of Negroland in Africa, and thought to be a branch of the Niger; it empties itself into the Atlantic ocean. It is practicable by sloops 600 miles inland, according to the accounts of such English factors as have gone so far up its course in quest of gold, but without any success. The land is low towards its mouth, but higher up the country it is rocky and mountainous, being covered also with woods. Along its banks are great numbers of towns inhabited by several nations, but mostly Negroes. Some are of an olive colour, called Pholeys or Fulis, who live like the Arabs, and speak Arabesque, being Mahometans, as most of the Negroes N. of the river are; whereas those to the S. of it are Pagans.

The principal British settlement on this river is James-island, 10 leagues from its mouth, almost in the middle of the stream, and three miles from the nearest shore on either side. It is less than a mile in circuit, has a fort mounted with cannon, and a small garrison, which maintain their right of trading.

trading in the river Gambia. Here are factors also on either shore, for several hundred miles up the river. These settlements belonged to the African company, but are now vested in the crown. The trade carried on here with the natives consists principally in gold, slaves, elephants-teeth, and bees-wax. The Gambia, having a long course within the tropics, annually, about mid-summer, overflows the flat country on its banks, like the Nile, &c. arising from the periodical rains, which swell their streams.

GAMS. See **GASTER**.

GANARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Guangara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, though the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the S. parts. The roads are unpassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

GANDERSHEIM, an abbey of Brunswick, in Germany, bordering upon Hildesheim. It was formerly more considerable. Its abbess has a seat among the prelates of the Rhine, and both she and the nuns are Lutherans. The bailiwick of its jurisdiction is two miles in circuit, containing a castle on the Ganda, where it runs into the Leina, with about 20 villages.

GANDIA, or **GUADIA**, a city and sea-port of Valencia, in Spain. It lies on the banks of the river Alcoi, near the Mediterranean, is fenced by a wall, and has a strong old castle, the place containing 1200 families in one collegiate parish, with two monasteries, and a nunnery. Here is an university. It lies 31 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39, 21, N. Long. 25, 0, W.

GANDICOT, or **GUENDICOT**, a city of Malabar, in the mogul empire, in Asia. It stands on a high mountain, to which there is but one narrow ascent, and one gate to enter it from the plain; it has three good free-stone walls and moats. Here was a pagod, containing several idols of gold, silver, &c. When the king of Bishnagar took the place, in 1652, he melted them down into guns. Foot-posts carry letters here with more speed than horsemen, because at the end of every two leagues a man stands at a hut to run away with them to the next stage. Most of the roads are planted with rows of trees. Criminals are seldom imprisoned here, but punished directly with loss of life or limb, or else instantly discharged.

GANGEA, the capital of a territory in Schirwan, and empire of Persia, in Asia. It stands on the other side of the river Kur, in a delightful plain, with several rivulets of water. Here

are magnificent bazars or market-places, and caravanseras or inns. As this city is well situated for trade, here are vast numbers of foreigners. The governor's palace is very spacious; and a fine river runs through the town, where are many gardens, plenty of very good wine, fruit, &c. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Baku and the Caspian sea, and 124 N. E. of Erivan. Lat. 41, 12, N. Long. 47, 5, E.

GANGES, a considerable river of the Hither India, in Asia. It rises in the mountains of Nigracut, which divide India from Tartary, receiving several streams in its way. It runs from N. W. to the S. E. about 1586 miles through the Mogul's dominions, and empties itself by several channels (our charts reckon them about a dozen) into the bay of Bengal. The common passage for European shipping is up one of its most western branches, called Huguely river. Its water is sweet, light, and clear, and is observed to keep better at sea, than any other water, that of the Thames alone excepted. This river is highly esteemed in India, the natives ascribing great sanctity to its waters; for which reason several hundred thousand pilgrims visit it annually, who pay homage to this river as to a god; and carry their dying friends from remote countries to be dipped for the expiation of their sins, or to expire on its banks, and as soon as they die, throw them into the middle of it.

This river is very deep, its water is at the lowest in April or May, but the periodical rains falling soon after, the flat country contiguous to it is overflowed for several miles before the close of September, at which time the waters begin to retire, but leave such a prolific mud on the soil, as renders Bengal the most fruitful province in all India for every sort of grain, and the inhabitants have ponds for preserving the water of it against a drought. The spring tides usually rise here to about 10 feet; but of late years such inundations and storms have happened, that the towns near the shore have been greatly damaged, and some of the ships in the river cast away. On the most westerly branch of the Ganges above-mentioned, the English have some factories, particularly at Fort William, Huguely, &c. as also the French and Dutch.

GANI, or **COLOUR**, a town of Golconda in the Hither India, in Asia. In its neighbourhood is a very rich diamond-mine, where about 60,000 people are employed; and in this mine was particularly found that large gem of 900 carats, which was presented to Aureng-Zeb. It lies 131 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is subject to the great mogul. Lat. 15, 46, N. Long. 82, 12, E.

GANJAM, the most eastern town of Golconda, in

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in the Hither India, in Asia. Here is an English factory, and a river, but not navigable; nor is the bar, about a mile below the town, passable till September, when the freshes open it, and it is shut again in November. Here is a pagod dedicated to an obsece god. The adjacent country produces timber for building, bees-wax, stick-lack, and pretty good iron. The inland inhabitants manufacture cotton-cloth for exportation. The seas abound with good fish, and the rivers with the best mullets. The factory is about 58 leagues to the N. E. of Vizagapatam.

GANNAT, a town of Bourbonnois in France, bordering on Auvergne, and on the banks of a small river between Moulins and Clermont, seven miles from each. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, is the seat of an election, and has a salt-granary.

GANOS, a place in Canada, where the Ohio, or Fair River, joins that of St. Lawrence. It is 60 leagues above the mouth of the latter, and 10 leagues more by land to the right hand, before one comes to the Ohio. At Ganos is a spring, the water of which is like oil, and tastes ferruginous. A little farther is another of quite the same nature, which the savages make use of against all sorts of pains.

GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia, on the N. by Tagua, on the W. by Gangara, and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains, and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAP, the capital city of Gapençois, in Upper Dauphiny, in France. It lies at the bottom of a hill, on the little river Bene, but has been much reduced by intestine and foreign irruptions, having been burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692, though since rebuilt. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Aix in Provence; 22 miles W. of Embrun. Lat. 44, 28; N. Long. 5, 55, E.

GAPENCOIS, a subdivision of Upper Dauphiny, in France. It is bounded to the E. and S. by Provence, to the W. by Diois, and to the N. by Gravisvaudan. Its capital is the above-mentioned Gap.

GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Long. 49, 40, E. Lat. 28, 45, N.

GARAUP, a promontory of Provence, in

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France, not a great way from Antibes, which extending itself considerably into the sea, forms the bay of Cannes.

GARABUSA, a small island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, has a fort within a sea-port of the same name on the western side, about 22 miles from Canea to the N. W.

GARDA, a town of the Veronese, on a lake of its name, in the Upper Division of Italy. It has a castle also called Garda, on the E. side of the lake. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Verona, and is subject to the Venetians. In its neighbourhood happened a very sharp rencontre between a detachment of French and another of the Imperials, in 1704. Lat. 45, 25, N. Long. 11, E.

GARDA, (Lake of) in the Venetian territory last mentioned. It is about 30 miles long from S. to N. and about 10 where broadest, contracting itself towards the N. In some seasons it is very tempestuous, and dangerous sailing upon it, otherwise very pleasant, yielding multitudes of eels, and surrounded on all sides with olive, fig, lemon, orange, and other fruit-trees, which thrive here extremely, having on one side a southern exposure, and on the other sheltered by mountains from the north winds. In some parts, as Dissentano, on its S. coast, are produced those excellent fish and wines called carpiano, and muscatello; otherwise vino santo, or priest-wine.

GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans, over the river Gardon, 12 miles from Nismes, and five from Uzes. It is built with free-stone, of a surprising magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, or GARDELEGEN, so called from the neighbouring gardens, anciently Isoburgum, a town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, in Germany. It belongs to the king of Prussia. To it runs a river called Bise or Milde; others place it at its source. Here is an old fort, in the language of the country called Iron-jaws. It trades principally in beer and hops, as good as any in the empire, and bought up by the Danes and others. The neighbouring territory is sandy, except towards Calb, which is very fertile, and has fine meadows. It lies 48 miles N. W. of the city of Brandenburg. Lat. 52, 38, N. Long. 11, 48, E.

GARDINER'S-ISLAND, a small island about five miles long, and one broad, at the E. end of Long Island, New York, on which are two pretty villages.

GARED, a modern town of Sus in Africa, built by Sherif Abdalla, near the source of a brook which turns several corn and sugar mills, and falls into

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into the Sus. The quantity of Morocco leather dressed here is so considerable, that the duty of what is exported into Europe, is said to amount to 34,000 ducats. Here is commonly a governor of the sherrif, and about 300 horse, mostly quartered in the neighbouring villages.

GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is a desert, and without water. The principal town is Melilla.

GARGANO, or S. ANGELO, from a town near it of the latter name, or Monte S. Angelo, a headland at the foot of Monte Gargani, in the Capitanate of Naples, and Lower Division of Italy, where stands the oldest and most celebrated convent of this kingdom, that of Monte Cassino excepted.

GARIOCH, a district of Aberdeenshire, in the N. of Scotland, surrounded by those of Strathboggie, Mar, Formartin, and part of Buchan. It extends near 14 miles from E. to W. and eight from N. to S. It lies in a valley, watered by two large rivers, besides smaller streams, having several mountains on both sides, particularly that of Beunachy, rising so high with seven tops as to be at sea, though near 14 Scottish miles from the coast. In this district is plenty of game, birds, especially partridges and lapwings; but not much pasture, the grounds being black heath or moor. Garioch is the seat of a presbytery, containing 15 parishes.

GARONNE, anciently GARUMNA, a river of France, which rising in the Pyrenean mountains of Aure, in the valley of Aaran, and county of Comenges, whence it keeps a N. W. course, passes by Thoulouse, and becomes navigable near Muret. It receives several rivers in its way; and, after uniting with the Dordogne near Bec d'Ambez, it takes the name of Garonne, and near La Tour de Cordouan, falls through two channels, called Le Pas d'Anes, and Le Pas de Grave, into the Atlantic ocean. It communicates with the Mediterranean by means of the famous royal canal made in Languedoc by Riquet, in the reign of Lewis XIV. The tides flow up the Garonne as far as Langon and St. Macaire, being about 30 French leagues from its mouth, and 29 above Bourdeaux.

GARRAN, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye at Llangarran.

GARRISON, a town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; so called probably from the barracks in it: it lies 14 miles S. of Ballishannon.

GARSTANG, a market-town of Lancashire, on the post-road, lying between Lancaster and

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Preston, about 12 miles from the latter, and 223 from London. It has three annual fairs, on Holy Thursday, on July 21, and December 3.

GARTZ, a walled town of Upper Pomerania, in Germany, and one of the passes of the Oder. Under its jurisdiction are eight parishes, and it has several annual fairs.

GASCONY, properly so called, with Guyenne, constitutes one of the governments of France. It contains all that part which lies S. of the river Garonne; and to the N. E. of the Pyrenean mountains; it is bounded on the E. by Armagnac; on the N. by Bazadois, on the W. by part of the sea of Biscay, on the S. by Bearn. Its capital is Bayonne. In Latin Gascony is called Gasconia, from the Vasconi, or Gasconi, the modern Basques or Vasques who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains in Spain, and settled on the northern side of them about the close of the sixth century. It was subject to the dukes of Aquitaine, consequently to the kings of England, successors to William the Conqueror, till about the eleventh century, when it became annexed to the crown of France. It is subdivided into the territories of Bazadois, Condomois, the duchy of Albret, the small districts of Gabardan, Marfan, Turfon, Chalosse, Landes or Lannes, Laboar or Labourd, Soule, and Armagnac. The inhabitants of Gascony are distinguished among all the natives of France, and indeed of Europe, for the romantic and boasting strain commonly observed among them: so that an immoderate swelling of any kind has obtained the name of a Gasconade, otherwise called a rodomantade.

GASPE, or GACHEPE, (the bay and headland of) lies a little to the S. of Cape des Rosiers, in Canada. Below this bay one sees a sort of island, which in reality is no other than a steep rock, about 30 toises long, 10 high, and four broad. One would take it for the point or slope of an old wall; and it is assured, that it was formerly joined to mount Joli, which lies opposite to it on the continent. This rock has in its middle an opening in the form of an arch, through which a Biscayan chaloupe may pass under sail; and on this account it has had the name of L'Isle Percée. The natives of the district of Gaspé are commonly distinguished by the names of the rivers along whose banks they live, the three principal of which are, St. Jean, Ristigonetie, and Mizamiche, or Miramichi, and by the French, St. Croix. They are tall and well shaped, civil and hospitable; and their women handsome and chaste.

With regard to Gaspé itself, it is not remarkable for any thing, only that it takes its name from the bay on which it is situated, and which

lies between the Cape des Rosiers, and L'Isle Percée, or the Hollow Island, above mentioned. Besides this bay, are two other noted ones upon the coast, namely, Des Chaleurs and Campsieus; all which are mostly frequented by fishermen, who commonly catch salmon, jack, cod, porpoises, and the like.

GASPE, the capital of a territory called Gaspesia, in Canada Proper, extending itself along the eastern coasts of this province, from Cape des Rosiers, at the mouth of St. Lawrence river to another promontory which lies opposite to Cape Breton, about 110 leagues, and stretches much farther inland.

GASSENHOVEN, or **GUTZENHOVEN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, six miles E. of Tirlemont, and 18 of Louvain. It lay within the French lines, when forced by the duke of Marlborough in 1705; and from that post most of the troops and artillery were drawn, that made any resistance. Lat. 50, 49, N. Long. 4, 56, E.

GASTEN-BATH, famous waters in the archbishopric of Saltzburg and electorate of Bavaria, in Germany, good for the stone, cholic, the venereal, and other malignant distempers, by bathing in them only, without drinking, which feel very hot, and taste strong of several minerals.

GASTER, or **GASTEL**, and **GAMS**, two small bailiwicks of Saragans in the county of Baden, in Switzerland, jointly possessed by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. The former, called by the Grisons *Castra Rhaetia*, is a long slip E. of the river Lint, extending from N. E. to S. W. between the lakes of Zurich and Wahlstadt, having the Lint and part of those two lakes in the front, and Tockebourg on the back of it, with the canton of Zurich on the N. and Saragans on the S. E. Here are people of both religions.

Gams is a small bailiwick between the barony of Alt-Saxe, Tockebourg, and the county of Werderberg. When there is a bailiff from the canton of Schwitz in one of them, there is another from that of Glaris in the other.

GATINOIS François, in contradistinction from Gatinois Orleanois, a territory in the Isle of France. Its Latin name is *Pagus Vastinensis*.

GATE, a chain of mountains running from N. to S. through the middle of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia.

GATH, or **GETH**, once a strong and populous city of the tribe of Dan, in Judea, now in Asiatic Turkey, till king David took and dismantled it. By the various changes it underwent, and the frequent shifting of its masters, it became of little consideration, till, in the Christian times Eulx, king of Jerusalem, built a castle on its ruins. It

was anciently the boundary of the Philistine territory on the S. as Ekron was that on the N. Between both which inclusive, lay those cities that composed the five Satrapies of that brave nation. It is no easy matter to fix the right situation, there having been many cities of the same name in this district, some of which were distinguished by an appellative, as Gath-Epher, Gath-Rimon, &c. and others without any.

GATTON, under the side of a hill, just by Ryegate in Surrey, is a borough by prescription, since the 29th of the reign of Henry VI. It was formerly a large town, though now only a village, without either market or fair, whose constable, chosen every year out of the lord of the manor's court, returns two members to parliament. Roman antiquities are frequently found here. It lies 18 miles from London.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the E. side of the Scheld. Near it the Confederates and French frequently encamped, and had several smart engagements, in the late wars. Here also the brave general, count Lothum, after passing the Scheld on November 30, 1708, with a part of the allied army, in order to relieve Brussels, forced the French out of their entrenchments. It lies eight miles N. E. of Oudenarde, and 10 S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 50, 49, N. Long. 3, 41, E.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lerno; towards the confines of Montserrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Alefandrino. Long. 8, 57, E. Lat. 44, 37, N.

GAUDENS, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Nebousan, seated on the river Garonne, five miles N. E. of St. Bertrand; Long. 1, 2, E. Lat. 43, 8, N.

GAUGAMELA, (or more properly **GUAGAMELA**) though but a small village (of Persia says Stephanus, of Assyria say others) is, and ever will be, memorable for the battle fought there in the year of the world 3975, of the flood 2668, before Christ 331, between Alexander and Darius, when the former routed the army of the latter, consisting of 1,10,000 men, horse and foot, with a dreadful slaughter, and took numbers of prisoners; and pursued Darius himself 10 miles, Parmenio taking Darius' baggage, elephants, and camels: so that it absolutely decided the fate of Asia.

GAUL, the ancient name of France; but it comprehended also the northern part of Italy, &c. Its inhabitants were likewise called Gauls, the same people with the Celtæ or Celts.

GAUR;

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GAUR, a district of Chorassan, in Persia. It borders on India in Asia.

GAVURDO, a town of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories, in the Upper Division of Italy, on the river Weise. It lies about seven miles W. of the lake Di Garda. Hither the Imperialists retired after the defeat they received at Garcinado, April 19. 1705. Lat. 45, 28, N. Long. 35, 41, E.

GAYWOOD, a village, in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with a fair, kept in the village itself, on June 14, for horses; and another, held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6.

GAZA, or **HASA**, once a large and strong city of the tribe of Dan, in Judea, and one of the chief satrapies of the Philistines. It underwent several vicissitudes, till St. Luke mentions it in the Acts, as a ruined place. It stood on a hill near the Mediterranean, and its port was Majama.

GAZA, (New,) lies two miles from the Mediterranean, retaining still a great many monuments of its former grandeur, as marble colonades, &c. It is not of a large circuit; but is fenced with two strong iron-gates, opposite to which is the basha's seraglio, and not far off are the remains of a Roman castle, the materials of which no hammers can break.

GAZA, a city in Bactria, the walls of which were of mud, and low. Alexander took it by storm, burnt the city, killed all the males, and gave all the plunder and women to his soldiers.

GAZA, or **GAZÆ**, the metropolis of Atropatene, in Media, was situated, according to Pliny, in a spacious plain between Ecbaton and Artaxata, and equally distant from both.

GAZNA, a city of Asia, once much celebrated, and the capital of a very extensive empire; but which is now either entirely ruined, or become of so little consideration, that it is not taken notice of in our books of geography. This city was anciently an emporium and fortress of Sablestan, not far from the confines of India. During the vast and rapid conquest of the Arabs, all this country had been reduced under their subjection. On the decline of the power of the khalifs, however, the vast empire established by Mahomet and his successors was divided into a number of independent principalities, most of which were but of short duration. In the year of Hegira 384, answering to the 994th of the Christian æra, the city of Gazna, with some part of the adjacent country, was governed by Mahmud Gazni; who became a great conqueror, and reduced under his subjection a considerable part of India, and most of Persia.

But this empire was over-run and entirely subdued with all its cities in the beginning of the 13th century by Jenghiz Khan.

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GEARON, in Persia, according to Gemelli, situate 30 miles from Mokah, in the road towards Bander-Congo, and is described by him as a city looking more like a wood, because its houses are scattered among abundance of palm-trees. It is seated in a sandy plain, encompassed with high mountains, and, though small, has a vizier with ample jurisdiction. The houses are not amiss, many of them being of a composition of lime and stone, which is rare in Persia, most being of mud.

GEBA. 1 Sam. xiii. 3. we read that Jonathan the son of Saul, smote the garrison of the Philistines that was in Geba. Now among the cities of Benjamin, mentioned Joshua xviii. we read of Geba, Gibeath, and Gibeon; and Joshua xxi. 17. we read, that the two cities given to the children of Aaron out of the tribe of Benjamin were Gibeon and Geba.

GEEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs from thence N. near the confines of Liege, and passing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer below Halen.

GEEL, one of the most ancient baronies of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, and territory of Antwerp; where is a fine collegiate church and chapter. Here is also a college for the Latin tongue, under the direction of secular priests, famous all over the country, and a hospitable nunnery. In its district are 19 villages.

GEERVLEIET, the principal town in the island of Voorne, in Holland, is situated amidst fruitful fields; which, besides corn, produce a turf and prickly sort of Spanish broom, which providentially prevent those sandy downs from being carried away by the wind, and save the country from inundations.

GEGENBACH, **GENGEBACH**, or **JENGEBACH**, a town of Ortnau, in Suabia, in Germany, with a monastery, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are entirely Roman Catholic. Marshal Villars took this place in 1703. It stands on the river Kintseh, 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 18 N. of Friburg. Lat. 48, 41, N. Long. 7, 56, E.

GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the lords of Limpurg.

GEISLINGEN, one of the 40 bailiwicks or lordships belonging to the territory of the city of Ulm, in Suabia, in Germany. It comprehends the greatest part of the county of Helfenstein.

GUELDERLAND, including Zutphen, and exclusive of Prussian Guelderland, a province of the United Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the

the Zuyder-zee and Overissel, on the E. by Westphalia, on the S. by Brabant and Prussian Guelderland, and on the W. by the province of Utrecht. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 47 miles, and nearly the same from E. to W. though, being irregular, not so in every place. The air here is clearer, and consequently more healthy than in Holland and the maritime provinces, as lying much higher. The soil is fruitful in corn and pasture; and large droves of cattle are brought from Denmark to be fattened here. But it is not equally fruitful; for the Veluwe is mostly gravelly, or heathy and barren hills. Zutphen has good pasture, but little corn, as being low and moorish. The inhabitants have in all ages been distinguished for their courage, particularly their cavalry were highly esteemed.

This province is divided into three quarters, Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen; containing a great number of considerable cities, towns, and villages.

GUELDERLAND, formerly Spanish, now Prussian, or the high quarter of Guelderland, though it does not entirely belong to the King of Prussia. On the W. it is bounded by Dutch Brabant and part of the bishopric of Liege, on the N. by part of the duchy of Cleves, on the E. by part of the same duchy and that of the electorate of Cologne, and on the S. by part of the duchy of Juliers; so that it is entirely divided from Dutch Guelderland. Its greatest length from S. to N. is about 35 miles, and about 24 where broadest. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, the Allies conquered it in the war about his succession. By the treaty of Utrecht, the city of Gueldres, Kessel, and Kirkenbeek, &c. were given to the king of Prussia; and by the barrier treaty at Antwerp, in 1715, the emperor ceded Venlo, Fort St Michael, and Fort Stevenswert, &c. to the Dutch.

GELDRE, or **GELDRES**, a well-fortified town of Prussian Guelderland last-mentioned, on the river Niers, which dividing into two branches, forms the island upon which it stands; it receives that river into its trenches, and lies in the midst of marshes. It has an ancient castle. The French seized it in the beginning of queen Anne's wars; but the Prussians retook it in 1703, after a blockade of 15 months, and a bombardment of 14 days; and, by the peace of Utrecht, it was ceded to the king of Prussia in exchange for the principality of Orange seized by the French, to which the former had a right as heir to king William III. It lies 14 miles N. of Venlo, and 24 S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51, 41, N. Long. 6, 16, E.

GELMUYDEN, or **GENEMUYDEN**, anciently Manarmanis Portus, a town of Overissel, on

the Zuyder-zee, where the Swart-water or Black-water falls into it. Its ancient castle is now in ruins. It lies seven miles from Zwol, towards the N.

GELNHAUSEN, or **GALENHAUSEN**, next to Frankfort on the Maine, the second free city of the Wetteraw. It lies in the county of Hanau and landgravate of Hesse, in Germany, on the river Kintz (Kintzig.) Before the German wars it was a considerable place, inhabited by several of the nobility and gentry; and, though reduced, it has still some public structures which make a good appearance. It is of the Protestant religion, and subject to its own magistrates. It lies 12 miles N. of the city of Hanau, and 17 N. W. of Achaffenberg. Lat. 50, 21, N. Long. 9, 5, E.

GEMAAGEDID, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBLOURS, or **GIBLOU**, anciently Germiniacum, now Gemblacum, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Orne, and on a steep hill, encompassed with precipices, except towards the E. where a little eminence overlooks it.

Gemblours is considerable for its abbey of St. Hubert, belonging to the Benedictines. The abbot is the first nobleman of Brabant, with the title of count Gemblours. Near this place, in 1578, Don John of Austria defeated the army of the States-General under Antony de Coignies, who lost all his artillery, and was taken prisoner himself. King William, during most part of his wars with France, had his head-quarters in the abbey here. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Namur, and 19 S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50, 36, N. Long. 4, 36, E.

GEMESIE, (fort of,) in the river of St. John, after the taking of Peutaoguet, in 1674, by 110 men under the command of an Englishman in a Flemish corsair, by surprise, fell easily into our hands soon after.

GEMINIANS, (St.) a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houses.

GEMMI, (mount,) in the county of Valais, in Switzerland. It begins at the end of the village of Leuck, in the direct road to Berne, and the Leuck-baths. This is a very steep mountain, and being measured by an engineer, appeared to be 10,110 feet high. The ascent is by narrow crooked passages cut out of the rock, and in several parts of it supported by walls or posts laid across, being a difficult and dangerous road.

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GEMMINGEN, a town of the Lower Palatinate, in Germany. It lies 12 miles W. of Hailbronn, and 30 E. of Philippsburg. Lat. 49, 41, N. Long. 28, 38, E.

GEMUND, an imperial town, and the capital of Rechsberg, on the confines of Hohenrechsberg, in Suabia, in Germany. It stands at the confluence or mouth of several brooks (hence its name,) which empty themselves into the river Rems, the neighbourhood of which is called Remsthal or the valley of Rems, that river falling into the Neckar below Stuttgart. This is a Roman Catholic town, has five churches, two chapels, and several convents, and trades principally in beads, which they export. Here the French general, marshal Villars, encamped in 1707, and raised contributions far and near. It lies 28 miles E. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48, 51, N. Long. 9, 51, E.

GEMUND, the Laciacum of Antoninus, a well built town of Upper Austria, in Germany, at the mouth of the Draun, where it falls into the Gemunder or Draun-lake. It has a considerable trade in salt made in the neighbourhood at Halstadt, being brought hither by the lake, and exported as far as Vienna. It lies 38 miles S. W. of Ens, and 118 of Vienna, in the same direction.

GEMUND, a town of Franconia in Germany, on the river Maine. It lies 24 miles N. of Wurtzburg, being subject to the bishop of this latter name. Lat. 50, 12, N. Long. 9, 56, E.

GEMUND, a town of Juliers in Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Roer, 30 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50, 41, N. Long. 6, 20, E.

GENAP, or **GENEPEE**, a small town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Dyle. It stands in a pleasant hunting country, has 26 villages belonging to its jurisdiction, and lies five miles from Nivelles to the E. and 16 from Namur to the N. W.

GENAP, a town in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the Niess, where it falls into the Maes opposite Gueldre, 12 miles W. of Cleve city. This place lies well for trade, between Nimeguen and Venlo, but suffered much in the wars. In its river are delicate eels, and a little way from the town, is a strong fort, the works of the town having been demolished by the French when they took the place in 1672. Lat. 51, 51, N. Long. 5, 36, E.

GENESARETH, (lake and land.) The lake, called also the sea of Tiberius, of Kinnereth, Kinneroth, Chinnereth, Cinneroth, the water of Genesar, lake of Genesarit, and sea of Galilee; is by Reland supposed to have borrowed its name from the city of Cinneroth.

GENEVA, (republic of,) in Genevoise, a territory in Savoy, and confines of Switzerland. It

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is but of small extent, exclusive of the city of its name, not containing above 11 parishes, eight of which are partly under the duke of Savoy; yet it is a considerable ally of the Swiss cantons. The country in general is very fruitful and populous; its villages are large and well-built, in which are several fine houses belonging to the citizens of Geneva. It abounds with good fruit-trees, produces wine both white and red; the former small, but the latter excellent. Wheat is the only corn which they sow, its soil producing it in abundance.

The chapter, and St. Victor's lands, the former, as once belonging to the bishop of Geneva, the latter to the priory in the suburb of that name, have their respective chatellan and court of justice dependent on the republic, from which appeals are brought to that at Carrouge in Savoy, and in the last resort to the parliament of Chamberry. But in spiritual and military matters, together with the other parts of sovereignty, those lands depend entirely on the republic.

The revenue of the republic is about 100,000 crowns; out of which about 300 soldiers, 24 ministers and professors are paid, an arsenal maintained, public officers salaries, pensions, &c.

GENEVA, a city near the confines of France and Switzerland, in E. long. 6, 25. N. lat. 46, 12. called in Latin also Geneva, in German Genf, and in French Geneyé; is situated where the Rhone makes its exit from the lake, 65 miles from Berne, 75 from Lyons, and 106 from Turin. A part of it stands on an island in the Rhone, and part on the banks on both sides, being a handsome well-fortified city, and pretty large. In some of the streets are arched walks or piazzas. The Treille is a most charming place, planted with Linden trees, and commanding a fine prospect of the lake, and of several ranges of mountains and rocks rising behind one another, some covered with vineyards and herbage, and others with snow, with openings betwixt them. Immediately below the city, the Rhone is joined by the Arve. Over the former of these rivers are four bridges. The inhabitants of Geneva are mostly Calvinists. Of the six churches, the cathedral of St. Peter is the principal. The service in some of these churches is in French, in others in Italian, and others in German. The guildhall is a stately free-stone edifice, situated on an eminence, the ascent to which is without any steps, so that a person may not only walk, but ride from the top to the bottom. Here is an arsenal, said to contain arms for 12,000 men; and an university, which has 12 professors, with a very valuable library. As the quantity of corn produced in the territory of the city is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, the republic has erected large granaries, which always

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always contain a sufficient to supply the inhabitants two years. The bakers, the inn-keepers, the garrison, and the artificers, employed by the city, are obliged to take what corn they want from these granaries, at a small advance of the prime cost. Besides the revenue arising from hence, the city has other incomes, amounting to about 130,000 dollars, with part of which it maintains a garrison consisting of 800 men.

The environs of the city are extremely pleasant; which, with the goodness of the air and provisions, the mildness of the government, the politeness of the inhabitants, the numbers of foreign gentlemen always residing here, or passing from France, Germany, and other countries, to the N. of the Alps, to Italy, and others lying S. of them, render it a most agreeable place. In all the streets are fountains and canals to supply the inhabitants with water, which is raised by engines from the Rhone. The trade of the city is very considerable, it being a great thoroughfare, and having a variety of manufactures, with a number of industrious and ingenious artificers, particularly in the watchmaking branch. The library belonging to the city is well furnished with excellent books, besides a curious collection of medals and petrifications, and some ancient manuscripts. They are not so rigid in keeping the Sabbath here as the Calvinists in England and Scotland; for they tolerate, and even authorise all manner of manly exercise on Sundays, after divine service; and then it is that the militia are also exercised. The sun rises later here and sets sooner than in most other places of the same latitude, which is owing to the Alps. At the general hospital, besides the city poor, poor travellers are maintained for one day, and then dismissed, with some money in their pockets, to proceed on their journey. As to the government, it is much like that of Zurich and Berne. The number of burghers is about 1500, and the principal magistrates are the four syndics. There are no less than four councils, viz. the general council of the citizens and burghers, the council of 200, that of 60, and that of 25. Of the last, two persons of the same family cannot be members at the same time. A son here who refuses to pay his father's debts, is incapable of holding any office in the state. No marriages are permitted unless both parties are of the Protestant religion. A woman of 40 years of age must not marry a man less than 30; if she exceed 40, her husband must at least be 35; nor must a man above 60 marry a woman who is not at least 30. A widow must not alter her condition in less than six months after her husband's decease. The kings of Britain and France are constantly mentioned in their public prayers here. Before the Reformation, this city was the see of a

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bishop, who was possessed of the sovereignty thereof at first, jointly with its counts, and afterwards with the dukes of Savoy; but it got rid of both, about the period abovementioned, and entered into alliance with several of the cantons; at present, however, those only with Berne and Zurich continue in force. The king of France always keeps a resident here. So much are the magistracy afraid of opening a door to luxury and licentiousness that no theatre is permitted in the city. During the last two years, this city has been thrown into great disorders, by the people having formed themselves into two parties, one of which had taken possession of the city, but by the interference of France, Sardinia and the Swiss, with some troops, good order has been restored.

GENEVA, (lake,) in the neighbourhood of the city of its name last mentioned, is the greatest in this part of Europe. It is formed partly by the river Rhone, and was anciently called Lacus Lemanus. It is semicircular, the convex part lying towards Switzerland, being 60 miles long, and the other towards Savoy 12 broad. It is pretty narrow at each end, widening towards the middle, between Thonon and Lausanne. In some parts it cannot be fathomed, and is navigable by larger vessels than those commonly seen in rivers. It abounds with perch, large trouts, and other excellent fish, the number of which have been considerably diminished by pikes; and another ravenous fish called montails. This lake decreases in winter, and increases in summer, sometimes to the height of 10 or more feet, on account of the melting of the snows in the mountains. It is hardly ever frozen over; and has the territories of five different states bordering upon it, viz. the kingdom of France, the duchy of Savoy, the canton of Berne, the bishopric of Sion, and the republic of Geneva. Under the lake near Geneva, are several free-stone quarries inclosed with walls, to keep out the rising of the water.

GENGENBACH. See GEGENBACH, a town of Suabia.

GENIS, (St.) a small town of Savoy Proper, in the Upper Division of Italy. It lies on the river Guier le Vis, 14 miles W. of Chambery, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 38. N. Long. 5. 42. E.

GENOA, a city of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name, situated in E. long. 8. 31. N. lat. 44. 30. By the Latin authors it is very frequently, though corruptly, called Janua; and its present territories made part of the ancient Liguria. The era of its foundation is not known. In the time of the second Punic war, it was a celebrated emporium; and having declared for the Romans, was plundered and burnt by Mago the Cartha-

Carthaginian. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Romans; and with the rest of Italy continued under their dominion till the decline of the Western empire, in 476. Soon after, it fell under the power of Theodoric the Ostrogoth; who having defeated the usurper Odoacer, became king of Italy. This happened in the year 498; and in a short time, the Goths being almost entirely subdued by Belisarius, the emperor Justinian's general, Genoa was re-annexed to the Roman empire. In 1638, it was plundered and burnt by the Lombards, whose king, Protharis, erected it into a provincial dukedom.

The Lombards continued masters of Genoa till the year 774, when they were conquered by Charles the Great, son to Pepin, king of France. He reduced Liguria to the ancient bounds settled by Augustus, and erected it into a marquissate, appointing his relation Audemar, the first count or marquess. Genoa at this time being distinguished for its wealth and populousness, began to give its name to the whole coast; and continued under the dominion of these counts for about 100 years, till the race of the Pepins became entirely extinct in Italy, and the empire was transferred to the German princes. In the year 935 or 936, while the Genoese forces were absent on some expedition, the Saracens surprised the city, which they plundered and burnt, putting to death a great number of the inhabitants, and carrying others into captivity.

About the year 950, the Franks having lost all authority in Italy, the Genoese began to form themselves into a republic, and to be governed by their own magistrates, who were freely elected, and took the name of Consuls. In order to support their independence, they applied themselves with great assiduity to commerce and navigation; being apprehensive that some of the German emperors, who frequently entered Italy as invaders, might renew their pretensions to their state, they consented to acknowledge Berengarius III. duke of Friuli, who had been elected emperor by a party of Italian nobles.

In 1311, the factions which had for a long time reigned in the city, notwithstanding all its wealth and power, induced the inhabitants to submit themselves for 20 years to the dominion of Henry VII. emperor of Germany. In 1317, a quarrel happened between the families of Spinola and Doria; which came to such a height, that both parties fought in the streets for 24 days without intermission, raised battering engines against each others houses, and filled the city with blood. At last the Spinola quitted the city, and retired to their territories in the Appennine mountains. The civil war continued till the year 1331; when by the mediation of

the king of Naples, it was concluded, that all exiles should return to the city, that the republic should be governed by the king's vicar; and all the offices of the state be equally divided between the Guelfs and the Gibellines, the two contending parties.

By this ruinous war, the coast of Genoa, formerly adorned with palaces and vineyards, was now reduced to the appearance of a barren waste. So great was the general desolation, that according to Petrarch, the spectators who sailed along were struck with astonishment and horror.

In 1336, both parties, suspending their mutual animosities, sent two fleets of 20 galleys each, into the German ocean, to the assistance of the king of France, who was engaged in a war with Edward III. king of England. This naval expedition proved the cause of a most remarkable revolution in the Genoese government. The sailors of the fleet thinking themselves injured by their officers, whom they accused of defrauding them of their pay, proceeded to an open mutiny, and, having expelled the admiral and other commanders, seized the galleys. The king of France being chosen arbitrator, decided in favour of the officers, and imprisoned 16 of the chiefs of the mutineers. Upon this several of the sailors left the fleet, and returned to Genoa, where they went round the coasts repeating their mutinous complaints, which were greatly hearkened to, upon a false report that the mutineers who had been imprisoned were broke upon the wheel. The factitious spirit increased, and at last the Genoese insisted in a tumultuous manner, for having an abbot of their own choosing, and 20 of the people with the consent of the captains of the republic assembled for that purpose. While the mob were impatiently expecting their decision, a mechanic, generally accounted a fool, mounted a wooden bench, and called out that one Simon Bucanigree should be chosen abbot. This being instantly echoed by the populace, he was first declared abbot, then lord, and at last duke of Genoa.

This new expedient did not at all answer the purpose. The dissensions continued as violent as ever, notwithstanding the power of the new magistrates; and by these perpetual divisions, the republic was so much weakened, that in 1390, the king of France was declared lord of Genoa. Under the French government, however, they soon became exceedingly impatient; and in 1422, the duke of Milan obtained the sovereignty. With this situation they were equally displeased, and therefore revolted in 1436. Twenty-two years after, finding themselves pressed by a powerful fleet and army sent by Alphonso, king of Naples, they again conferred the sovereignty of their state upon the king

of France. In 1460, they revolted from the French, and four years after, put themselves again under the protection of the duke of Milan; from whom they revolted in 1478. He was again declared sovereign of the republic in 1488, and 11 years after, the city and territories of Genoa were conquered by Lewis XII. of France.

The almost unparalleled fickleness of the Genoese disposition, was not to be corrected by this misfortune. They revolted in 1506, but next year were again subdued by Lewis. Six years after they again revolted, and in 1516, the city was taken and plundered by the Spaniards. In 1528, Andrew Doria, a Genoese admiral in the service of the French, undertook to rescue his country from the dominion of foreign princes, and restore it to its liberty. Knowing well the fickle disposition of his countrymen, he took all occasions of exciting discontents among them against the government. He persuaded them, that the French (who had again obtained the sovereignty) had left them only a shadow of liberty, while they pretended to protect them from their enemies. To the nobility he represented the disgrace of suffering the government to be vested in the hands of foreigners less worthy of authority than themselves. Thus he soon raised a strong faction, and formed his plan; for the execution of which he took the most proper time, namely, when almost three-fourths of the French garrison had been carried off by the plague. He advanced with 500 men; and his friends having opened the gates of the city to him, he seized the principal posts, and thus became master of it without drawing his sword. The garrison retired to the forts, where they soon after capitulated, and being driven out of the city, Doria re-established the ancient form of government.

The republic hath since continued to preserve her liberty, though greatly fallen from her ancient splendor, and is now become a very inconsiderable state. In 1684, the Genoese had the misfortune to fall under the resentment of Lewis XIV. at which time the city was almost destroyed by a formidable bombardment. In the year 1688, it was bombarded by admiral Byng, and forced to capitulate; but there were at that time no views of making a permanent conquest of the city. In 1730, the island of Corsica revolted from the Genoese, and could never afterwards be reduced by them.

The Genoese territories extend along that part of the Mediterranean sea, commonly called the Gulph of Genoa, about 152 miles; but their breadth is very unequal, being from eight to about 20 miles. Where they are not bounded by the sea, the following states and countries, taking

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them from W. to E. are their boundaries, viz. Piemont, Montferat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, the dukedom of Tuscany, and the republic of Lucca. This tract, though a great part of it is mountainous, and some of that barren enough, yet produces plenty of excellent fruit, good pasture, wood, garden stuff, and mulberry-trees, with some wine and oil, but little corn. What they want of the last, they have either from Lombardy, Sicily, or Naples.

Genoa city stands on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of a little gulph, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity, of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which, it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side by a double wall, which in circumference is about 10 Italian miles. The churches, the palaces of the nobility, are all of the most magnificent structure. The strada Nuova and strada Balbi are with justice called a collection of palaces. The cathedral is of the Gothic order, cased with black and white marble. The fronts of many palaces, amongst others those of Doria, Balbi, Durazzo, Brignoletti, are of marble. The most remarkable churches are the Annunciata, St. Cyre, or the Theatins, St. Philip, the Jesuits, St. Ambrose, and that of Carignano. In the Albergo there is a fine relief by Michael Angelo, of the Virgin supporting a dead Christ; and the Assumption of the Virgin in white marble, by Puget, is a master-piece of sculpture.

The palace where the doge resides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the procuratori and governatori assemble, is a large stone building in the center of the city; but it contains some fine paintings in fresco, two statues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arsenal, in which are said to be arms for 34,000 men, with a shield, containing 120 pistol barrels, and 33 coats of mail, which, it is pretended, were worn by as many Genoese heroes in a croisade. In the cathedral is a dish made of a single emerald. All the inhabitants here, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowness or steepness of the streets. The fortifications of the city, towards the sea, are remarkably strong. There are two fine stone bridges over the rivers Bonzevera and Bisagno, the first whereof washes the W. and the other the E. side of the city, within which there is also a surprising stone bridge joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being safe; but no care or expence have been spared to render it as safe and commodious as possible. The wind to which it is most exposed is that called Labeccio, or the S. W. The place where the republic's galleys lie, is called

called the *Darsena*, where are a great number of Turkish slaves. On a rock, on the W. side of the harbour, is the fanal or light-house, a high tower, on the top of which is a lantern, containing 36 lamps. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace, gloves, sweetmeats, fruit, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, medicinal drugs from the Levant; but the badness of the harbour, and the high price of commodities, greatly check its commerce. In 1751, Genoa was declared a free port for 10 years, under certain restrictions; in that called *Porto Franco*, any merchant may have a warehouse, and import or export goods duty free; but such as are disposed of in the city, or on the continent, are taxed pretty high. The nobility are allowed to trade in the wholesale way; to carry on velvet, silk, and cloth manufactures; and to have shares in merchant-ships: and some of them, as the *Palavacini*, are actually the greatest merchants in Genoa. Another very profitable article of trade carried on by them is banking, and dealing in bills of exchange. A new academy of painting, sculpture, civil and military architecture, was instituted here in 1751. One may walk the streets of Genoa in the night with the greatest safety, which is more than can be said of many cities in Italy. Excessive splendor and luxury are, in several respects, restrained by salutary laws. No beggars are permitted to ask alms in Genoa, and the inns are better than those at Turin. When a single person is buried, a kind of garland of all sorts of artificial flowers is placed on the coffin. The Genoese in general are esteemed crafty, industrious, and inured to labour above the other Italians.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of signiors, or the doge and twelve other members, with 400 noblemen and principal citizens annually elected. All matters of state are transacted by the signiors, the members of which hold their places for two years, assisted by some other councils; and four parts in five of the senate must agree in passing any thing into a law. The doge is obliged to reside in the public palace, the two years he enjoys his office, with two of the signiory and their families; and at the expiration of his time he retires to his own house for eight days, when his administration is either approved or condemned: and in the latter case he is proceeded against as a criminal. At the election of the doge a crown of gold is placed on his head, and a sceptre in his hand, as king of Corsica: he is attended with life-guards, is clothed in crimson velvet, and styled Most Serene, the senators Excellencies, and the nobility illustrious.

GEORGE's, (St.) a small island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In

it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE's, (St.) one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is inhabited by about 5000 persons, who cultivate much wheat.

GEORGE-TOWN district, in S. Carolina, includes all places between Santee river, the sea, and the line which divides the parishes of St. Mark and Prince Frederick, which is continued in the same course across Pedee river to the N. Carolina boundary.

GEORGE-TOWN, a sea-port of the above district, at the mouth of the Pedee river, and has a good harbour of its own name, where resides a collector, &c. to receive the duties; at the mouth of which is Craven Island.

GEORGE's-TOWN, (St.) a town in New-castle county, on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, nine miles N. of Noxon, and 10 S. W. of New-castle.

GEORGE's-TOWN, (St.) the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. It began to be constructed since the peace of 1762, and was destroyed in 1771, by a dreadful fire, and on November 1, 1775, again suffered the like misfortune, when, as the houses, which were become very numerous, were built mostly of wood, they were all destroyed to the loss of above 500,000l.

GEORGE's RIVER, (St.) in the county of Lincoln, in the province of New Hampshire, in New England. It is two leagues S. W. from Penobscot-bay, and is a mile wide at the mouth, on which is a fort of the same name, two miles above which the navigation is obstructed by several falls.

GEORGE's SOUND, (King) the western extremity of California, where captain Cook repaired his vessel in his discoveries to the N. of America, in the Pacific ocean. It lies in lat. 50, 0, N. long. 133, 0, E. Here the inhabitants were no strangers to the use of iron and other metals, but how they procured it is unknown.

GEORGE's ISLANDS, (King) are two islands in the South sea, lying in W. long. 144, 56, S. lat. 14, 28. They were first discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, and have since been visited by captain Cook in 1774. Commodore Byron's people had an encounter with the inhabitants, which proved fatal to some of the natives; but captain Cook was more fortunate. A lieutenant and two boats well armed were sent on shore by captain Cook, and landed without opposition. As soon as the gentlemen landed, the islanders embraced them by touching noses, a mode of civility used in New Zealand, which is 900 leagues distant, and the only place besides this where the custom

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custom has been observed to prevail. Notwithstanding this ceremony, however, very little real friendship seemed to take place on the part of the islanders. They crowded about the boats as the people were stepping into them, and seemed in doubt whether they should detain them or let them go; at last, however, not thinking themselves sufficiently strong, they seemed contented with their departure, and assisted them in pushing off their boats; but some of the most turbulent threw stones into the water, which fell very near them, and all seemed to glory that they had, as it were, driven them off. The British, however, brought off five dogs of a white colour with fine long hair, with which the island seemed to be plentifully supplied. These they purchased with small nails, and some ripe bananas which had been brought from the Marquesas. On this island Mr. Forester found a kind of scurvy-grass, which the natives informed him they were wont to bruise and mix with shell-fish; after which, they threw it into the sea whenever they perceived a shoal of fish. This preparation intoxicates them for some time; and thus they are caught on the surface of the water without any other trouble than that of taking them out. The name of this plant among the natives is *a now*. The largest island, which they call Tiookea, is something of an oval shape, and about 10 leagues in circuit, the other island, which lies two leagues to the westward of Tiookea, is four leagues long from N. E. to S. W. and from five to three miles long. The soil of both is extremely scanty; the foundation consists of coral, very little elevated above the surface of the water. Commodore Byron saw on a lake in this island some vessels, one of which had two masts, rigged with cordage.

GEORGE DEL MINA, (St.) the capital of the Dutch settlements on the Gold coasts of Guinea, situated seven or eight miles W. of Cape-coast castle, the capital of the British settlements there. W. long. 6, 5. and N. lat. 5, 0.

GEORGE, (St.) a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chili-patam. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its back-side, which hinders the fresh-water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy seasons it is incommoded by inundations; and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the White Town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it: it is 400 paces

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long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometans, and Portuguese and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the White Town, is ruled by the English governor and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentoos. The chief things the British deal in, besides diamonds, are calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants in the towns and villages, and there are generally 400 or 500 Europeans. Their rice is brought by sea to Gangam and Orix, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the island of Diu: so that an enemy, with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the White Town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms and flat roofs; but the Black Town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100*l.* a year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proselytes, but leave that to the Popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small: but, if they have any fortune of their own, they may make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who restored it at the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

GEORGE's, (St.) the largest of the Bermuda or Somer Islands. W. long. 65, 10. N. lat. 32, 30.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, subject to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the E. by Daghestan and Shirvan, on the S. by Armenia, and on the W. by the Euxine or Black sea, comprehending the greatest part of the ancient Colchis, Iberia, and Albania. About the etymon of the name of this country, authors are not agreed. The most probable opinion is, that it is a corruption or softening of Kurgia, from the river Kur; whence also, it is supposed, that the inhabitants are called by the Persians indifferently Georgi, Gurgi, and Kurgi; and the country Kurgistan,

gistan and Gurgistan. It is divided by a ridge of mountains into Eastern and Western; the former of which is again subdivided into the kingdoms of Caket, Carduel or Carthuel, and Goguettia; and the latter into the provinces of Abcassia, Mireta, or Imaretta, and Guriel. Another division is into Georgia Proper, Abcessia, and Mingrelia.

"Georgia, (says Sir John Chardin) is as fertile a country as can be seen; the bread is as good there as in any part of the world, the fruit of an exquisite flavour, and of different sorts: no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Asia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venison, and wild-fowl, of all sorts; the river Kuris is well stocked with fish; and the wine is so rich, that the king of Persia has always some of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robust, valiant, and of a jovial temper, great lovers of wine, and esteemed very trusty and faithful, endowed with good natural parts, but, for want of education, very vicious. The women are generally so fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Persia and his court are, for the most part, Georgian women. Nature has adorned them with graces no where else to be met with; it is impossible to see them without loving them: they are of a good size, clean limbed and well shaped."

Another traveller, however, of no mean character, thus expresses himself with respect to the women: "As to the Georgian women, they did not at all surprise us, for we expected to find them perfect beauties. They are, indeed, no way disagreeable, and may be counted beauties, if compared with the Curdes. They have an air of health that is pleasing enough; but, after all, they are neither so handsome nor so well shaped as is reported. Those who live in the towns have nothing extraordinary, more than the others; so that I may, I think, venture to contradict the accounts that have been given of them by most travellers."

Georgia abounds with woods and mountains, intermixed with a great number of beautiful plains.

The only rivers of note in this country are, the Cyrus, Cyrrus, the Corus or Kur, and the Aragus. The first springs from the Moschian mountains, which separate Colchis from Armenia, waters the country now called Mogan, and, after receiving into its channel the Aragus and Araxes, falls by one mouth into the Caspian sea. This river is navigable the greatest part of its course. The Aragus springs from the mountains that separate Iberia from Colchis, and falls into the Cyrus.

Iberia, or Georgia, is tributary or subject either to the Porte or the king of Persia, and known to

the Persians by the name of Gurgistan, that is, "the land of the Georgians; for *tan* is an ancient Celtic word, signifying a country, and still in use among the eastern nations, as appears from the modern names of Curdestan, Indostan, &c. that is, the country of the Curdes, of the Indians, &c.

The whole country of Georgia is but thinly inhabited, and has but very few cities in proportion to its extent and fertility; which is doubtless in a great measure owing to the barbarous and unnatural traffic carried on here in boys and girls, parents selling their children, masters their servants, and lords their vassals and tenants. Every one, in short, trades in the males and females he is master of, and disposes of them to the Turks and Persians, who employ them in their armies and seraglios, as slaves, mutes, eunuchs, soldiers, statesmen, and concubines, according to their capacities, and the favour they have obtained with their masters.

This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its history, but from the ruins of many of them still visible, which shew that they must have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. These were all destroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucasus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevi, and some others, so much noted in history for their strength, courage, and conquests.

The air of Georgia is serene, dry, and healthful; but very cold in winter, and hot in summer.

The fine weather commonly begins about May, and lasts till November. But the lands want a good deal of watering to make them produce a plentiful crop; when they yield all sorts of grain, fruit, and pulse, in abundance, which sell at so cheap a rate that the people want for nothing. The cattle, both small and great, are fat and good, and in great numbers; but the common people live mostly on swine's flesh, which is every where excellent, and, by their own account, wholesome and of easy digestion. The river Kur, as well as the Caspian sea, which lies E. of Georgia, supplies it with plenty and variety of fish.

The mountains of Caucasus, that lie partly in this country, are known at present to the inhabitants by the names of Cochis and Cochias, which are, without doubt, a corruption of the ancient. The Arabs call them the Mountains of Raf.

The inhabitants are civil enough to strangers, allowing them to live and trade as they please, and to profess what religion they have a mind: hence people of various nations are seen here, as Turks, Armenians, Persians, Jews, Greeks, Indians, Tartars, Russians, and other Europeans. But the Armenians are the most numerous, and, by carrying on the greatest part of the trade, are also

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also the richest; for which reason the Georgians hate and despise them, regarding them much in the same light as the Europeans do the Jews. The Georgians wear four caps on their heads, and a kind of long vest, open before, but which may be buttoned at pleasure; their breeches and undergarments are like those of the Persians, as is the entire dress of the women.

Their houses, especially those of the better sort, are also after the model of those of Persia, as well as all their public buildings: and they may afford to have them built after the best manner, having not only stone, wood plaster, lime, and all other materials, in the greatest plenty and cheapness; but also can have the most laborious work done by their own vassals, over whom they have such an absolute power, that they can keep them employed whole months together, without allowing them either wages or food.

Iberia, or Georgia, according to Josephus, was first peopled by Tubal, the brother of Gomer and Magog. His opinion is confirmed by the Septuagint; for Meshech and Tubal are by these interpreters rendered Moschi and Iberians. We know little of the history of the country till the reign of Mithridates, when their king, named Artocis, siding with that prince against Lucullus, and afterwards against Pompey, was defeated by the latter, with great slaughter; but afterwards obtained a peace upon delivering up his sons as hostages. Little notice is taken of the succeeding kings by the ancient historians. They were probably tributary to the Romans till that empire was overturned, when this, with the other countries in Asia bordering on it, fell successively under the power of the Saracens and Turks. A powerful prince of Georgia, named Heraclius, has lately made a great noise, and a considerable progress in his endeavours to shake off the Turkish yoke, having, according to advices from the east, several times defeated the Ottoman troops: but it seems either his former good fortune forsook him, or an accommodation took place; for all the intelligence from that part of the world, for some time past, hath been entirely silent with regard to him.

The capital of the country is Teflis; for an account of which, see that article.

GEORGIA, (Southern) the most southern land ever discovered, (see AMERICA) situated in lat. 55, 0 S. long. 33, 30, W. Captain Cook, in his return from the South sea in 1775, found out an excellent harbour, but full of ice, and the land very mountainous.

GEORGIA, a large tract of land between Carolina and Florida. It is separated from South Carolina by the river Savannah on the N. has the

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Atlantic ocean on the E. is bounded by the Mississippi on the W. and parted from the Floridas on the S. Its extent is 170 miles from N. to S. near the sea, but widens in the remoter parts to above 150. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Savannah, which contains the capital towns of Savannah and Ebenezer; Halifax, has the town of Queensborough; Augusta, which has Augusta and Wrightsborough; and Southern, which has Sunbury, a port of entry, and Frederica.

George II. was pleased to grant a charter, dated the 9th of June, 1732, constituting a corporation under the name of trustees for establishing a colony in Georgia; which included all that country situated in South Carolina, which lies from the most northern stream of the river Savannah, along the coast, to the most southern stream of the Altamaha, and W. from the sources of the said rivers, respectively in direct lines, as far as the south or Pacific sea. Georgia is but indifferently peopled, though it is now upwards of 40 years since its first settlement. Not one of our colonies was of so slow a growth, though none had so much of the attention of the government, or of the people in general, or raised so great expectations in the beginning. They export some corn and lumber to the West Indies; they raise some rice, and of late have gone with success into indigo.

After passing the bars, ships meet with a secure and commodious harbour in the mouth of the Savannah river; and to the S. of it is a still more capacious road, called Teky sound, where a large fleet may anchor in between 10 and 14 fathoms water, being land-locked, and having a safe entrance over the bar. The tide of flood generally rises on this coast to seven feet.

This country produces Indian corn, as also wheat, oats, and barley, of which the two last grains grow best. Very good wheat is likewise reaped in May; and they mow the grass in June. Here are potatoes, pumpkins, water and musk melons, cucumbers, all sorts of English green peas, (which, with proper care and culture, may be had almost the whole year round), and garden-beans, but the Windsor sort will not flourish here; Indian peas, all sorts of salading the year round, and all sorts of sweet herbs and pot-herbs. Here are nectarines, plums, and peaches; which three, especially the last, are almost as common as apple-trees are in Herefordshire. The plums are ripe the beginning of May; peaches and nectarines the latter end of June. Here are no hazel-nuts, but chincapins very sweet and good; wild grapes in abundance, which are ripe in June; as also four or five sorts of good wind-berries; presimmins, much like our medlars, wild cherries, that grow

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in sprays like currants, and are not much larger, but taste like very a small black cherry, and are ripe in May. Here are a few English cherries in the gardens and orchards; also apple, pear, and a few apricot trees: many of the apple-trees bear twice a year; but the latter crop is small. Here are great quantities of white mulberry-trees, the fruit of which is not to compare with those of England, though the leaves are the best food for the silk-worms. Olives flourish here in the greatest perfection; and so do oranges, especially in the S. part of the province, where an orange-tree has been known, in seven years, to rise 15 feet from the root to the branches. The chief timber-trees are, pines in abundance, six or seven species of oak, hickory, black walnut, cedar, white and black cypress, white and red laurels, bays, myrtle, of whose berries they make candles; sassafras, an infusion of which makes good drink; beech trees, and many others which have no particular name. In some places here the land is as good as any in England, were there but hands sufficient to cultivate it.

This country affords a great deal of wild game, particularly in winter, from November to March, such as wild geese, ducks, teals, and widgeons, wild turkies, from 20 to 30 pounds weight; turtle-doves in abundance, curlews, sand-birds, wood-cocks, and partridges, but much smaller than in England; deer, a creature between a rabbit and a hare, which is very good eating; and, when it is very cold weather in the northern parts of America, here are vast flights of wild pigeons, which are very easy to shoot. The chief game here in the summer season is deer and ducks. Here are many tigers, but small; and bears, the flesh of whose cubs eats like that of young pigs. Here are wild cattle, and wolves, that often run away with the calves of the tame ones. In the woods are abundance of snakes, but none venomous except the rattle-snake. In the rivers are abundance of sharks and alligators. Here is plenty of fish. With regard to shell-fish, here are oysters innumerable, but not so good as the English; crabs, clams, muscles, conchs, and very large prawns.

Of all manufactures, none seems so practicable, and withal so beneficial here, as the raising of silk, the soil of Georgia being extremely proper for the culture of mulberry-trees, and the climate no less agreeable to silk-worms. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Altamaha, or George and St. Mary's in Georgia, the last dividing it from Florida; and its chief harbours are the mouths of the rivers Savannah and Altamaha.

The following account of the exports for 23 years, shews the progress of the trade of the province: In the first column in the year, the second

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contains the number of vessels cleared, and the third the value in sterling money of the exports in each year:

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Value.
1750	8	2004 l.
1751	11	3810
1752	17	4841
1753	23	6403
1754	42	9507
1755	52	15,744
1756	42	16,766
1757	44	15,649
1758	21	8613
1759	48	12,694
1760	37	20,852
1761	45	15,870
1762	57	27,021
1763	92	47,551
1764	115	55,025
1765	148	73,426
1766	154	81,228
1767	154	67,092
1768	186	92,284
1769	181	86,480
1770	186	99,383
1771	185	106,387
1772	217	121,677

Of the exports in 1772, about 20,000 l. was from Sunbury, and the rest from Savannah.

The number of white inhabitants is very uncertain. The number of negroes and other slaves is supposed to be 14,000; that of free negroes, mulattoes, &c. very inconsiderable.

The sum granted in 1773, to defray the expenses of government for the three preceding years, was 517 l. 15s. 10 d. to raise which, every 100 acres of land, and every slave, was taxed 2s. 6d. goods imported, 7s. 6d. per cent. which are the principal articles; other smaller articles were taxed in proportion.

The principal town of Georgia is Savannah; which see.

In 1775, this province joined the confederate provinces which had revolted from Britain; but in 1778 was subdued by the British troops, in whose possession it remained till 1782, when it was abandoned to the Provincials.

GERAR, a place frequently mentioned in the history of Abraham, was a Philistine city, venerable as being the seat of their first kings; but its exact situation is not determined.

GERAW, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany. It lies 12 N. W. of Darmstadt. Lat. 49, 56, N. Long. 8, 21, E.

GERÆSTUS, in Eubœa, between the two promontories of Geræstus and Caphareus, is by Homer and Livy spoken of not as a city, but as a famous

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famous haven. In the time of Stephanus it was a village.

GERBEROY, in Latin, Gerboredum, or Gerberacum, a town of Beauvais, in the Isle of France. It stands on a high mountain. The little river Terrain, at the bottom of this place, is said never to freeze, and in summer its water is so cold, that no body bathes in it. Here is a collegiate church. The bishop of Beauvais being temporal lord of this town and territory, is styled, Vidame de Gerberoy. It lies between four and five leagues from Beauvais, to the W.

GERBES, or **GERBI**, or **ZERBI**, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean sea. It bears no corn but barley; though there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Long. 11, 30, E. Lat. 34, 10, N.

GERDANEN, a small town of Rastenburg Circle, in the kingdom of Prussia. It lies on the river Omet. Here are two castles, one of which is a modern and stately seat. In a lake near it, is a swimming island or grassy plat, on which 100 head of cattle may graze, driven by the wind from one side to the other, and called Gerdanen-calendar. Lat. 53, 10, N. Long. 22, 30, E.

GERGENTI, anciently, Agragas, or Agrigentum, a town lying on the S. shore of Val di Mazara, in Sicily. It is the see of a bishop, and defended with a castle so strong by nature, that there is no access to it but at one place. The territory about it is rich, and produces great quantities of corn, of which is great traffic by the river and its port, which last lies about five miles west of it. Lat. 37, 31, N. Long. 22, 30, E.

GERMA, a city in the Hellespont, which was destroyed by that most dreadful earthquake, which at the same time utterly ruined Nice, anno domini, 368.

GERMACH, a village in the shire of Elgin, and N. of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Spey, (not Loffy,) with a salmon-fishery, where between 80 and 90 last of fish are pickled and exported annually, being caught in a few months in summer, and within a mile above the issue of the river, principally by means of long drag-nets and flat-bottomed boats, called cobbles (not boats covered with hides.) The salmon here are a very large, and of a fat sort.

This river is of such a depth, particularly at high-water, that vessels of above 100 tons can lie off Germach; though the mouth of the river is not very safe, the sand shifting frequently on account of the rapidity of the stream, and a sensible

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descent, especially when the land-floods happen; so that in coming out vessels sometimes are obliged to cut their cable. Germach lies 12 miles E. of Elgin.

GERMAIN-LAVAL, (St.) a town of France. in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wines; 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Long. 3, 57, E. Lat. 45, 50, N.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, (St.) a populous town of the Isle of France, on the river Seine. Here is one of the capital royal palaces, but an irregular structure, founded by king Francis I. It was enlarged by Henry IV. Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. where the latter was born.

It was the usual residence of the unfortunate king James II. of England, during his exile, and where he breathed his last. Here also is his monument. It lies 16 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49, 12, N. Long. 2, 17, E.

GERMANS, (St.) Cornwall, 223 miles from London, between Saltash and Leskeard, on the little river Liver, abounding with oysters. Though once a bishop's see, removed hither from Bodmin, and from hence to Crediton, and thence to Exeter, it is now a decayed village; yet it has, ever since the 5th of queen Elizabeth sent two members to Parliament, has a market, though a small one, on Friday, and fairs May 28, and August 1. The chief magistrate, who is called the mayor, or portreeve, is bailiff also of the borough, and may make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. He is chosen about Michaelmas, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, by a jury impannelled for the purpose. The ruins of the episcopal palace are yet visible at a farm-house at Cuttenbeck, one mile and a half from the town, and in the church, which is large and handsome, there are still an episcopal chair (which is for the bishop of Exeter's suffragan) and the stalls of the prebends.

The parish, which is the largest in Cornwall, is 20 miles in compass including no less than 17 villages; and it is supposed to have more gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other parish in England. Here was formerly a priory at a place fronting the river, now called Port-Elliot. Here is a public school. The rectory of its church is held by lease, for 21 years, of the dean and chapter of Windfor. The members of parliament are chose by all the householders who have lived a year within the borough, which contains about 60 houses near the church, the rest of the parish being without the borough. The town stands on a rising ground, in the form of an amphitheatre; but the houses are meanly built and irregular, as is the rock which is their basis.

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GERMANCOPOLIS, capital of Isauria, was in the 5th century an episcopal see.

GERMANO, (St.) a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; seated at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belongs to an abbey on the top of that mount. Long. 13, 53. E. Lat. 41, 33. N.

GERMAN-TOWN, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, N. America, the most considerable place in it, next to the city of Philadelphia; consists chiefly of one street, two miles in length. At this place the Provincials attacked the kings troops in 1777, but were defeated. It is a corporation of High and Low Dutch, having between 2 and 300 houses, with peach-trees planted before their doors. It is a pleasant town, and well-cleared of trees.

GERMANY, (empire of,) a considerable country, of large extent, and the scene of many great actions, whose affairs are interwoven with those of every nation in Europe. It anciently extended N. as far as the Northern ocean; so that Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were included; and S. it was bounded by the Danube; so that Austria, Bavaria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. now reckoned part of it, were excluded, as well as Alsace, part of the Palatinate and spiritual electorates, the Rhine being reckoned by Ptolemy and other ancient writers the western boundary. These last, indeed, together with Lorrain and the neighbouring countries, were afterwards possessed by Germans; and being conquered by the Romans, were distinguished by them into Germania Prima, and Germania Secunda; but Lorrain and Alsace, &c. now belong to France.

At present Germany is bounded on the W. by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, from which it is separated by the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Maese; on the E. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia; on the N. by Denmark and the Baltic sea; and on the S. by Switzerland, the dominions of the State of Venice and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. It lies between lat. 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 19 deg. 45 min. being from N. to S. that is, from Stralsund in Pomerania, to the frontiers of Carniola and Istria, 600 English miles; and in breadth, from the town of Spa in the W. to the confines of Poland in the E. about 500. It is said to be three times and a half larger than England, a fifth bigger than France, and as large as Poland or Sweden.

The divisions of Germany, as laid down even by modern writers, are various and uncertain. I shall therefore stick to those that are most generally received. Germany formerly was divided into the Upper or Southern, and the Lower or Northern.

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The emperor Maximilian, predecessor and grandfather to the emperor Charles V. divided it into 10 great circles; and the division was confirmed in the diet of Nuremberg, in 1552; but the circle of Burgundy, or the Seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries, being now detached from the empire, we are to confine ourselves to nine of those Divisions, as they now subsist: whereof three are in the North, three in the Middle, and three in the South.

The northern circles,	—	{ Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Westphalia.
The circles in the middle,	—	{ Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Franconia.
The southern circles,	—	{ Austria, Bavaria, Suabia.

I. UPPER SAXONY CIRCLE.

Divisions.	Subdivisions.	Chief Towns.
Pomerania, in the north.	{ Prussian Pomerania, N. E. Swedish Pomerania, N. W.	Stetin. Stralsund.
Brandenburg in the middle, subject to its own elector, the king of Prussia.	{ Altmärk, W. Middlemark, Berlin. Newmark, E.	Stendel. Frankfort.
Saxony, Proper, in the S. subject to its own elector.	{ Duchy of Saxony, North, Lusatia, marqu. E. Misnia, marqu. S.	Wittenburg. Bautzen. Dresden. Meissen.
Thuringia, langraviate, W.	—	Erfurt.
Subject to the elector of Mentz.		
Duchies of	{ Saxe Meiningen, —	Meiningen.
	{ Saxe Zeitz, —	Zerbst.
	{ Saxe Altenburg, S. E.	Altenburg
	{ Saxe Weimar, W.	Weimar.
	{ Saxe Gotha, W.	Gotha.
	{ Saxe Eifnach, S. W.	Eifnach.
Counties of	{ Saxe Saalfeld, —	Saalfeld.
	Subject to their own dukes.	
	{ Schwartzburg, W.	Sonderhaufe.
	{ Belchingen, N.	Belchingen.
	{ Mansfield, N.	Mansfield.
Subject to their respective counts.		
Duchies of	{ Hall, middle, sub. Prussia,	Hall.
	{ Saxe Naumberg, subject to its own duke,	Naumberg.
Counties of	{ Stolberg, N. W.	Stolberg.
	{ Hohenstein, W.	Northausen.
Principality of Anhalt, N.	—	{ Dessau, Zerbst Bernburg, Köthen.
		Hall.
Zaal-creys, or county,	—	Hall.
Voigtland, south, subject to the elector of Saxony,	—	Plowen.
Duchy of	{ Mereiberg, middle, subject to the elector of Saxony,	Mereiberg.

II. LOWER

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Western Division. North Division.

II. LOWER SAXONY CIRCLE.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Holstein, D. north of the Elbe.	Holstein, Proper, N. —	Kiel.
	Ditmarsh, W. —	Meldorp.
	Stormaria, S. —	Glucstat.
	Hamburgh, a sovereign state —	Hamburg, an imperial city.
	Wagerland, E. —	Lubeck, ditto.
Partly subject to Denmark, and partly to the duke of Holstein Gottorp.		
Lawenburg duchy, N. of the Elbe, subject to Hanover.	—	Lawenburg.
Holstein division.	D. Brunswick, Proper, —	Brunswick.
	D. Wolfenbittel —	Wolfenbittel
	C. Rheinstein, S. —	Rheinstein.
	C. Calenburg, —	Blankenburg
Subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel.		
Holstein division.	D. Calenburg, —	Hanover.
	D. Grubbenhagen, —	Grubbenhagen
	Gottengen, —	Gottengen.
Subject to the elector of Hanover, king of Great Britain.		
Lunenbourg division.	D. of Lunenburg, Proper, —	Lunenburg.
	D. of Zell, —	Zell.
Subject to the elector of Hanover.		
Bremen D. Verden D. subject to Hanover, north, —	—	Bremen, an imperial city.
Mecklenburg D.	D. Swerin, north, subject to its duke, —	Swerin.
	D. Gustrow, north, subject to its duke, —	Gustrow.
Hildesheim, bishopric, in the middle, to its bishop, —	—	Hildesheim, imperial city.
Magdeburg duchy, S. E. subject to the king of Prussia, —	—	Magdeburg.
Halberstadt duchy, subject to Prussia, south-east, —	—	Halberstadt.

III. WESTPHALIA CIRCLE.

Western Division.	Embsen C. or E. Friesland, —	Embsen.
	subject to the K. of Prussia —	—
	Oldenburg C. { Subject to —	Oldenburg.
	Delmenhoist, { Denmark. —	Delmenhoist.
	Hoye, — { Subject to —	Hoye.
	Diepholt, — { Hanover, —	Diepholt.
	Munster B. sub. to its bishop, —	Munster.
	Paderborn B. sub. to its bishop, —	Paderborn.
	Osnaburg B. sub. to its bishop, —	Osnaburg.
	Lippe Schaumburg, C. subject to count de Lippe, —	Buckburg.
Western Division.	Lippe Detmold, C. subject to its own count, —	Lemgow.
	Pyrmont C. sub. to its own count, —	Pyrmont.
	Ritberg C. sub. to its own count, —	Ritberg.

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	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Middle Division.	Minden D. —	Minden.
	Ravensburg C. —	Ravensburg.
	Westphalia D. subject to the elector of Cologne, —	Arensburg.
	Tecklenburg C. subject to Prussia, —	Tecklenburg.
	Linge C. subject Prussia, —	Linge.
Middle Division.	Cleves D. sub. to the king of Prussia, —	Cleef.
	Berg D. —	Dusseldorf.
	Juliers D. —	Juliers Aix.
	Marck C. subject to Prussia —	Ham.
	Liege B. sub. to its own bishop, —	Liege, Huy.
	Bentheim C. sub. to its own count, —	Bentheim.
	Steinfurt C. sub. to its own count, —	Steinfurt.

IV. UPPER RHINE CIRCLE.

Hesse.	Hesse Cassel, landg. N. —	Cassel.
	Hesse Marburg, landg. N. —	Marburg.
	Hesse Darmstadt, landg. —	Darmstadt.
Each of the above subdivisions are subject to their respective landgraves.		

Counties in the Wetteraw S. Hesse.	Hesse Homberg, —	Homberg.
	Hesse Rhinefeld, —	Rhinefeld.
	Hesse Wanfried, —	Wanfried.
	Nassau Dillenburg, —	Dillenburg.
	Nassau Dietz, —	Dietz.
	Nassau Hadamar, —	Hadamar.
	Nassau Kerberg, —	Kerberg.
	Nassau Siegen, —	Siegen.
	Nassau Idstein, —	Idstein.
	Nassau Weilburg, —	Weilburg.
	Nassau Wisbaden, —	Wisbaden.
	Nassau Bielfeld, —	Bielfeld.
	Nassau Otweiler, —	Otweiler.
	Nassau Utingen, —	Utingen.

Each county subject to its own count of the house of Nassau.

Territory of Frankfort, a sovereign state, — { Frankfort, on the Main, an imperial city.

County of Erpach, subject to its own count, — { Erpach, east.

Bishopric of Spire, a sovereign state, — { Spire on the Rhine, an imperial city.

Duchy of Zweibruggen, or Deuxponts, — { Deuxponts, in the Palatinate.

County of Catzenelbogen, subject to Hesse Cassel, — { Catzenelbogen, on the Lahn.

{ Waldec, subject to its own count, — Waldec.

{ Solms, subject to its own count, — Solms.

{ Hanau, subject to Hesse Cassel, — Hanau.

{ Eysenberg, sub. to its own count, — Eysenberg.

{ Soyn, — — — Sayn.

{ Wied, — — — Wied.

{ Wetgenstein, — — — Wetgenstein.

{ Hatzfeld, — — — Hatzfeld.

{ Westerberg, — — — Westerberg.

Abbey of Fuld, subject to its abbot, — Fuld.

Hirschfeld, subject to Hesse Cassel, — Hirschfeld.

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V. LOWER RHINE CIRCLE.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Palatinate of the Rhine, on both sides that river, sub. to the elector Palatine.	Heidelberg on the Neckar, Phillipsburg, Mannheim, and Frankendal on the Rhine.
Archbishoprics and Electorates of	Cologne, — { Cologne, on the Rhine. Bonn, on the Rhine. Mentz, on the Rhine, Aachenburg on the Main. Trier, — Trier, on the Moselle.
Subject to their respective electors.	
Bishopric of Worms, a sovereign state, —	Worms, on the Rhine, an imperial city.
Duchy of Simmeren, sub. to its own duke, —	Simmeren.
Counties of	Rhinegravestein, — Rhinegravestein. Meurs, subject to Prussia, — Meurs. Veldent, subject to the elector Palatine, — Veldents. Spanheim, — Creutznach. Leymingen, — Leymingen.

VI. FRANCONIA CIRCLE.

Bishoprics of	Wurtzburg, W. — Wurtzburg. Bamberg, N. — Bamberg. Aichstat, S. — Aichstat.
Subject to their respective bishops.	
Marquis. of	Cullenback, N. E. — Cullenback. Anspach, S. — Anspach.
Subject to their respective margraves.	

<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Principality of Henneburgh, N. —	Henneburg.
Duchy of Coburg, N. sub. to its duke, —	Coburg.
Duchy of Hilburghausen, subject to its duke, —	Hilburghausen.
Burgavate of Nuremburgh, S. E. an independent state, —	Nuremburg, imperial city.
Territory of the great Master of the Teutonic order, Mergentheim, S. W. —	Mergentheim
Counties of	Reineck, W. — Reineck. Bareith, E. sub. to its own margrave, — Bareith. Papenheim S. sub. to its own count, — Papenheim. Wertheim, W. — Wertheim. Cassel, middle, — Cassel. Schwartzburg, subject to its own count, — Schwartzburg middle. Holach, S. W. — Holach.

VII. AUSTRIA CIRCLE.

The whole of this Circle belongs to the present emperor or king of Hungary.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Archduchy of Austria Proper, —	Vienna, E. lon. 16-20. N. lat. 48-26. Lints Ens, W.

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<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Duchies of	Stiria and Cilley, C. Gratz, Cilley, S. E. Carinthia, — Glagenfurt, Lavamund. Carniola, — Laubach, Zerknits, St. Veits, Trieste, S. E.
County of Tyrol, —	Goritz, S. E. Innsbruck, — S. W. on the confines of Italy and Switzerland.
Bishoprics of	Brixen, — Brixen. Trent, — Trent.

VIII. BAVARIA CIRCLE.

<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Duchy of Bavaria Proper, on the Danube. —	Munich, Landshut, Ingolstadt, N. W. Donauwert. [Ratisbon] N. an imperial city.
Palatinate of Bavaria, —	Amberg, [Sultzbach], N. of the Danube, subject to the elector Palatine.

Subject to the elector of Bavaria.	
Freisingen subject to its bishop —	Freisingen.
Bishopric of Passau, subject to its own bishop, —	Passau, E. on the Danube.
Duchy of Neuberg, subject to the elector Palatine, —	Neuberg, W. on the Danube.
Archbishopric of Saltzburg, sub. to its own archbishop, —	Saltzburg, S. E. of Hallen.

IX. S U A B I A CIRCLE.

Duchy of Wirtemberg, subject to the duke of Wirtemberg Stutgard, —	Stutgard, Tubingen, Hailbron. } On, or near the Neckar.
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Marquis. of	Baden Baden, Baden Dourlach. } On, or near the Rhine.
fates of	Baden Dourlach, Baden Weiller.

Subject to their respective margraves.	
Bishopric of Augsburg, subject to its own bishop, —	Augsburg, an imperial city. Hockstet, Blenheim, on or near the Danube.
Territory of Ulm, a sovereign state, —	Ulm on the Danube, an imperial city.

Bishopric of Constance, subject to its own bishop, under the house of Austria. —	Constance, on the lake of Constance.
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Principalities of	Mindelheim, — Mindelheim, S. Furstemburg, — Furstemburg, S. Hohenzollen, — Hohenzollern, S.
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Counties of	Oeting, — Oeting, E. Koningseck, — Koningseck, S. E. Hohenrichburg, — Gemund, N.
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Baronies of	Waldsburg, — Waldsburg, S. E. Limpurg, — Limpurg, N. Kempten, — Kempten, on the Iller.
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Abbies of	Buchaw, — Buchaw, S. Danube. Lindaw, — Lindaw, on the lake of Constance, imperial cities.
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Subdivisions.

Subdivisions.

Chief Towns.

Imperial cities, or sovereign states,	{	Nordlingen, N. of the Danube.	{	Rhinefeld and Lauf-
		Memminghen, E. Rotwell, on the Neckar, and many more.		senburg.
Subject to the house of Austria.	{	Black Forest, N. W.	{	Burgaw, E.
		Rhinefeld C.		Friburg and Brisac.
		Marquis. of Burgaw, Territory of Brisgow, on the Rhine.		

The climate of Germany, as in all large tracts of country, differs greatly, not only on account of the situation, north, east, south, and west; but according to the improvement of the soil, which has a vast effect upon the climate. The most mild and settled weather is found in the middle of the country, at an equal distance from the sea and the Alps. In the N. it is sharp; but towards the S. it is more temperate.

The soil of Germany is not improved to the full by culture, and therefore in many places it is bare and sterile, though in others it is surprisingly fruitful. Agriculture has of late years made an extraordinary progress, which must necessarily change the most barren parts of Germany greatly to their advantage. The seasons vary as much as the soil. In the S. and W. parts they are more regular than those that lie near the sea, or that abound with lakes and rivers. The N. winds and the E. blasts are unfavourable to vegetation. Upon the whole, there is no great difference between the seasons of Germany and those of Great Britain.

The chief mountains of Germany are the Alps, which divide it from Italy, and those which separate Saxony, Bavaria, and Moravia from Bohemia. Great part of Germany, however, may be called a spacious plain, interspersed here and there with agreeable hills, which only tend to heighten the beauty of the scene.

The vast passion the Germans have for hunting the wild boar, is the reason why perhaps there are more woods and chaces yet standing in Germany than in most other countries. The Hercynian forest, which in Cæsar's time was nine days journey in length, and six in breadth, is now cut down in many places, or parcelled out into woods, which go by particular names. Most of the woods are pine, fir, oak, and beech. There is a vast number of forests of less note in every part of the country; almost every count, baron, or gentleman, having a chace or park adorned with pleasure-houses, and well stocked with game, viz. deer, of which there are seven or eight sorts, as roebucks, stags, &c. of all sizes and colours, and many of vast growth; plenty of hares, rabbits,

foxes, bears, wolves, and boars. They abound so much also with wild-fowl, that in many places the peasants have them and venison for their ordinary food.

No country can boast a greater variety of noble large rivers than Germany. At their head stands the Danube or Donaw, so called from the swiftness of the current, and which some pretend to be naturally the finest river in the world. From Vienna to Belgrade, it is so broad, that in the wars between the Turks and Christians, ships of war have been engaged on it; and its conveniency for carriage to all the countries through which it passes is inconceivable. The Danube, however, contains a vast number of cataraets and whirlpools; its stream is rapid, and its course, without reckoning turnings or windings, is computed to be 1620 miles. The other principal rivers are the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, Moselle, Spree, Penne, Grus, Mein, and Saar.

The chief lakes of Germany, not to mention many inferior ones, are those of Constance and Bregents. Besides these are the Chiemsee, or the lake of Bavaria; and the Zecknitzer-see, in the duchy of Carniola, whose waters often run off and return again in an extraordinary manner.

Besides those lakes and rivers, in some of which are found pearls, Germany contains large noxious bodies of standing water, which are next to pestilential, and afflict the neighbouring natives with many deplorable disorders.

As to mineral waters and baths, Germany is said to contain more of those than all Europe besides. All Europe has heard of the Spa waters, and those of Pyrmont. Those of Aix la Chapelle are still more noted. They are divided into the emperor's bath, and the little bath; and the springs of both are so hot, that they let them cool 10 or 12 hours before they use them. Each of those, and many other waters, have their partizans in the medical faculty, and if we are to believe all they say, they cure diseases internal and cutaneous, either by drinking or bathing. The baths and medicinal waters of Embs, Wiltbaden, Schwalbach, Wildungen, and Brakel, likewise perform their wonders in almost all diseases. The mineral springs at the last-mentioned place are said to intoxicate as soon as wine, and therefore they are inclosed. Carlsbad and Baden baths have been described and recommended by many great physicians, and used with great success by many royal personages.

After all, many are of opinion that great part of the salutary virtues ascribed to these waters is owing to the exercises and amusements of the patients. It is the interest of the proprietors to provide for both; and many of the German princes

feel the benefit of the many elegant and polite institutions for the diversion of the public. The neatness, cleanliness, and conveniency of the places of public resort are incredible; and though at first they were attended with expence, yet they more than pay themselves in a few years by the company which crowds to them from all parts of the world; many of whom do not repair thither for health, but for amusement and conversation.

Germany abounds in both minerals and metals. Bohemia, and many places in the circle of Austria, and other parts of Germany, contain mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, and vitriol. Salt-petre, salt-mines, and salt-pits are found in Austria, Bavaria, Silesia, and the Lower Saxony; as are carbuncles, amethysts, jasper, sapphire, agate, alabaster, several sorts of pearls, turquois stones, and the finest of rubies, which adorn the cabinets of the greatest princes and virtuosi. In Bavaria, Tirol, and Liege, are quarries of curious marble, slate, chalk, ochre, red lead, allum, and bitumen; besides other fossils. In several places are dug up stones, which to a strong fancy represent different animals, and sometimes trees of the human form. Many of the German circles furnish coal-pits, and the terra sigillata of Metz, with white, yellow, and red veins, is thought to be an antidote against poison.

Vegetable and animal productions differ in Germany very little, if at all, from other countries; but naturalists are of opinion, that had the Germans, even before the middle of this century, been acquainted with agriculture, their country would have been the most fruitful of any in Europe. Even in its present, what we may call rude state, provisions are more cheap and plentiful in Germany than in any other country perhaps in the world; witness the prodigious armies which the most uncultivated part of it maintained during the late war, while many of the richest and most fertile provinces remained untouched. The country in general yields great plenty of wheat, buck wheat, rye, spelt, barley, oats, peas, beans, vetches, and all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and fish.

The Rhenish and Moselle wines differ from those of other countries in a peculiar lightness and deterfive quality, more sovereign in some diseases than any medicine.

The German wild boar differs in colour from our common hogs. Their flesh, and the hams made of it, is preferred by many, even to those of Westmoreland, for flavour and grain. The glutton in Germany is said to be the most voracious of all animals. Its prey is almost every thing that has life, which it can master, especially birds, hares, rabbits, goats, and fawns, whom they surprise artfully and devour greedily. On these

the glutton feeds so ravenously, that it falls into a kind of a torpid state, and not being able to move, he is killed by the huntsmen; but though both boars and wolves will kill him in that condition, they will not eat him. His colour is a beautiful brown, with a faint tinge of red.

Germany yields abundance of excellent heavy horses; but their oxen and sheep are not comparable to those of England; probably owing to the want of skill in feeding and rearing them. Some parts of Germany are remarkable for fine larks, and great variety of singing birds, which are sent to all parts of Europe. Game is found every where in abundance.

As the empire of Germany is a collection of separate states, each having a different government and police, we can say little with precision as to the number of its inhabitants; but if they are fixed at 20,000,000, the number is perhaps not exaggerated. When the landholders become better acquainted with agriculture and cultivation, population must naturally increase among them.

The Germans in their persons are tall, fair, and strong built. The ladies have generally fine complexions; and some of them, especially in Saxony, have all the delicacy of features and shape that are so bewitching.

The most unhappy part of the Germans are the tenants of little needy princes, who squeeze them to keep up their own grandeur; but in general the circumstances of the common people are far preferable to those of the French.

Religion is a copious article, but I shall confine myself to what is most necessary to be known. Before the Reformation introduced by Luther, the German bishops were possessed (as indeed many of them are at this day) of prodigious power and revenues, and were the tyrants of the emperors as well as the people. Their ignorance was only equalled by their superstition. The Bohemians were the first who had an idea of reformation, and made so glorious a stand for many years against the errors of Rome, that they were indulged in the liberty of taking the sacrament in both kinds, and other freedoms not tolerated in the Romish church. This was in a great measure owing to Wickliff, an Englishman, who went much farther in reforming the real errors of popery than Luther himself. Wickliff was seconded by John Hufs, and Jerome of Prague, who, notwithstanding the emperor's safe conduct, were infamously burnt at the council of Constance.

The Reformation introduced afterwards by Luther, though it struck at the chief abuses in the church of Rome, was thought in some points (particularly that of consubstantiation, by which the real body of Christ, as well as the elements of bread

bread and wine, is supposed to be taken in the sacrament) to be imperfect. Calvinism, therefore, or the religion of Geneva; (as now practised in the church of Scotland) was introduced into Germany, and is now the religion of the king of Prussia, the landgrave of Hesse, and some other princes, who maintain a parity of orders in the church. Some go so far as to say, that the numbers of Protestants and Papists in the empire are now almost equal. Germany, particularly Bohemia, Moravia, and the Palatinate, is over-run with sectaries of all kinds, and Jews abound in the empire. At present, the modes of worship and forms of church government are by the Protestant German princes considered in a civil rather than a religious light. The present emperor first granted a free toleration of religion throughout his dominions, soon after declared himself head of the church in the same; and has since abolished the greatest part of the nunneries and convents, suffering the remaining ones to exist only under great restrictions.

There are six archbishoprics in Germany, which are differently represented by authors, some of whom represent Vienna as being a suffragan to the archbishopsee of Saltzburgh; and others as being an archbishopric, but depending immediately upon the Pope. The others are the archbishop of Mentz, who has under him 12 suffragans; but one of them, the bishop of Bamberg, is said to be exempted from his jurisdiction: Triers has three suffragans; Cologne has four; Magdeburg has five; Saltzburgh has nine, besides Vienna; and Bremen three.

At different periods since the Reformation it has been found expedient, to satisfy the claims of temporal princes, to secularize the following bishopsees, Bremen, Verden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, Osnaburg, (which goes alternately to the house of Bavaria and Hanover, and is at present held by his Britannic majesty's second son,) and Lubec. Such of those sees as were archbishoprics are now considered as duchies, and the bishoprics as principalities.

The Teutonic part of the German tongue is an original language, and has no relation to the Celtic. It is called High Dutch, and is the mother tongue of all Germany; but varies so much in its dialect, that the people of one province scarcely understand those of another. Latin and French are the most useful languages in Germany, when a traveller is ignorant of High Dutch.

No country has produced a greater variety of authors than Germany, and there is no where a more general taste for reading, especially in the Protestant countries. Printing is encouraged to a fault; every man of letters is an author; they

multiply books without number; thousands of theses and disputations are annually published; for no man can be a graduate in their universities, who has not published one disputation at least. In this country there are 36 universities, of which 17 are Protestant, 17 Roman Catholic, and two mixed; besides a vast number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies, and Latin schools. There are also many academies and societies for the promoting the study of natural philosophy, the belles lettres, antiquities, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c. as the Imperial Leopoldine academy of the natural curiosities; the academy of sciences at Vienna, at Berlin, at Gottengen, at Erfurth, at Leipzig, at Duisburgh, at Bremen, at Giesen, and at Hamburg. At Dresden and Nuremberg are academies for painting; at Berlin, a royal military academy; and at Augsburg is the Imperial Franciscan academy of fine arts, to which we may add the Latin society at Genoa. Of the public libraries, the most celebrated are those of Vienna, Berlin, Halle, Wolfenbuttel, Hanover, Gottengen, Weimar, and the council library at Leipzig.

With respect to the fine arts, the Germans have acquitted themselves tolerably well. Germany has produced some good painters, architects, sculptors, and engravers. They even pretend to have been the first inventors of engraving, etching, and metzotinto. Printing, if first invented in Holland, was, soon after, greatly improved in Germany. The Germans are generally allowed to be the first inventors of great guns; as also of gun-powder in Europe, about the year 1320. Germany has likewise produced some excellent musicians.

Every court of Germany produces a cabinet of curiosities, artificial and natural, ancient and modern. The vast Gothic palaces, cathedrals, castles, and above all, town-houses, in Germany are very curious: they strike the beholder with an idea of rude magnificence; and sometimes they have an effect that is preferable even to Greek architecture. The chief houses in great cities and villages have the same appearance, probably, as they had 400 years ago; and their fortifications generally consist of a brick-wall, trenches filled with water, and bastions or half-moons.

Next to the lakes and waters, the caves and rocks are the chief natural curiosities of Germany.

Germany has vast advantages in point of commerce, from its situation in the heart of Europe, and perforated, as it were, with great rivers. Its native materials for commerce (besides the mines and minerals) are hemp, hops, flax, anise, cummin, tobacco, saffron, madder, truffles, variety of excellent pot-herbs, and fine fruits, equal to those

of France and Italy. Germany exports to other countries corn, tobacco, horses, lean cattle, butter, cheese, honey, wax, wines, linen, and wool, len yarn, ribbands, silk, and cotton stuffs, toys, turnery wares in wood, metals, and ivory, goat skins, wool, timber, both for ship-building and houses, cannon and bullets, bombs and bomb-shells, iron plates and stoves, tinned plates, steel work, copper, brass-wire, porcelain, the finest upon earth, earthen ware, glasses, mirrors, hog's bristles, mumm, beer, tartan, smalts, zaffer, Prussian blue, painter's ink, and many other things. Some think that the balance of trade between England and Germany is to the disadvantage of the former; but others are of a different opinion, as they cannot import coarse woollen manufactures, and several other commodities, so cheap from any other country.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Lewis XIV. which obliged the French Protestants to settle in different parts of Europe, was of infinite service to the German manufactures. They now make velvets, silks, stuffs of all kinds, fine and coarse, linen and thread, and every thing necessary for wear, to great perfection. The porcelain of Meissen, in the electorate of Saxony, and its paintings, exceed that of all the world.

Almost every prince in Germany (and there are about 300 of them) is arbitrary with regard to the government of his own estates; but the whole of them form a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which is the emperor, and whose power in the collective body or the diet, is not directorial, but executive, and even that gives him vast influence. The supreme power in Germany is in the diet, which is composed of the emperor, or in his absence, of his commissary, and of the three colleges of the empire. The first of these is the electoral college; the second is the college of princes; and the third the college of imperial towns.

The dignity of the empire, though elective, has for some centuries belonged to the house of Austria, as being the most powerful of the German princes; but by French management, upon the death of Charles VI. grandfather, by the mother's side, to the present emperor, the elector of Bavaria was chosen to that dignity, and died, as is supposed, of a broken heart, after a short uncomfortable reign. The power of the emperor is regulated by the capitulation he signs at his election; and the person, who in his life-time is chosen king of the Romans, succeeds without a new election to the empire. He can confer titles and enfranchisements upon cities and towns, but as emperor he can levy no taxes, nor make war, nor peace without the consent of the diet. When that consent is obtained, every

prince must contribute his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll, though, perhaps, as an elector or prince, he may espouse a different side from that of the diet. This forms the intricacy of the German constitution; for George II. of England was obliged to furnish his quota against the house of Austria, and the king of Prussia while he was fighting for them both. The emperor claims a precedence for his ambassadors in all Christian courts.

The electors of the empire are nine in number. Each has a particular office in the imperial court, and they have the sole election of the emperor. They are in order,

1. The archbishop of Mentz, who is high chancellor of the empire when in Germany.

2. The archbishop of Treves, who is high chancellor of the empire in France.

3. The archbishop of Cologne, who is the same in Italy.

4. The king, or rather elector of Bohemia, who is cup-bearer.

5. The elector of Bavaria, who is grand sewer, or officer who serves out the feasts.

6. The elector of Saxony, who is grand marshal of the empire.

7. The elector of Brandenburg, (now king of Prussia) who is great chamberlain.

8. The elector Palatine, who is great steward; and

9. The elector of Hanover, (king of Great Britain) who claims the part of arch-treasurer.

It is necessary for the emperor, before he calls a diet, to have the advice of those members; and during the vacancy of the imperial throne the electors of Saxony and Bavaria have jurisdiction, the former over the northern, and the latter over the southern circles.

The ecclesiastical princes are as absolute as the temporal ones in their several dominions. The chief of these, besides the three ecclesiastical electors already mentioned, are the archbishop of Saltzburg, the bishops of Liege, Munster, Spire, Worms, Wirtzburg, Strasburgh, Osnaburgh, Bamberg, and Paderborn. Besides these are many other ecclesiastical princes. Germany abounds with many abbots and abbeesses, whose jurisdictions are likewise absolute; and some of them very considerable, and all of them are chosen by their several chapters. The chief of the secular princes are, the landgrave of Hesse, the dukes of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburgh, Saxe-Gotha, the marquises of Baden and Culmbach, with the princes of Nassau, Anhalt, Furstenburg, and many others, who have all high titles, and are sovereigns in their own dominions. The free cities are likewise sovereign states; those which

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which are imperial, or compose a part of the diet, bear the imperial eagle in their arms; those which are Hanse towns have still greater privileges and immunities, but they subsist no longer as a political body.

The imperial chamber, and that of Wetzlaar, which is better known by the name of the Aulic Council, are the two supreme courts for determining the great causes of the empire, arising between its respective members. The imperial council consists of 50 judges or assessors. The president and four of them are appointed by the emperor, and each of the electors choose one, and the other princes and states the rest. This court is at present held at Wetzlaar, but formerly it resided at Spire; and causes may be brought before it by appeal. The aulic council was originally no better than a revenue court of the dominions of the house of Austria. As the family's power increased, the jurisdiction of the aulic council was extended, and at last, to the great disgust of the princes of the empire, it usurped upon the powers of the imperial chamber, and even of the diet. It consists of a president, a vice-chancellor, a vice-president, a certain number of aulic counsellors, of whom six are Protestants, besides other officers: but the emperor, in fact, is master of the court.

These courts follow the ancient laws of the empire for their guides, the golden bull, the pacification of Passau, and the civil law.

Besides these courts of justice, each of the nine circles I have already mentioned has a director to take care of the peace and order of the circle.

After, upon any great emergency, the votes of the diet are collected, and sentence pronounced, the emperor by his prerogative commits the execution of it to a particular prince or princess, whose troops live at free quarter upon the estates of the delinquent party, and he is obliged to make good all expences; upon the whole, the constitution of the Germanic body is of itself a study of no small difficulty. But however plausibly invented the several checks upon the imperial power may be, it is certain that the house of Austria has more than once endangered the liberties of the empire, and that they have been saved by the jealousy of France. At present a great power, the house of Brandenburg, has started up to balance the Austrian greatness; and there seems to be no great appearance of any internal commotions among the princes of the empire, a circumstance that is extremely favourable to the tranquillity of Europe, and the interest of Great Britain in particular. Before I close this head, it may be necessary to inform the reader of the meaning of a term which has of late frequently appeared in the German history, I mean that of the Pragmatic Sanction.

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This is no other than a provision made by the emperor Charles VI. for preserving the indivisibility of the Austrian dominions in the person of the next descendant of the last possessor, whether male or female. This provision has been often disputed by other branches of the house of Austria, who have been occasionally supported by France from political views, though the Pragmatic Sanction is strongly guaranteed by almost all the powers of Europe. The late emperor, elector of Bavaria, and the late king of Poland attempted to overthrow it, as being descended from the daughters of the emperor Joseph, elder brother to Charles VI. It has likewise been again and again opposed by the court of Spain.

Few of the territories of the German princes are so large as to be assigned to viceroys, to be oppressed and fleeced at pleasure; nor are they without redress when they suffer any grievance; they may appeal to the general diet or great council of the empire for relief. Whereas in France the lives and fortunes of the subjects are entirely at the disposal of the grand monarch. The subjects of the petty princes in Germany are generally the most unhappy; for these princes, affecting the grandeur and splendor of the more powerful, in the number and appearance of their officers and domestics, in their palaces, gardens, pictures, curiosities, guards, bands of music, tables, dress, and furniture, are obliged to support all this vain pomp and parade at the expence of their vassals and dependents. The most brilliant parts of a German court are usually its military, its music, and its hunt. With respect to the burghers and peasants of Germany, the former in many places enjoy great privileges; the latter also, in some parts, for instance, in Franconia, Suabia, and on the Rhine, are generally a free people, or perform only certain services to their superiors, and only pay taxes; whereas in the marquissate of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Lusatia, Moravia, Bohemia, Austria, &c. they may be justly denominated slaves, though in different degrees.

The revenue of the emperor, who, as such, has an annual income of about 5 or 6000 pounds sterling, arising from some inconsiderable fiefs in the Black Forest. The Austrian revenues are immense, and are thought to amount to 7,000,000 sterling in Germany and Italy, a sum that goes far in those countries. The late king of Prussia, whose revenues were not near so extensive as those of his present majesty, though he maintained a large army, was so good an oeconomist, that he left 7,000,000 sterling in his coffers; and some have thought that Silesia alone brings a million sterling every year to this king. To behold the magnificence of many of the German courts, a stranger.

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Stranger is apt to conceive high ideas of the incomes of their princes, which is owing to the high price of money in that country, and consequently the low price of provisions and manufactures. In fact, though it is plain that some princes have much larger revenues than others, yet we cannot speak with any tolerable precision, on a subject of such variety and uncertainty, and which comprehends so many independent states.

During the two last wars, very little regard was paid, in carrying them on, to the ancient German constitutions, the whole management being engrossed by the head of the house of Austria. The elector of Mentz keeps what is called a matriculation book or register, which among other letters contains the assessments of men and money, which every prince and state, who are members of the empire, is to advance when the army of the empire takes the field. The contributions in money are called Roman months, on account of the monthly assessments paid to the emperors when the visited Rome. Those assessments however are subject to great mutability. It is sufficient here to say, that upon a moderate computation, the secular princes of the empire can bring to the field 379,000 men, and the ecclesiastical 74,500, in all 453,500; of those the emperor, as head of the house of Austria, is supposed to furnish 90,000.

The elector of Mentz may maintain,	—	6000
The elector of Triers,	—	6000
The elector of Cologne,	—	6000
The bishop of Munster,	—	8000
The bishop of Liege,	—	8000
The archbishop of Saltzburgh,	—	8000
The bishop of Wurtzburg,	—	2000
The bishop of Bamberg,	—	5000
The bishop of Paderborn,	—	3000
The bishop of Osnaburg,	—	2500
The abbot of Fulda,	—	6000
The other bishoprics of the empire,	—	6000
The abbies and provostships of the empire,	—	8000

Total of the ecclesiastical princes, 74,500

The emperor, for Hungary,	—	30000
— for Bohemia, Silesia, and	}	30000
Moravia,		
— for Austria and other dominions,		
The king of Prussia,	—	40000
The elector of Saxony,	—	25000
The elector Palatine,	—	15000
The duke of Wirtemberg,	—	15000
The landgrave of Hesse Cassel,	—	15000
The prince of Baden,	—	10000
The elector of Hanover,	—	30000
The duke of Holstein,	—	12000

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The duke of Mecklenburg,	—	15000
The prince of Anhalt,	—	6000
The prince of Lawenburgh,	—	6000
The elector of Bavaria,	—	30000
The dukes of Saxony,	—	10000
The prince of Nassau,	—	10000
The other princes and imperial towns,	—	50000

The secular princes,	—	379000
The ecclesiastical princes,	—	74500

Total, — 453,500

By this computation, which is far from being exaggerated, it appears that the emperor and empire form the most powerful government in Europe; and if the whole force was properly directed, under an able general, Germany would have nothing to fear from any of its ambitious neighbours. But the different interests pursued by the several princes of Germany, render the power of the emperor of little consequence, except in regard of his own forces, which are indeed very formidable.

GERMERSHEIM, a small town of Deux-Ponts, in the Palatinate, in Germany. It is the capital of its bailiwick, on the W. side of the Rhine almost opposite to Philippsburg, from which it is about a German mile. Here is a bridge over the river. By the treaty of Ryswick, it was ceded by the French, and annexed to the Palatinate. It lies 15 miles E. of Landau. Lat. 49, 21, N. Long. 8, 22, E.

Of the same name is its bailiwick, which is subdivided into five districts; namely, Germersheim Proper, Seltz, Altenstadt, Hagenbach, and Gornstein, containing 140 parishes. It suffered greatly in the war about the close of the preceding century.

GERMAN, or GERMAIN, the present name of Phrygia Major, in Asia. See PHRYGIA.

GERRA. See GERZITES.

GERSAW, or GERISAW, a small place in the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It lies on the Lucerne lake, between the canton of this name and Schwitz. It is remarkable, as being a sort of petty sovereign republic, entirely independent for time immemorial; but under the protection of the four neighbouring cantons, who, by authentic acts, as far back as 1351, made an alliance with the burghers of Gersaw as their equals, and admitted them among their allies.

GERSBACH, a small town of Baden-Dourlach, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. Here is a palace of the marquis of Baden-Dourlach, and a court of judicature, with two churches, the one for Lutherans, and the other for Roman Catholics.

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GERTRUYDENBERG, a small fortified town of Dort, and province of Holland. It lies upon the Macse or Meruwe, which is here very broad, and the E. extremity of Biesbach lake, subject to the prince of Orange. On one side is the river, and a marsh on the other. It has been often taken, and is particularly famous for the conferences held here towards the preliminaries of a peace, between the Confederates and French in 1710. The river yields good salmon, sturgeon, and such plenty of shads, that 10,000 are said to have been taken in one day here. It lies 12 miles N. of Breda, and 15 S. E. of Dort. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 4, 49 E.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It stands upon a hill, and on the W. shore of the Guadiana. Here is a strong castle with 17 towers. In 1662, it stood out a whole month's close siege from the Spaniards before it was taken. It lies 18 miles below Badajoz. Lat. 38, 30, N. Long. 9, 57, E.

GESECK, a fortified town of Cologne, in Germany, bordering on the bishopric of Paderborn in Westphalia. It has been twice taken in the German and religious wars, but restored to the elector by the treaty of Munster. It lies about 12 miles N. W. of Arnberg.

GESTRICIA, or **GESTRICKLAND**, a district of Nördland, in Sweden Proper. It is bounded on the N. by the little river Fynea, dividing it from Helsingia, has the Bothnic gulph on the E. the river Dala separates it from Uplandia on the S. and it borders on Dalecarlia on the W. The river Hafsunda, divides this territory into two parts. Here are very good mines, but otherwise it is a barren tract, and produces hardly corn enough for its inhabitants.

GESVES, a village of Melli, one of the provinces of Negroland, in Africa. It is said to contain 4000 inhabitants, among which are not above 12 families of whites, the rest being all tawny or black, though they call themselves true Portuguese. Here is a trade for slaves, wax, and ivory. It lies 65 leagues above the mouth of the river of the same name to the east, and 40 from Biffaux, to the south.

GESVES, a river of the last mentioned province, in Africa, running nearly E. and W. The Portuguese have a factory on this river.

GETHSEMANE, mentioned Matt. xxvi. 36. Mark xiv. 32. between the foot of mount Olivet, and the brook Cedron, is shewn a plat of ground, supposed to be the very said place, not above 57 yards square, and now at this time very famous for its olive trees; at the upper corner of the gar-

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den, is a flat naked ledge of rock, reputed to be the place in which the apostles Peter, James, and John, fell asleep, during the agony of our Lord. And a few paces from hence is a grotto, said to be the place in which Christ underwent that bitter part of his passion. About eight paces from the place where the apostles slept, is a small slip of ground 12 yards long and one broad, supposed to be the very path on which the traitor Judas walked up to Christ, saying, 'Hail Master', and kissed him.' This narrow path is separated by a wall out of the midst of the garden, as an accursed piece of ground, a work the more remarkable, as being done by the Turks, who as well as Christians detest the very ground on which was acted such an infamous treachery.

GEVALIA, **GEVELS**, or **GAFLE**, a town of Gestrícia and Nördland, in Sweden Proper. It stands on a bay that serves for a harbour to this place, upon the Bothnic gulph. It has a bridge, and lies 55 miles from Upsal, to the N.

GEVAUDAN, in Latin, *Ager Gehalensis*, from its ancient inhabitants the Gabali, a subdivision of Languedoc, in France. It is one of the three parts of the Sevennes, lying mostly among the mountains, near the source of the Allier, Lot, and Tarn. It is bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by Lower Languedoc, and on the E. by Valais and Vivarais. It is also divided into the Upper Gevaudan, which lies in the mountains La Marguerite and Aubrac; and the Lower, which constitutes a part of the Sevennes. Some of its mountains are barren; and the others produce nothing but rye and chesnuts, yet most of the inhabitants follow some trade, making serges and other stuffs, sold very cheap into Swisserland, Germany, Italy, and even the Levant, to the annual amount, they say, of above 2,000,000 livres.

GEVER, **GEWERES**, or **GOAR**, (St.) a town of Rhinesfeldt, a territory of the Upper Rhine, and diocese of Triers, in Germany. It lies upon the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rhinefeldt, about 20 miles S. of Coblentz. Lat. 50, 28, N. Long. 7, 23, E.

GEX, a small territory of Burgundy, in France. It is separated from Bugey by mount Credo, a part of that of Jura, between which it lies, and between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland. The most important place in this country is the passes l'Ecluse, where the entrance into Bugey and Bresse is defended by a fort cut in a steep rock, and a part of mount Jura, at the bottom of which runs the Rhone. In Gex are several villages belonging to the republic of Geneva.

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GEX, the capital of the above-mentioned territory of its name, a village at the foot of mount St. Claude, near the lake of Geneva, about 10 miles N. W. of the city of the latter name, and 50 S. E. of Châlons. Here is a small college. Lat. 46. 33. N. Long. 6. 15. E.

GEYSMER, a small town, but the capital of a bailiwick, in Lower Hesse, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies 20 miles N. of Cassel city.

GEZIR, or **GEZIRA**, a small city of Diarbeker, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of a bey, and a place of rendezvous for merchants to buy tobacco and gall-nuts, the latter being in great plenty on mount Taurus. It lies upon an island in the river Tigris. Over the river is a bridge of boats. It lies 72 miles S. of Diarbeker, and nearly as many above Mosul. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 39. 10. E.

GEZUL, or **GEZULA**, seems a corruption of the ancient Getulia, a province of Africa, whose inhabitants value themselves on being the oldest people in Barbary, and as retaining their ancient name. Their country lies between Tafilet to the E. Etata to the N. Sus and mount Laalem to the W. with the desert of Biledulgerid to the S. It contains only boroughs or villages, some of the former have 1000 or more houses. The nations are barbarous, and mostly employed in copper and iron-mines, as also in utensils made from these metals, which are exchanged for cloaths, linen, horses, spices, and other things they want. The country yields a good deal of barley, but no other grain. It has pasture-grounds, cattle, and especially dates. The inhabitants are very numerous, this province being able, it is said, to raise 62,000 men.

GHEENT, by the natives called **Gent**, in French **Gand**, and in Latin **Gandæ** or **Gandavum**, the capital city of the Austrian Netherlands. It is watered by several rivers, as the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and Moor-water, all navigable, besides canals, by which means it is commodiously situated for a foreign trade; here the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures flourish, one third of its 50 trading companies being of this sort; and it deals considerably in corn. It has walls, trenches, and other defences, being 12 miles in circuit, besides a castle, with four regular bastions; but of no great strength, by reason of the extensive grounds within these places, above half of which consists of fields and gardens; so that it would require an army for its defence. Its rivers and canals form about 26 islands, which are joined by a great number of bridges, upon one of which is a statue of brass, of a young man going to cut off his father's head; but as he was striking the blow the blade

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flew off, on which they were pardoned. In the town-house, is a picture of this transaction. The greatest advantage of this place is, that by shutting up the sluices, all the country for about a mile round can be laid under water. The inhabitants have always been warlike. In 1539, they revolted from the emperor Charles V. who punished the inhabitants most severely. Here the States-General of the Netherlands, except Luxembourg and Limburg, concluded the famous pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8. 1576, for the maintenance of their ancient privileges, afterwards ratified by king Philip II. They afterwards took the oaths to the prince of Orange. Here in queen Anne's wars, the English foot, commonly took up their winter-quarters, sometimes to the number of 24 regiments, who had a chapel, in which the English service was performed. Though the natives reckon this a healthy climate, some thousands of that nation's troops lie buried in St. Peter's hill before the large barracks. In Ghent are seven parish-churches, with 55 monasteries and nunneries. The French took this place in 1678, but restored it by the peace of Nimeguen. The seized it again, upon the death of king Charles II. of Spain; but after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, it surrendered to the allies.

In 1708, it was betrayed to the French; but the duke of Marlborough having reduced Lisle and invested Ghent, in December of that year, it surrendered in two or three days; though the French had a garrison in the place of 20,000 men; and directly afterwards they evacuated all Flanders. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin; its first prelate was the celebrated Janfenius, from whom the Janfenists take their name; he flourished in 1568. Its cathedral is a large and ancient structure, and under is a noble crypta, or subterraneous church. In the high tower, called the Belfroy, near the town-house, is a bell called Roeland, weighing 11,000 pounds, with a dragon of gilt copper at top, said to have been sent from Constantinople; and the ascent is by 300 steps. Its civil government is in the hands of a burgomaster or mayor, under the title of Hoog-balijuw, and eichepius or aldermen. One of its canals leads to Bruges, and the other to Sas-van Ghent, and from thence to the sea. This was the birth-place of John duke of Lancaster, hence surnamed John of Gaunt or Ghent, and third son of Edward III. king of England; as also of the emperor Charles V. of whom is a noble statue in the great square, called Friday's-market, and in the market-place of Cortere, is a remarkable fine walk under several rows of trees. In 1737, a fine opera-house was built here, and a guard-house for the garrison. Ghent lies 35 miles

miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51, 12, N. Long. 3, 36, E.

GHILIAN, (St.) a town of Hainault, belonging to French Flanders; it stands on the river Haine, seven miles W. of Mons. The Allies surprised the place; but it was soon recovered by the French in Nov. 1708. Lat. 50, 36, N. Long. 3, 56, E.

GIANT'S-CAUSEWAY, a remarkable pile of rocks on the coast of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. Though fondly supposed by the vulgar to be a work of giants, is evidently the work of nature, and runs from the bottom of a high hill into the Northern ocean. See **ANTRIM**.

GIANT'S-TOMB, a high mountain in the Peak of Derbyshire.

GIANUTI, a small island along the Tuscan coast in Italy. It lies low towards the middle, and is but poorly inhabited, by reason of pirates that infest it; so that it has but one village upon it, defended by an old castle on a neighbouring hill. Lat. 42, 25, N. Long. 11, 54, E.

GIARRETTO, or **RIVER of St. PAUL**, formerly the Simetus, and under that name celebrated by the poets. The nymph Thalia, after her amour with Jupiter, is supposed to have been changed into this stream. This river was navigable in the time of the Romans, and the only one so in Sicily. It takes its rise on the N. side of *Ætna*, and surrounding the W. skirts of that mountain falls into the sea. Great quantities of amber is thrown up at its mouth, which is gathered by the peasants, and carried to Catania, where it is manufactured into crosses, beads, &c. and sold at a high price.

GIAWLE, **GEFLE**, or **GEVALIA**, a well situated staple-town of Sweden Proper, on the gulph of Bothnia, and a river of its name, half a mile from the sea. It maintains that its right of staple is 300 years prior to that of Stockholm. Here is a castle of seven towers. It lies 86 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60, 45, N. Long. 37, 56, E.

GEBAL, the ancient name of Byblos in Phoenice, and Asiatic Turkey, whose inhabitants, the Gebalites, are mentioned in 1 Kings, as expert in hewing of timber, and conveying of cedars by water to Joppa, for the use of Solomon's temple.

GIBEAH, or **GIBEAH-SAUL**, as being the native place of that prince, and to distinguish it from that of Gibeah-Phineas, a city of Ephraim in Judea, and Asiatic Turkey. It was noted for the abuse its inhabitants offered to the Levite, &c. and had like to have ended in the total extirpation of the Benjamites and their city.

GIBEON, or **GABAON**, the capital of the Gibeonites, who drawing Joshua into an alliance by

a stratagem, were hewers of wood, and drawers of water, in the tabernacle and temple, and commonly called Nethenims. It was a populous and opulent city of Judea in Asiatic Turkey, stood on a hill, and had a famous pool or conduit. It lies 40 stadia, or eight miles N. of Jerusalem.

GIBRALION, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Odiel, with a handsome castle, and the title of a marquise.

GIBRALTAR, a famous promontory, or rather peninsula, of Spain, lying in N. lat. 35, 50, W. long. 5, 35. To the ancients it was known by the name of Calpe, and was also called one of the Pillars of Hercules; by the Arabians it is called Gebel Tarek, that is, the mount of Tarek, from Tarek, the name of the Saracen general who conquered Spain in the beginning of the eighth century. The whole is an immense

peninsula, about 440 yards, measuring, from the bay, about two English miles, but not above one in breadth from E. to W. The town lies along the bay on the W. side of the mountain on a decline; by which, generally speaking, the rains pass through it, and keep it clean. The old town was considerably larger than the new, which at present consists of between 4 and 500 houses. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular; the buildings are of different materials, some of natural stone out of the quarries, some of a factitious or artificial stone, and a few of brick. The people are supplied with fresh provisions chiefly from the coast of Barbary, with fruit, roots, and vegetables, of all sorts from thence, or from their own gardens. Besides what is properly called the town, there are several spacious and commodious public edifices erected, such as barracks for the soldiers, with apartments for their officers, magazines of different kinds, store-houses for provisions, &c. all which received great damage by a storm in 1766. The inhabitants, exclusive of the British subjects dependent on the garrison, or who reside there from other motives, consist of some Spaniards, a few Portuguese, a considerable number of Genoese, and about as many Jews, making in the whole, according to Dr. Campbell, between 2 and 3000, without reckoning the garrison; though some make them fewer, but during the present siege, very few have been suffered to remain in the town beside the military. The town may be said to have two ports, the first lying to the N. and is proper only for small vessels, the other is very commodious for large vessels, and has a fine stone quay. The bay is very beautiful and capacious, being in breadth about five miles, and in depth eight or nine, with several small rivers running into it. It is very advantageous to the place. There is no ground to be found in the middle of it at 100 fathoms depth,

so that a squadron may lie there in great safety: the breezes from it are very refreshing; and it contributes likewise to the subsistence of the inhabitants, by supplying them with great plenty of fish.

The strait of Gibraltar, through which the ocean passes into the Mediterranean, thereby dividing Europe from Africa, runs from W. to E. about 13 leagues. In this strait there are three remarkable promontories or capes on the Spanish side, and as many opposite to them on the Barbary side. The first of these on the side of Spain, is cape Trefalgar, opposite to which is cape Spartel; and in the neighbourhood of this stood the fortrefs of Tangier; once in the possession of the British. The next on the Spanish side is Tarifa; and over against it lies Malabata, near the town of Alcazar, where the straits are about five leagues broad. Lastly, Gibraltar, facing the mountain of Abyla, near the fortrefs and town of Ceuta, which make the eastern entry of the straits.

The head of the rock of Gibraltar is composed of white stone, which is burnt for lime. The batteries facing Spain appear next; on which account the Spaniards call this part of the hill "una boca de fuego," a mouth of fire. The remains of the Moorish castle are close to the batteries; lower down, and level with the water, is the grand battery, under which is the land gate.

Though the rock of Gibraltar is surrounded by the sea, well water is to be found all over it, pretty good, and fit to drink, though heavy, and often brackish; but the rain water from the mountain, which is filtered through the red sands without the south port, is exceedingly good and wholesome, and remains uncorrupt a long time. It is collected into a reservoir, and from thence conducted to the town. This aqueduct was first begun by the Moors, and carried by earthen pipes; in their time it reached to the city, supplying the Atarafana and the castle; that now existing was planned by a Spanish Jesuit, and only reaches to the grand parade. The hill universally abounds with cavities, and receptacles for rain, which mostly center in the reservoir; affording an inexhaustible stock of excellent water, greatly contributing to the health of the inhabitants.

Gibraltar was surprised in 1540 by Paul Hamet, an Algerine corsair; the landing was then easy. Now it is supposed to be the strongest garrison in Europe.

From the 8th to the 14th century, there is no particular occurrence worth recording; the Moors remained in quiet possession of it. In 1310 Alonzo Perez de Guzman first took it from the Infidels, which so enraged the Moors that they murdered their king, Mahomet, the third king of Granada.

The second siege was in 1316, when Ishmael, king of Grenada, in vain attempted to retake it.

The third commenced in February, 1332, under Abomelique, son of Jusuf Aben Jacob, emperor of Fez. Vasco Peyrez de Meyra commanded in the place, which was very ill provided, and had not 30 days bread in it, Meyra having applied the king's money to purchasing an estate at Xeres, instead of victualling the garrison. A Moorish vessel loaded with corn, which a storm drove under the walls, prolonged the siege for some time; but the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue and famine, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields, were starved into a surrender by the middle of June; though the Spanish admiral, don Alonzo Jusfe, was master of the sea, and from his gallies endeavoured, by means of engines, to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town. Don Alonzo XI. marching to succour it, was only four days journey from the place, when he received the fatal news of its surrender. Vaquez Peyrez de Meyra not daring to appear before him, went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don Alonzo XI. began the fourth siege the end of June 1332. To this day may be traced the ditch he dug from sea to sea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three divisions; the main body occupied the sands under the hill, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean; the second division he sent in boats to the southward of the town, which took post on the red sands; the third climbed up to the north of the hill above the castle, which they incommoded by throwing down from engines huge stones into it. It is amazing how the Spaniards could drag machines up so steep and rugged a rock. The Moors drew all their gallies ashore, and those for which there was not room in the Atarafana, they covered with strong sheds of timber, to preserve them from being crushed by the rocks the Spaniards threw from their engines. Don Alonzo Jusfe, the Spanish admiral, had orders to burn these gallies, but the Moors prevented his approach by piles driven into the sea. The king offered two doubloons of gold for every stone the miners could force out from the walls of the castle, which the engines had so dismantled, especially the Torre del Hominage, that the Moors could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeness of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the stones, under cover of a strong machine called Manta, similar to the Musculus of the Romans, a machine in use till the invention of gun-powder. This manœuvre would soon have brought the tower to the ground; but as the Moors could not man the battlements from the rocks thrown on them, they broke openings in the sides of the tower,

tower, and threw down on the manta such quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other combustibles, as set it on fire, and forced the Gallegos to retreat. At this time the king of Grenada and Abomelique marched to its relief, and blocked up the Spanish king in the Neck of Gibraltar, which prevented his army receiving any provisions by land; so that when the bad weather kept off their supplies by sea, they experienced great want. Such numbers deserted through hunger, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that Christian slaves sold for a doubloon each. Once a contrary wind for 17 days occasioned a dreadful famine, when don Alonzo, to give his famished troops an example of patience, abstained from tasting meat for eight days, till a convoy arrived. At last, on the 20th of August, a peace was concluded, and the siege was raised.

Don Alonzo again sat down before it in the summer 1349, and during this fifth siege, of nine months, had reduced the garrison to great want, when the plague carried him off on the 26th of March 1350, in the 38th year of his age.

The emperors of Fez, neglecting their Spanish territories, Juzaf, third king of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the sixth siege; but the next year the inhabitants drove out the Grenadines, and put themselves under the protection of Muley Bucid, emperor of Fez.

Juzaf besieged it in form the January following, with a fleet and army, and the garrison was starved into a surrender towards the end of March. This was the seventh siege.

The eighth siege was in 1438, in the reign of Don Juan II. when Don Enrique de Guzman, Conde de Niebla, attacked it by sea and land; but the Moors defeated him, and he was drowned in attempting to escape. His son got off with the remains of the army.

In 1462, he returned with a greater force, and took the place, which ever since has remained in possession of the Christians. This was the ninth siege. The Mahometans had possessed it 748 years. Don Enrique IV. of Castile, then on the throne of Spain, took the title of King of Gibraltar.

In 1704 Gibraltar was torn, most probably for ever, from the Spanish domain, by the English, under Sir George Rooke. In a council of war, held July 17, on board the English fleet, about seven leagues east of Tetuan, the attack was resolved upon. Four days after the fleet got into the bay of Gibraltar, and 1800 English and Dutch marines, under the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, were landed. On the 23d, soon after day-break, the ships being placed, the admiral threw out the signal for cannonading, which was continued with

great fury for five or six hours, 15,000 shot being fired in that time against the town, so that the enemy were soon driven from their guns, especially at the South Mole Head. As the gaining that fortification would ensure the reduction of the town, the admiral ordered captain Whitaker with all the boats immediately to endeavour to possess it. But whilst he was pushing for it with great alacrity, the captains Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the Mole, landed some men from their pinnaces and boats before he came up. On this the Spaniards blew up the fortifications about the Mole, and killed two lieutenants and about 40 men, and wounded 60 more. Yet our men kept possession of the great platform, and Whitaker landing with the seamen who had been ordered on this service, they advanced and took a redoubt or small bastion, half way between the Mole and the town, and many of the enemy's cannon; upon which the governor desired to capitulate, and surrendered on honourable terms, which they did on the 24th. The prince of Hesse, with the marines belonging to the fleet, were left in garrison, and furnished from the fleet with every necessary for subsistence and defence, and a regular plan laid down for supplying them in future from Lisbon. This was the tenth siege.

Now the eleventh siege commenced under the marquis de Villadarias. He had with him all the forces the Spaniards could collect, with some French troops and French engineers; the latter had been sent from France on purpose, and were chiefly relied on. The siege lasted four months, during which the prince of Hesse eminently distinguished himself by his conduct, courage, and indefatigable application. The garrison was supplied with men and provisions from Lisbon. At last monsieur de Pointis came with a squadron of 20 French ships of war to block it up by sea. Upon which Sir John Leake was sent with a stronger squadron to relieve the place, and he arrived in the bay on the 9th of October. In the mean time the marshal de Tesse took the command of the besiegers; he had been sent by the court of France, which was dissatisfied with the conduct of Villadarias; but he had no better success, and the siege was at last abandoned in 1705. During this siege, the Spaniards made a desperate attempt to take it. On the east side of the rock, at Pasta de Algarovas, guided by a goat-herd, they got up 500 men, and concealed themselves in St. Michael's Cave; the second night they scaled Charles the Vth's wall, and surprised and murdered the guard at the signal house; and at Middle-hill, by ropes and scaling-ladders, they got up some hundreds of the party ordered to sustain them; but being discovered, they were all driven over that precipice which

the Spaniards name *Salta de Loba*, or the Wolf's Leap.

In 1727 the twelfth siege commenced; it was carried on by the marquis de las Torres; it is only remarkable for a vain attempt of the Spanish engineers to blow up the head of the hill, by means of a mine under Will's or Queen's battery.

Under the dominion of Great Britain, the fortifications have been so improved and perfected, that joined to the natural strength of the place, they render it impregnable to every thing but famine or treachery, provided it is well garrisoned. There is generally kept in the magazines 18 months provisions. To the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the English deservedly reckon it the key of the Mediterranean.

From 1779 to 1782, the Spaniards have been carrying on the thirteenth siege, assisted by the French.

Several notorious oppressions have been committed by our military government of Gibraltar, who used to exact, and do what they pleased, the parliament, after a narrow inspection into the affair, have erected the town into a body corporate, the civil power being now lodged in its magistrates. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Saville. Lat. 36, 21, N. Long. 6, 15, W.

GIBRALTAR, a village of the Terra Firma of South America, on the eastern bank of Teracabo bay, and near its bottom. In its neighbourhood is excellent cocoa, plenty of tobacco, and sugar-canes. The country round it is plain, and watered by several fine rivers. It abounds in fish, and all kinds of provisions. But in the rainy season the climate is unhealthy. The place is defended by a small fort; notwithstanding which, and the encroachments the Spaniards had made, the buccaneers from Jamaica under Morgan, took, plundered, and burnt it, in the year 1669. It lies about 30 miles from the mouth of the river Marabaco to the N. E.

GIEN, in Latin *Castrum Giumum*, a small city of Gastinois and Orleanois, in France, upon the river Loire, over which is a stone bridge. Here is a collegiate church.

GIENGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Nörtingen. Long. 10, 27, E. Lat. 48, 38, N.

GIENZOR, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, seated on a mountain near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Long. 16, 43, E. Lat. 38, 15, N.

GIESSEN, a town of Upper Hesse, in Germany, on the Lahn or Lhane. It has a strong wall and regular fortifications, four gates, and as many streets, with a large square in the center. Its ditch is an hour's walk in circuit. Here is but one church, with a high steeple, and a good ring of bells. The governor resides in the castle at the E. end of the town. Here is kept a fair between Easter and Ascension day, that lasts for a week. In the neighbourhood are several castles or gentlemen's seats. It lies 28 miles N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50, 56, N. Long. 8, 51, E.

GIGAILA, or **GIGAY**, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, formerly in the diocese, and still in the sheriffdom of Argyle. It is six miles long, and a mile and a half broad. In it is a church. Upon the stones here grows a sort of moss or scurf, called corkir, which dyes crimson; and crofil, which dyes a feuillemort colour. The soil here is good both for pasture and corn, as oats and barley. And there is a medicinal well in this isle, which the natives, who are Protestants, reckon a Catholican, and have several legendary traditions about it. It lies about four miles W. from Kintyre. It produces no wood above a few juniper bushes.

GIGLIO, anciently *Ægilum* or *Igilum*, of which its present name, signifying a lily, is a corruption, though no ways correspondent with it, being a mountainous, and almost desert island, in the Tuscan sea, near Sardinia, in Italy. Upon it is only one village and a few fishermen's huts, with an old castle to defend it against the corsairs. It is between six and seven miles in length, and belongs to the great duke of Tuscany. It lies 20 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lat. 42, 20, N. Long. 11, 51, E.

GIGNAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier, seated near the river Eraud. Long. 3, 40, E. Lat. 43, 45, N.

GIHON, a river of Asia, which by ancient writers was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Caspian sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no such course, for there are now only two rivers that come from the eastward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Arx, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GIJON, the *Arae Sestinae* of the Romans, on account of three altars dedicated to Augustus. It was once the capital of Asturias, in Spain, and the seat of the famous Pelajo or Pelagus, who so valiantly repulsed the Moors, and was the first Christian king after their invasion of Spain. It lies on a plain near the sea, has a good wall, castle,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF GIBRALTAR.

With the Disposition of the Spanish Attack, & Relief of the Garrison by the English Fleet under the Command of Adam Packer on the 12th April 1782.

Published at 49, St. Paul's Church, Fleet Street, London, by J. Smith, Engraver, and J. Debenham, Printer.

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castle, and port, with about 400 houses, all within one parish.

GILAN, or **GHILAN**, a province of Persia, in Asia, which, together with Tabristan or Mazanderan and Afterbat, made up the ancient Hircania. It has the Caspian or Hircanian sea and Tabristan on the E. Persian Irak on the S. Aiderbeitzan on the W. and the heath of Mockan on the N. It is extremely well situated, having the sea on one side, and on the other high mountains; by which it is so well separated from all the rest of Persia, as to have no entrance into it that way but by very narrow passes. Towards Persia these mountains are frightful ruins and precipices; but towards Gilan, the descent is covered with lemon, orange, olive, fig, and many other fruit-trees. They abound with game, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. Gilan extends itself from the mouth of the river Isporuth up to the heath or waste of Mochan, which is the western part of Aiderbeitzan. It is a very beautiful and even country, and watered by several fine rivers, issuing on all sides from the mountains, and running into the Caspian sea, which on the coast of Gilan abounds with fish, as do its rivers; from the fishery of both a considerable revenue arises to the crown of Persia. Ditches are dug every where to drain the marsh-lands towards the sea: and the late Abbas the Great made a causeway eight feet above the level of the ground across the whole country, the roads before that time being almost impassable.

This province is the most fruitful in all Persia, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and all sorts of the best fruits so exuberantly, as to supply a great part of the empire, and even several foreign countries. In many parts of it are whole forests of mulberry, box, and walnut tree, of which woods most of their household furniture is made.

Of the same name is a city which lies 255 miles W. of Afterabat, and 34 N. of Ispahan.

GILERHILL, in Hampshire, near Winton, with a fair on Sept. 12.

GILFORD, a town in the county of Down, in Ireland, on the river Bane, over which is a stone bridge. The windings of this river, with the rising grounds about covered with some wood, as also the many bleaching fields in the bottoms, yield a very pleasant prospect. It lies four miles from Waringstown; and about a mile from hence is the New canal.

GILLENGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, in Germany. It lies near the Neckar, where was the general rendezvous of the duke of Marlborough's army, after the memorable march from the Netherlands into Germany, in the year 1704, before the battle of Hochstet. It lies 15

miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 49, 12, N. Long. 9, 10, E.

GILLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Long. 4, 33, E. Lat. 43, 40, N.

GILLICRANKY, a pass in Athol, one of the subdivisions of Perthshire, in the N. of Scotland. This pass lies at the foot of very high mountains, covered with some wood on the N. W. side, and about a mile or better in length; the road is narrow and dangerous, as the river Timel runs through a deep hollow close to it. From the mountains all around flow streams of the purest water; and the variety of prospects here is very surprising. This pass is about 12 miles from Dunkeld.

GILLINGHAM, a village of Dorsetshire, six miles N. W. of Shaftesbury, with two fairs on Trinity-Monday, and Sept. 1.

GILLYFREE, a large town on the river Gambia, in Negroland, Africa. It lies a little below James-fort, and inhabited by Portuguese, Mundingoos, and some Mahometans, the latter having a pretty little mosque here. The African company have a factory here very pleasantly situated, facing the fort, and likewise some gardens, which furnish them with greens, &c. This town used to supply all private shipping with linguists, or interpreters, till, in the year 1733, the king of Barrah made it no less than slavery for any of his people to serve in that capacity on board vessels, but what paid his customs, and traded in his country.

GILOLO, one of the Molucca islands, and the largest of them, in the Indian or Eastern ocean, Asia. The equinoctial line divides it in the middle. It has the Philippine isles to the N. the ocean to the E. the islands of Ceram, Amboyna, and the Banda isles, to the S. and the Moluccas, with the isle of Celebes, to the W. Its South part is called Batta-China. The whole island is 190 miles from N. to S. and 110 from E. to W. though some make it 250 leagues in circuit, much indented by bays. The produce is rice and sago, without any cloves, mace, or nutmegs, though very near the Molucca and Banda isles, which produce those spices. The air is unhealthy. Here are abundance of tortoises and small lizards.

GIMONT, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey, seated on the river Gironde. Long. 1, 5, E. Lat. 43, 40, N.

GINGEN, or **GIENGEN**, an imperial city of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the river Brentz, which supplies it with excellent fish, and in a fruitful and pleasant country. It suffered much by fire, and

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and the long wars before the peace of Westphalia. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Near this place the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his glorious march from the Netherlands in the year 1704. It lies 19 miles N. of Ulm, and the same S. of Nordlingen. Lat. 48, 41, N. Long. 10, 15, E.

GINGER-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated between the Round Rocks on the N. and Cooper's Isle on the S. between which is the King's Channel. Long. 62, 53. Lat. 18, 5.

GINGI, (principality of,) in the Hither India, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is bounded by Bijnagar to the N. the mountains of Ballagata to the W. has the sea on the E. and the principality of Tanjour on the S. It extends itself 160 miles from E. to W. and 80 in breadth. The country abounds in rice, salt, and fruits, but overstocked with inhabitants, that they are obliged to have provisions from other countries. Its principal manufactures are linen and woollen stuffs, exported to other parts of the Indies; and they import spices, sandal-wood, Chinese silks, velvets, satins, embroidered carpets, raw silks, patana girdles, musk, quicksilver, brass, tin, lead, and copper. Its prince is tributary to the great mogul.

GINGI, or **CHENGIER**, the capital of the last-mentioned principality of the former name. It is a large and populous city, fortified by walls and strong castles on rocks almost inaccessible. Here are two stately palaces belonging to the prince. It lies in a pleasant valley on the N. side of a fine river, near the Coromandel coast, about 40 miles W. of Fort St. David's. Lat. 11, 36, N. Long. 79, 42, E.

GINGIRO, one of the six subdivisions of Monemugi, in Africa. It is a potent sovereignty, lying between Narca, the most southern kingdom of Abyssinia, Makoko, and Cambate, N. and E. of the first of them, and W. of the latter. The great river Zebec, which runs down into Makoko, almost encompasses it. The king is elective, and his palace is no better than a cottage, which when he dies is burnt, and his successor has a new one built for him, which is dedicated with the blood of two or three men of a certain family, which on that account are free from all other duties, these being so heavy as to render these barbarous compositions acceptable; for when the king buys any thing of foreign merchants, he pays them with the sons or daughters of any family, which he takes at pleasure without contradiction.

GIODDA, or **GEDDAH**, a sea-port town, on the eastern coast of the Red sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Long. 40, 25, E. Lat. 22, 0, N.

GIOVANNI, (castel di S.) a small fortified

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place of Placentia, in Upper Italy. It lies on the river Tidone, 12 miles W. of Placentia city. Lat. 45, 12, N. Long. 9, 1, E.

GIOVENAZZE, a small city of the Terra de Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic sea. It is the see of a bishop; 14 miles W. of Bari. Lat. 41, 21, N. Long. 17, 28, E.

GIPPING, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Orwell below Stow.

GIRACE, the see of a bishop, called Hieracienfis, or De Sancta Cyriaca, under that of Reggio. It lies in the Further Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, on a hill upon the coast of the Ionian sea, near a small river. Here are sulphurous baths. Its situation is between Cape Spartivento to the S. and Stilo to the N. 40 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38, 41, N. Long. 16, 42, E.

GIREFT, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Long. 57, 55. Lat. 27, 30, N.

GIRGE, a city of Upper Egypt, in Africa, and the capital of Said or Thebais. It lies on the W. side of the Nile, about a quarter of a mile from it, is pretty well built, and near two miles in circuit. Here the Turkish sangiac, or governor resides. It lies near the side of the ancient Thebes, 238 miles N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 26, 15, N. Long. 32, 12, E.

GIROMANI, a place in Alsace, now a province belonging to France, where are mines of silver, copper, and lead. They produce annually 106,000 marks of silver, and 24,000 pounds weight of copper.

GIRONA, anciently Gerunda, seems to retain something of the name of the fabulous tyrant Gerion, an old fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, the ancient metropolis of the Antheani. It lies along the side of a hill on the little river Onhar, which not far from it falls into the Ter, the latter washing its walls. It is the see of a bishop, the cathedral, bishop's palace, and tower of Gironela, stand on the top of the hill. The episcopal revenue is 8000 ducats; the high altar is of curious workmanship. The number of inhabitants is about 2500 families in three parishes, with nine monasteries, four nunneries, and a good hospital. Here a council was held in 517. The French took it in 1694, but restored it by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The Miguelers took it by stratagem for Charles III. in September 1705, but the French re-took it in 1711. Here is a small university. It lies 17 miles W. of the sea, and 52 N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42, 12, N. Long. 2, 50, E.

GIRONS, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several

Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Long. 1, 10, E. Lat. 42, 58, N.

GISBORNE, a market town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and confines of Lancashire, on the river Ribble, a little below Settle, 54 miles from York, and 220 from London.

GISBOROUGH, a market town in Cleveland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies upon a rising ground, yet defended from the sea breezes by intermediate hills. The soil about it bears plenty of grass and flowers the greatest part of the year. It lies four miles from the mouth of the river Tees, where a bay and harbour are formed for shipping. Here was anciently a beautiful rich abbey and church, which from its ruins seems to have equalled the best cathedral. Camden prefers Gisborough for health and pleasure to Puteoli in the kingdom of Naples. In the neighbourhood are veins of iron and allum mines: the latter were once very considerable, 800 men having been constantly employed about them, by Sir Paul Pindar, who paid for rent near 15,000 l. The price then was 26 l. per ton, so that his profits were very great: but this trade is since removed to Whitby. On the coast are red and yellowish stones, in taste and smell resembling copperas, nitre, and brimstone; and on the rocks at Huntcliff, bare at low water, are vast herds of sea-calves or seals. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs are kept on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, August 26 and 27, Sept. 19 and 20, and the first Monday after Nov. 11. It lies 39 miles from York, and 247 from London.

GISORS, the capital of those called the seven large districts of Normandy, in France. It is a neat and populous city, divided into two parts by the river Epte, which washes part of its walls, and fills its ditches. Here is but one parochial church, which is a very fine structure. It has three convents of monks, four of nuns, three suburbs, and a castle. Here is the seat of a royal bailiwick, provostship of the marshals of France, a salt-granary, and election comprehending 52 parishes. Here is also a governor, a criminal judge, a mayor, three eschevins or aldermen, a town-house, two hospitals, and a college. In the neighbourhood are large fields producing abundance of corn. It lies 32 miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49, 36, N. Long. 1, 56, E.

GISSING, a village in Norfolk, with a fair on July 25.

GIUDGUO, a fortress on the N. side of the Danube, which was taken by the Russians, and re-taken by the Turks in 1771.

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GIVET, St. HILLAIRE, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, at the bottom of a hill, separated by the river Maes, from Givet-notre-dame, and both regularly fortified by M. Vauban, belonging to the crown of France. These two are properly parts of Charlmont, which was also strongly fortified by the same engineer; but the latter was ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht. Givet St. Hilaire lies 25 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50, 24, N. Long. 4, 56, E.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county of Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, seated on the Gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.

GIULA, by the Hungarians called Gwya, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary. It lies on a peninsula in the lake Zarked, near the river Feketekeres. In 1566, the Turks took it, mortgaged it to a prince of Transylvania, redeemed it, and kept it till 1695, when the Imperialists recovered it, and, with the rest of Hungary, it was secured to them by the treaty of Carlowitz. In 1703 the Hungarian malecontents invested it to no purpose. It lies 61 miles N. W. of Temeswaer. Lat. 46, 47, N. Long. 21, 55, E.

GIURGEVO, a strong town, situated near the Danube, in Valachia, and which was taken by the Turks in 1771. The Russians attacked it the same year, but were obliged to retire.

GIUSTENDIL, anciently Lychnidus, a large trading town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It lies 48 miles E. of Nyssa. Lat. 42, 52, N. Long. 24, 12, E.

GLZE, (old city of,) now a village, contiguous to Grand Cairo, in Upper Egypt, in Africa, supposed to be the site of the ancient Memphis, and on the same side where the pyramids are.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, in South Wales. It is bounded on the S. and part of the W. by Bristol channel, on the N. W. by Caermarthenshire, on the N. by Brecknockshire, and on the E. by Monmouthshire; it extends 48 miles in length from E. to W. 27 in breadth from N. to S. and 116 in circumference. It is divided into 10 hundreds, in which are one city, seven market towns, 118 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Landaff. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the district inhabited by the Silures, and had several Roman stations. Thus Boverton, a few miles to the S. of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antoninus; Neath to be his Nidum, and Lloghor, to the W. of Swansea, to be his Leucarum.

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Leucarum. The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cleddagh, and the Tawe. The air, in the S. part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; but the mountains serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed, between the mountains, there are some fertile vallies, which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces sweet grafs and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and lead-ore; and the S. part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant and populous, that it is generally stiled the garden of Wales, but has no manufacture.

GLANDEVES, in Latin, Glandata, or Glanateva Capillatorum, an episcopal city, and once county of Provence, in France, on the Var, the continual overflowings of which river obliged the inhabitants, for above 800 years ago, to settle elsewhere, particularly at Entrevaux, where the bishop, who is a suffragan of Ambrun, now resides, though he still retains the title of Glandeves; of the old city there only remains a fortress on a hill, and the bishop's palace. Glandeves gives name to one of the most illustrious families of Provence, which re-established the bishopric, after the Saracens had abolished it in the 10th century. It lies 32 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 43, 51, N. Long. 6, 56, E.

GLANDORE-HARBOUR, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, near Castle-haven, though small, is a good harbour.

GLARIS, one of the cantons of Switzerland, in Latin, Pagus Glarenensis, or Vallis Glarona. It is bounded on the E. partly by the Grisons, and partly by the county of Sargans, to the N. by the bailiwick of Gaster, and the lake of Wahlstadt, to the W. by the cantons of Switz and Ury, to the S. partly by the canton of Ury, and partly by the Upper League of the Grisons. It is 25 miles from N. to S. and 18 from E. to W. But its dimensions are variously given. It consists of one large valley, and mountains lying entirely on the Alps; yet it is well watered with lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, while the valley produces corn, and the mountains pasture. But the inhabitants are forced to have other necessities from their neighbours. Their government is democratical. Though the Protestants and Papists, are intermixed here, and do not live in separate quarters, as in the canton of Appenzel; yet they are peaceable enough among one another; divine service in both communions being alternate-

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ly performed in the same churches, after each other, without the least disturbance. But the Protestants are by much the most powerful and numerous part, the Papists being not the tenth, perhaps the twentieth part of this canton, though the latter proposed that the country should be divided between them, as in the canton of Appenzel; but the former resolved rather to die, than to suffer it, and the Protestant cantons sided with them. At last this happy temperament was agreed on, that in all suits of law betwixt those of different professions, two-thirds of the judges should always be of the religion of the defendant. By a treaty of co-burghership, this canton is co-arbitrator with that of Schwitz, in any differences arising between the abbot of St. Gall, and his subjects of Tocken-burg, and has a joint power with it over Urenach and Gussal. In all spiritual causes, as marriages, &c. the Protestants of Glaris apply to the consistory of Zurich. This country, though situated in the bosom of high mountains, is subject to frequent earthquakes: so that from April 1701, to January 1703, there happened no less than 37 shocks in it. This canton is subdivided into the Upper, Lower, and Middle quarters, in which are several excellent baths of mineral waters.

GLARIS, the capital of the last-mentioned canton, of the same name, is a large town, lying about the middle of the country, on the river Linth or Limath. Here are two churches, the streets large, and the houses fair and well-built. The general assemblies of the cantons are holden here always, the first Sunday of May, when all males from 16 to 60 are obliged to attend, and are sworn. This town lies in the middle quarter, 20 miles N. E. of Altorff, and S. E. of Schwitz. Lat. 47, 0, N. Long. 9, 8, E.

GLASGOW, a large, well-built, cleanly, genteel town of Lanarkshire or Clydesdale in Scotland; and next to Edinburgh, the chief place in the kingdom, for extent, buildings, trade, riches, and its elegance in general. It is delightfully situated on the side of a hill, sloping towards the E. bank of the Clyde, but one third of the city lying low and next the river, is sometimes subject to its inundations.

About the year 1750, a very considerable change took place in the manner of living among the inhabitants of Glasgow. Till this time, an attentive industry, and a frugality bordering upon parsimony, had been their general characteristic; the severity of the ancient manners prevailed in its full vigour; but now, when an extensive commerce and increased manufactures had produced wealth, the ideas of the people were enlarged, and schemes of trade and improvement were adopted, which people

people would formerly have been denominated madmen if they had undertaken; a new stile was introduced in living, dress, building, and furniture, wheel-carriages were set up, public places of entertainment were frequented, and an assembly-room, ball-room, and play-house, were built by subscription; and from this time we may date all the improvements that have taken place, not only in Glasgow, but all over the west of Scotland. The best method, however, of estimating the growing improvement of any town, is by the frequency of their application for assistance to parliament; we shall therefore enumerate the acts of parliament which have been passed in favour of the city of Glasgow since the year 1750.

In 1753, an act passed for repairing several roads leading into the city of Glasgow. In 1756, an act for erecting and supporting a light-house in the island of Little Cumray, at the mouth of the Clyde, and for rendering the navigation of the frith and river more safe and commodious. In 1759, an act for improving the navigation of the river Clyde, to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge across the river from the city to the village of Gorbells. In 1767, the people of Glasgow having proposed to make a small cut or canal from the frith of Forth to that of Clyde, for the conveniency of their trade to the eastern side of the island, several gentlemen at Edinburgh, and throughout different parts of the kingdom, proposed that this canal should be executed upon a much larger scale than what had been originally projected. An act was accordingly obtained, and the canal executed. In 1770, another was obtained for improving the navigation of the river, and for building the bridge from the city to the village of Gorbells, being an amendment of the former act for that purpose. In 1771, an act for making and widening a passage from the salt-market to St. Andrew's church; for enlarging and completing the church-yard of that church, and likewise for building a convenient exchange or square in the city; also for amending and explaining the former act relative to the navigation of the Clyde. An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal and waggon-way from the collieries in the parishes of Old and New Monkland, to the city of Glasgow.

This last canal, which was undertaken with a view to reduce the price of coals, has not been attended with the desired effect. The other improvements have been productive of very great advantages, and it may be confidently asserted, that since the year 1750, a total change has been effected in the city of Glasgow and all round it; the manners of the people have undergone an alteration greatly for the better; a spirit of industry and activity has been raised, and now pervades

every order of men; commerce has been increased, manufactures carried on to a considerable extent, and still encreasing; every person is employed; not a beggar is to be seen in the streets; the very children are busy.

Such is the present flourishing state of the city of Glasgow, which for its beauty and elegance exceeds every other city in Scotland. The most ancient part of it stands on a rising ground. The foundation of the cathedral is 104 feet higher than the bed of the river, and the descent from the high ground reaches to about 100 yards below the college. The rest of the city is built upon a plain. The city reaches from N. to S. that is, from the Stable-green port, to the south end of the Gorbells, 2000 yards; from E. to W. that is, from the Gallowgate toll-bar, to Grahamestown toll-bar, 3160 yards. The streets are clean and well-paved, the medium breadth of the middle ones is 50 feet; and several of them intersecting one another at right angles, produce a very fine effect. The houses, excepting a very few, are built of free-stone well hewed; few of them exceed four floors in height; and many of them are in an exceeding good taste, inasmuch that Mr. Pennant pronounces Glasgow to be the best second-rate city he had ever seen. The most remarkable public buildings are, the cathedral, St. Andrew's church, the college, the town-house, the assembly-hall, the guild-hall, the guard-house, the herb-market, two stone-bridges, and four hospitals. Here are silk, linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures; types for printing, and printing is also carried on here in great perfection. The trade of this city with America for tobacco, was very considerable before the troubles, and they now carry on a great foreign trade, and export great quantities of salmon.

The government of the city of Glasgow is vested in a provost and three bailies, a dean of guild, deacon-conveener, and a treasurer, with a common council of 13 merchants and 13 mechanics. The provost, and two of the bailies must, by the set of the burgh, be elected from the merchant rank, and the other bailie from the trades rank, that is, the mechanics. The provost is, from courtesy and custom, styled lord provost. He is properly lord of the police of the city, president of the community, and is ex officio a justice of the peace for both the burgh and county.

The revenue of Glasgow amounts to about 60000l. sterling per annum: it arises from a duty upon all grain and meal brought into the city, (this tax is denominated the lallies,) from the rents of lands and houses the property of the community; from an impost of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or sold within the city; from certain dues payable out of the

the markets; from the rents of the seats in churches, from the dues of cramage at the quay, at the weigh-house, tonnage on the river, pontage on the bridge, statute-work within the burgh, &c. The number of inhabitants is computed to be about 43,000.

This city formerly sent a member to the Scottish parliament; but since the Union it has been joined with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, which district of royal boroughs send but one member to the British parliament alternately.

Glasgow lies 25 miles N. W. of Lanerk, and 42 W. of Edinburg. Lat. 55. 56. N. Long. 4. 12. W.

GLASHITTEN, so called by the Germans, but Teplitz by the Hungarians, a town of Upper Hungary, where was a rich gold-mine formerly. The place is much resorted to for its hot baths, over which are handsome structures. Among them is a sweating-bath; their hot springs from it draining through a hill, fall into a bagnio, at one end of which is a stove heated by the steam of those waters, and of different degrees of heat according to the higher or lower seats. The springs being 40 or 50 in number, are transparent, yield silver, have a red and green sediment strongly incrusting the seats under water. It lies about seven miles from Schemnitz.

GLASSEN BURY, a town in Hertford county, Connecticut, about one mile E. of the Connecticut river, four miles S. E. of Wetherfield, and eight miles N. E. of Hadham.

GLASTONBURY, Somersetshire, 126 miles from London, is in a manner encompassed with rivers, and was of old called the Isle of Avalon. By the ruins, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and the abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of 40,000l. a year, and a vast tract of rich land, which he could see from the Tor, in his own possession, exclusive of seven deer parks belonging to his abbey, which is walled round, a mile in compass, and was rated in the king's books, at 700l. a year more than the archbishopric of Canterbury, and 2000l. a year more than the bishopric of Durham. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. There were 61 abbots who governed it successively, for near 600 years, and had such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that without their leave, no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince durst set a foot in the island of Avalon. Richard Whiting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. &c. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor, where he was hanged in his pontificalibus on St. Michael's tower; his head

set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. This Tor, so called from the tower which stands on it, is a hill so high, that it is an excellent sea mark.

Edgar and many other Saxon kings, were interred in its abbey-church, as was also in Mr. Camden's opinion, king Arthur. Every cottage here has part of a pillar, a door, or a window of this fabric; of which there still remain the ruins of the choir, the middle tower, and chapels. There is nothing left entire of the abbot's lodging, but the kitchen, which was built by one of the abbots, of stone, without any combustible material. The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable. Here are two parish churches. This town while under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that and its privilege of a corporation, the latter of which was, however, restored by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter, for a mayor and burgesses. The only manufactory here is stockings, but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George inn here was formerly called the Abbot's inn; because it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. The market here is on Tuesdays, and the fair on Sept. 8. At a little distance from the old church and facing the monks church yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions, that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in bishop's vestments. Here is a chalybeate spring.

GLATZ, a neat compact city of Bohemia, and the capital of a county of its name, on the Mers or Mira, at the foot of a hill confining on Silesia. Here is a castle on a rock almost inaccessible, which surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1742, and with the country was ceded to him afterwards by the treaty of Breslau. Its trade is in silver-ore, iron, timber, coals, venison, cattle, butter and cheese. The great church here was formerly a pagan temple. The town has good suburbs, and a neat town-house, but the place suffered much in the civil wars of Bohemia. It lies 112 miles E. of Prague. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 16. 21. E.

GLATZ, (county or circle of,) in which is its capital, of the same name just mentioned. It contains nine great towns and 100 villages, and is said to bring in some years a revenue of 40,000 crowns. As it lies among the mountains of Moravia, with this latter country to the S. Silesia to the E. and Bohemia to the W. and N. Geographers are at a loss to which country to assign it. The king of Prussia possesses it by virtue of conquest, and a subsequent treaty at Breslau, with the queen of Hungary confirming it to him. In 1622, the Lutherans

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Lutherans were expelled the town and county of Glatz, and the parochial church given to the Catholics, but since restored. In one of its two towers is a bell weighing 109 quintals.

GLEMISFORD, a village in Suffolk, between Lenham and Clare, with two charity-schools and a fair June 24.

GLENCAIRN, a market-town of Dumfriesshire, in the S. of Scotland. It lies 11 miles from the tower of Dumfries, and 56 from Edinburgh.

GLENCO, a scattered village of Lochaber, one of the districts of Inverness-shire, in the N. of Scotland; noted for an inhuman massacre committed here by king William's soldiers, who cut off man, woman, and child, excepting one that carried off an infant, who was the heir of Glenco. Glenco lies not a great way from Innerlochy or Fort William, and Maryburgh, and between 50 and 60 miles W. of Inverness.

GLENCOWEN, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Ulles-water, on the S.

GLENELG, a small district of Kintail, a subdivision of Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland, lying in the S. W. part of the county, in this tract is Glenshiells. Here the government have built a fort, and keep in it always a few companies of men. Glenelg, including Moror Knoydart, is a parish in the presbytery of Gairloch, 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. In it is also an arm of the sea, about eight miles long, dividing Glenelg from Knoydart.

GLENGARY, Camden's Garrow, or Glengarrow, a neck of land, about eight miles long, separating the Aberlough from Lough-nefs, in the shire of Inverness and N. of Scotland.

GLENLUCE, (bay of,) a large gulph on the south side of the Mull of Galloway, in the south of Scotland, running between the points of the Mull and Whitherne or Burroughhead, being directly opposite to the Isle of man. Hereabouts is a good herring-fishery in the season, and an excellent road for shipping, both in the bay of Glenluce, and the opposite bay of Lochrain, separated by a neck of land only six miles broad, which joins the Rinnes or peninsula of Galloway to the mainland of Scotland; but the country has no trade.

GLENSHIELL, a valley of Kintail, which is a district in the S. W. part of Ross-shire, famous for a battle or hot skirmish, fought there on the 10th of June, 1719. Glenshiell, lying W. of Inverness about 40 miles, is a parish, in the Presbytery of Gairloch, 18 miles long, with 500 examinable persons, few Papists, and three preaching places.

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GLISS, or **GLISA**, a village of Upper Valais, an ally of the Swiss cantons. It lies within a mile of Brieg. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient wall, with several towers drawn from the Rhone to the top of the adjacent mountains. It is supposed to have been built by the Romans; others by the Viberi, as a barrier against the Seduni.

GLOCESTER, a county and town in West Jersey, not above four miles from Philadelphia, on the river Delawar.

GLOCESTER, a maritime town in the county of Essex, in Massachusetts-bay, New England. It is situated on the isthmus of the peninsula that forms cape Anne.

GLOCESTER, a maritime town in Gloucester county, in Virginia, on a point of land on the N. side of York river, which is defended by a fort opposite York city.

GLOCESTER, in Gloucestershire, 102 miles from London, stands on a pleasant hill, with houses on every descent, and is a clean, well-built town, with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings up ships to it. It is beautified with a cathedral, besides five parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. It was a Roman colony, and governed by a consul. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufactory so early as the time of William the Conqueror; king Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and six prebends. Its castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison. In its cathedral, which is an ancient, but magnificent, fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering-place like to that at St. Paul's at London. In the chapter-house Strongbow lies, who conquered Ireland. There are 12 chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. Edward the Confessor had a great assembly of his nobles in that part of the monastery now called the long work-house. King John made it a borough, to be governed by two bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. By its present charter from Charles II. it is governed by a steward, who is generally a nobleman, a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, out of whom the mayor is chosen, a town-clerk, two sheriffs, chose yearly out of 26 common council-men, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. Here are 12 incorporated

incorporated trading companies, whose masters attend the mayor on all public occasions, &c, but one of its chief manufactories is pins. Here is a good stone bridge over the river, with a quay, wharf, and custom house; but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. King Edward I. held a parliament here in 1272, wherein some good laws were made, now called the Statutes of Gloucester; he erected a gate on the S. side of the abbey, still called by his name, though almost demolished in the civil wars. King Richard II. also held a parliament here; and king Richard III. in consideration of his having (before his accession to the crown) born the title of duke of Gloucester, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's-Barton to it, gave it his sword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itself, by the name of the county of the city of Gloucester. But after the Restoration the hundreds were taken away by act of parliament, and the walls pulled down, because the city shut the gates against Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643, by which, though the siege was raised by the earl of Essex, it had suffered 20,000l. damage. Before that time it had 11 parish churches, but six of them were then demolished. Here are abundance of crosses, and statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here; several market-houses supported with pillars, and large remains of monasteries, which were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the monkish proverb, "As sure as God is in Gloucester." Here is a barley market, and a hall for the assizes, called the Booth-hall. Under the bridge is a water-engine to supply the town, and it is served with it also from Robin Hood's well, to which is a fine walk from the city. Camden says, that the famous Roman way, called Ermine Street, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city. Sudmead in the neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The markets here are on Wednesday and Sunday, and fairs April 5, July 5, September 28, and November 28. Here is a charity-school for above 80 children, of whom above 70 are also clothed.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, or GLOUCESTER-SHIRE, an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; on the S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the N. by Worcestershire, and on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. Templeman makes it 62 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; though others reckon its dimensions less. It contains one city, namely, that of its name, 27 market towns, and 280 parishes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 162,568, who are represented by two knights of the shire, and

two each for the city of Gloucester, the boroughs of Cirencester and Tewksbury. It is watered by several large rivers, as the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, the Isis, the Leden; the Frome, the Stroude, the Windrush, and several other smaller streams.

The air of this county is healthy throughout, but has a difference of soil, the eastern parts being hilly, the western woody, but the middle enriched with a pleasant and fruitful valley; which last is much indented by the Severn, washing this county for 40 miles together, (70, including its windings); so that it brings necessaries from abroad, and gives the means of conveying the native commodities into foreign parts. This river in some places is two or three miles broad, and comes in with a violent tide called the boar, which rolls with a head from two to four feet high, carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its banks. It is remarked, that the tides in it are largest one year at full moon, and next at the change; and likewise one year the night-tides are highest, and another those of the day.

It abounds with all sorts of grain, cattle, fowl, and game, with every thing that other counties produce, and as good in their kind, especially bacon and cider. And its rivers abound with fish, as salmon in the Severn, together with lampreys and conger eels.

Its usual division is into three parts; namely, 1. Cotswold. 2. The vale; and, 3. The forest of Dean.

Cotswould is the hilly part of Gloucestershire, on the confines of the shires of Warwick, Oxford, and Berks; though not very fertile in corn, yet feeds about 400,000 sheep, from some of which breed, made a present of by one of our English sheep-breeders to the king of Spain, is said to come originally the fine Spanish wool. The manufacturing of cloths here is very considerable.

The Vale is the middle part of the county, spreading itself into a fruitful plain on both sides of the Severn. In this part excellent cheese is made, which is the fattest and most agreeable of any in England, though that under this denomination in London comes mostly from Wiltshire, the real Gloucester cheese going more to Bristol.

The forest of Dean, which is the most westerly part, lies between the Severn and the Wye. It was formerly covered with wood to the extent of 30,000 acres, which was then such a receptacle for robbers, that in the reign of Henry VI. an act of parliament was made to suppress them. But since the discovery of rich iron ore, and forges set up to work it, the woods have been very much lessened by being cut down for that purpose, and several towns and villages built in the forest.

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The oaks here are reckoned the best in England, with the timber of which most of our shipping were formerly built. The king has a swainmot here for preserving the vert and venison; and the miners too have a court for preventing encroachments upon one another, and encouraging them to go on quietly in their labour, in digging after coals and iron ore, with both which this forest abounds. Every miner is sworn by touching the Bible, it is said, with a stick, and that lest they defile holy writ with unclean hands; and when they are to give evidence they wear a particular cap: two whimsical, if not ridiculous, customs! This whole county lies in the diocese of the bishop of Gloucester.

GLOCESTER-ISLAND, one of the new discoveries, in 1767 by captain Wallis in the South sea; but as it was surrounded with rocks and breakers, he did not land. It was visited by captain Cartaret the same year, who supposes them to be the same land which was seen by Quiros. Lat. 19, 11, S. Long. 140, 6, W.

GLOGAU, a duchy of Lower Silesia, in Germany. It lies on the confines of Poland. In it are about eleven small towns, besides its capital; but it was formerly of a much greater extent, including the duchies of Sagan, Crossen, and some other districts. Here they have a law contrary to the general custom in the empire, that, upon failure of male issue, a daughter inherits before any other of the father's male relations.

GLOGAU the Great, in contradistinction from another small town in the duchy of Oppelen, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of its name. It stands on the river Oder, near the Polish frontiers. Its name in Wendish signifies copses or thickets, as being situated among them. It is regularly fortified with a double wall and ditch, having a strong castle; but in 1741 the king of Prussia took both by storm. He made the garrison, consisting of above 1000 men, prisoners of war; found the military chest here, with above 32,000 florins; 50 pieces of brass cannon; and a large quantity of powder. This capture was afterwards confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty with the queen of Hungary. The neighbouring territory abounds with corn and cattle, the Oder and numerous ponds supplying it with plenty of fish; and the air here is sweeter than at Breslaw: though it is said, that eating too much salt beef, pork and cheese, with the immoderate use of beer, cause epidemic distempers, as the plague, gout, stone, &c. This city has five great gates and two small ones. Its cathedral or collegiate church, the principal ornament of the place, lies without the city, in an island formed by the Oder.

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Its parochial church within the town is ancient, and has the largest and highest tower in all Silesia. Here are also three convents, besides some schools and a college. It lies 45 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 16, 20, E.

GLOGAU the Less, a town of the duchy of Oppelen, in Silesia. It lies 28 miles N. of Troppau, and 56 S. of Breslaw; also in the possession of the king of Prussia, at the same time with the former. Lat. 50, 32, N. Long. 17, 36, E.

GLORIA, (San Jago de la) a large castle on the S. side of the harbour of Porto Bello, in South America, and opposite to the anchoring-place. To the E. of it, at the distance of about 100 toises, begins the last-mentioned town. Admiral Vernon demolished it.

GLOTTA, (island of,) the name given by Antoninus to the Isle of Arran, a subdivision of the shieriffdom of Bute, in the frith of Clyde and W. of Scotland. The river Clyde is also called Glotta.

GLUCKSTADT, a strongly fortified town of Holstein, in Germany, on the N. side of the river Elbe, near the influx of the rivulet Rhyn into it. The emperor Ferdinand II. besieged it two years in vain, principally owing to the assistance it had from the Danish fleet in the river, as it cannot be taken unless blocked up by a fleet. The Danes generally keep in it a garrison of 2000 foot; and on the ramparts are fine walks of trees. Here are several canals, one of which divides the town into two parts, and is intersected by another at the end of the market-place, which is very magnificent. At one corner is the great church, where the Calvinists and Papists have each a chapel. Its harbour can receive a royal navy, the Elbe being very wide here, deep, and safe. At the end of the canal running into it from the town, is a tower built in the water, on piles, round which are platforms, with batteries of cannon that command the Elbe. The town standing in a marshy bottom, there is no coming to it on the land-side, but by a stone causeway about three quarters of a mile in length, on the side of Krempe. It belongs to Denmark, whose sovereign attempting to oblige ships that pass up the Elbe to pay toll, was opposed by all the powers of Europe, particularly the Hamburgers. Though matters were accommodated, the duties were laid on; so that the toll of this river is engrossed by the king of Denmark at this town; and it was declared a free port in 1773. In this town thieves are condemned for life to draw the dust-carts, and are chained to them like Turkey galley-slaves. Between this and Elmsborn the country is rendered very fertile by frequent

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frequent inundations of the Elbe. It lies 28 miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54, 32, N. Long. 9, 12, E.

GNADENBERG, or the Hill of Grace, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Newmark, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, formerly noted for a monastery of the order of St. Salvator, one part of which is for monks, and another for nuns; with a magnificent church, and 36 altars. It embraced the Reformation. But since it has been restored to the Roman Catholics it has lost its former grandeur. It stands on the river Schwartzach, about half a German league from Altorff.

GNESNA, or **GNIESNO**, by the Germans called **GNESSEN**, the principal city of the circle of Kalisch, and the capital of Lower Poland. It lies about the middle of the Palatinate, in a plain between hills and lakes. Here the kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept, till 1320, when removed to Cracow. In 1613 it suffered extremely by fire, and has been declining ever since. It is only considerable as being the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Poland, and regent of the kingdom during an inter-regnum, with the state and revenues belonging to the crown. In the cathedral is a vast treasure of gold, silver, and curious enamelled vessels, with costly vestments, and archbishop Firley's mitre, valued at near 2000 l. sterling. Its gates of Corinthian brass, and finely wrought, formerly belonged to a Greek monastery in the Taurica Chersonesus. They were brought hither by king Boleslaus II. It lies 121 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52, 41, N. Long. 17, 50, E.

GNIEW, or **MEVE**, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia; it lies near the junction of Ferfswitta with the Vistula. In 1463 it was obliged to surrender to the Poles, and in 1626 and 1655 to the Swedes. In modern times one Gerz, a Lutheran minister, was forced to erect a statue to St. Nepumuc, whom it was said he had calumniated.

GNOSSUS, or **CERATUS**, from a river so called, a town of Candia, an island of European Turkey, the royal seat of Minos, and where Jupiter's tomb was. Its situation is not certainly known, accounts varying about it. The Gnosian arrows are famous in antiquity.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1508, and is the chief town of all the settlements the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 12 miles in length, and six in breadth, and the city is built on the north side of it, having the conveniency of a fine salt-water

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river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as formerly. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital; all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The marketplace takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts, but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoos in the city, who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches are finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. The houses are large, and make a fine shew; but within they are but poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots; which with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Captain Hamilton stood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told that there were about 30,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and, as they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches except one, have glass windows, for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon on both sides, and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. E. long. 74, 0, N. lat. 15, 31.

GOBCEIN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of Philipsburg. Lat. 49, 21, N. Long. 28, 31, E.

GOCH, a town in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, nine miles S. of

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of Cleves-city, and subject to the Dutch. Lat. 51, 49, N. Long. 5, 51, N.

GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori; seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Alger; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

GODAH, a considerable town of Asia, in Indostan; but it is not so flourishing as formerly, 50 miles from Brampore.

GODALMING, vulgarly Godlimont, that is, God's Alms, a market-town of Surry, upon the Lodden, abounding with good fish, especially pikes, and several mills upon it. Here are cloth manufactures, particularly mixed kerseys, and blue ones, also stocking-weaving, and whited brown paper. This place has good inns, is famous for liquorice, good carrots, and peat. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fairs Feb. 13, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28. Here is a charity-school, and on the common is an hospital, built and endowed for 10 old men.

GODARD, or **GOTHARD**, (St.) a mountain in Swisserland, the inhabitants of which are subject to the canton of Ury. It begins about three leagues from Altdorff, and is an important pass into Italy. The road is partly pleasant, and partly rugged and dangerous. In the lower parts are forests, through which you just see the foaming Rufs, and an infinity of other streams. Farther on are frightful rocks, hanging over the road. But the inhabitants keep these passages open summer and winter, at an immense expence and labour, by throwing bridges over steep rocks, supporting the road with walls, buttresses, and stones fastened by iron cramps. About five leagues within this mountain, is a stone bridge of a surprising height, and consisting of one arch, which stands on a rock on each side, and thrown over the Rufs. It is one of the highest parts of Swisserland, from which there is a view of four bishoprics that terminate here; namely, Milan, Navaro, Coire, and Sion, and on it is a convent for monks. Within the circuit of about a league from the top of it there are seven lakes, from which issues the river Tessin that descends into Italy, and also the Rufs, in Latin Urfa, which falls down into Swisserland. About half the way down mount St. Godard, is a bridge of snow and ice, over a hollow, under which runs the Tessin. In these mountains are several mines of iron, crystal and mineral springs, that runs through veins of vitriol and salt-petre. In some of the lakes are taken lampreys, of about eight pounds weight.

GODDARD'S RIVER, named by Carver, after a gentleman in his company, when he descended it. It is small, and runs into the W. bay of lake Superior, North America.

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It is Antoninus's Duroliponte, by mistake for Durofiponte; in British, a bridge over the Ouse. It was formerly a considerable place, but now a village of Huntingdonshire, one of the largest in England, and remarkable for its husbandry. The inhabitants met king James I. when he came from Scotland, with 70 new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses, in rustic ornaments, for which he made the place a borough. Sometimes they have, it is said, a train of no less than nine score ploughs; for they hold their lands by this tenure. The church here is a vicarage belonging to Westminster-abbey, and Roman coins are frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. An annual fair is kept at Godmanchester, on Easter-Tuesday. Near this town, in the London road, between Huntingdon and Caxton, is a tree well-known to travellers, from which it is proverbially said, when a man is seen to squander away his substance, "that he is in the way to Beggar's Bush." Godmanchester lies about a mile from Huntingdon, and on the opposite side of the river Ouse.

GODMANCHESTER, anciently Gorman-chesster, from Gormon the Dane, who had these parts granted him by the peace with king Alfred.

GODSPEY, or rather Golspey, as it is commonly pronounced; a church village and parish of the shire of Sutherland, in the N. of Scotland, where is kept a considerable fair annually, on St. Andrew's-day, Nov. 30, particularly for cattle to be killed and salted for winter-store. It lies near Dornoch, the shire-town.

GOELLE, or **GOVELLE**, a small district and subdivision of the Isle of France, the limits of which are not exactly known; the only considerable town in it is Dammartin.

GOER, or **GOHRDE**, a hunting-seat belonging to the elector of Hanover, king of Great Britain, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies 70 miles N. E. of Hanover.

GOES, a neatly built and walled town on the N. side of the island of S. Beveland, in the province of Zealand. It lies about a mile from the arm of the sea that parts the island from Wolferdyke, communicating with it by a canal, defended by two forts, called the Easter and Wester. It has six gates, three market-places, a grammar-school, and three hospitals. Here is a good harbour, and vessels come up to the town by its canal. To it belongs the lordship of Borselen. It lies 14 miles E. of Middleburg, and 16 W. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 3, 56, E.

GOES, a town of the province of Beira, in Portugal, with between 14 and 1500 inhabitants, 26 miles from the city of Beira.

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GOGA,

GOGA, a large trading town of Guzuratte, in the East Indies, 10 leagues within the gulph of Cambaya, and on its W. side, almost opposite to Baroche. It has a safe harbour for the largest vessels; which though lying on soft mud, at low-water, float in four or five fathoms perpendicular when the tide rises.

The mogul has an officer here, who commands about 200 that guard the places, and he is subordinate to the governor of Cambaya. Here is the rendezvous of the Portuguese ships in their passage to Goa, and there is a free commerce for strangers at this place, in such merchandise as is proper to be exported from, or imported to Guzuratte.

GOGMAGOG, or **HOGMAGOG**, so called by the Cambridge students, a chain of hills three miles S. of that university, where are the vestiges of old entrenchments and other works, being an advantageous post, and commanding the whole country hereabouts. On it is a seat belonging to lord Godolphin.

GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the S. extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

GOITO, a small town of the duchy of Mantua, and Upper Division of Italy. It lies over the Menzo (Mincius) 14 miles N. W. of Mantua city. It was taken in 1706, by the hereditary prince of Hesse. Lat. 45, 25, N. Long. 11, 15, E.

GOLCONDA, (formerly kingdom of,) but now a province of the Hither India, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It extends itself about 260 miles along the bay of Bengal, being 200 miles where broadest from E. to W. It has Bishnagar on the S. the mountains of Gate on the W. and those of Orixá with Balaguat on the N. as also the river Guenga. The air in general is healthy. Here are only three seasons, namely, an excessively hot summer, an autumn, when they have great rains; and a spring from November to February, when the air is cold. The country abounds with black cattle, sheep, poultry, all sorts of provisions; and has many lakes full of fish. It has plenty of grapes, of which white wine is made, and fruits peculiar to the climate. The country produces indigo, bezoar, two crops of rice, and some other grains. The fields lie generally high, and have reservoirs for water. Here are no mines of gold, silver, or copper, but many of salt, iron, steel, diamonds and other precious stones. These latter induced the great mogul, Aureng-Zebe, to make a conquest of this kingdom; and it is now subject to his successor. In it are no less than 23

mines of diamonds worked; and many more are forbid to be occupied, lest they should become too common. The king of Golconda is said to have had half a million of men in pay in the year 1686, when he was taken prisoner and dethroned. He has vast revenues, what from lands, and the customs on merchandise and provisions, that from salt alone amounting to 1,800,000 crowns, besides the property of all diamonds weighing above five carats. The southern part of the kingdom is the most populous. It furnishes the mogul with a quota of 20,000 horse, and double that number of foot; and its revenue, including that part of Carnate, is 6,250,000l. The English, and other European nations, have settlements on this coast, from which are exported the finest calicoes, chintz, and diamonds.

GOLCONDA, once the capital of the kingdom of its name last mentioned, and the royal residence. It lies in a good air and soil, having fresh water and variety of fruits. It has stone walls and deep ditches; it also had a fortified castle, till Aureng-Zebe took it in 1686, after nine months siege. It formerly suffered much from the inundations of its neighbouring river Guenga, which destroyed two fine stone bridges, the one of 19, and the other of 15 arches, and drowned many thousand people and cattle. Here is a royal chapel, richly adorned. The town lies about 218 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 16, 12, N. Long. 78, 2, E.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz, in the duchy of Silesia, 40 miles W. of Breslaw, subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 51, 42, N. Long. 16, 12, E.

GOLD-MOUNT, a very high pyramidal one, in the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, in Asia, the rivulets from which afford gold-dust.

GOLD-COAST, a part of Guinea, in Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, where English, Dutch, and other European nations have settlements and forts. Along this coast are reckoned 11 different countries; namely, Axiro, Ante, Adom, Jabi, Commany, Fetu, Saboc, Fantayn, Acron, Agonna, and Aquamboe. In each of these are one, two, or three small towns or villages, lying upon the shore, as well under as betwixt the European forts, their largest and most populous towns being generally more inland.

GOLDEN-ISLAND, in the mouth of the gulph of Darien, belonging to Terra Firma, in S. America, where in the year 1698, a colony of the Scottish nation, attempted to settle; but finding it barren, they quitted it, and possessed themselves of an isthmus on the opposite shore of the continent, namely, Darien, in a fruitful soil, and the

the situation naturally so strong, that they could not have been dispossessed by the Spaniards, had not the English ministry at that time abandoned them, and consequently contributed to their subsequent calamities and after destruction. It lies in lat. 9, 14, N. long. 79, 51, E.

GOLD RIVER, lies to the southward of the river Santa Maria, in the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, affording gold dust in great plenty; whence it has obtained its name.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland Proper, in Poland, and formerly one of the Hans towns. It lies on the river Windau, about 30 miles from the Baltic, and about 58 miles from Mittau. Near it is a fine water-fall, and an old castle. It has a large jurisdiction belonging to it. Lat. 57, 38, N. Long. 22, 12, E.

GOLNAU, a town of Pomerania, belonging to Brandenburg, in Germany. It lies on the Ilna, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 53, 55, N. Long. 15, 46, E.

GOMBROON, by the natives called Bander Abassi, a city of Persia, situated in N. lat. 27, 40, E. long. 55, 30. The name of Gombroon, or Comerong, captain Hamilton tells us, it had from the Portuguese, because it was remarkable for the number of prawns and shrimps caught on its coasts, by them called comerong. This city owes its wealth and grandeur to the demolition of Ormus, and the downfall of the Portuguese empire in the East Indies. It is now justly accounted one of the greatest marts in the east, was built by the great shah Abas, and from him, as some think, obtained the name of Bander-Abassi, which signifies the court of Abas. It stands on a bay about nine leagues to the northward of the E. end of the island of Kishmish, and three leagues from the famous Ormus. The English began to settle here about the year 1631, when, in consideration of their services against the Portuguese, shah Abas granted them half the customs of that port. The town is large, but its situation bad, wanting almost every thing that contributes to the happiness, and even support of life. Towards the land it is encompassed by a sort of wall; and towards the sea are several small forts, with a platform, and a citadel, mounted with cannon to secure it and the road from the attempts of an enemy by sea. The houses in most of the streets are so out of repair, some half down, others in a heap of rubbish, that a stranger would imagine the town had been sacked and ravaged by a barbarous people; not a vestige of the wealth really contained in the place appearing in view. The bazars and shops round them are kept, for the most part, by Banians, whose houses are generally in good order. Most of the

houses are built with earth and lime, but some of the best with stone. Many of them have a sort of ventilators at top, which contribute greatly to the health of the inhabitants in the hot seasons of the year. The most sickly months here are April, May, September, and October. With fish and mutton the inhabitants are well supplied. Rice is imported from India; and wheat is so plenty, that the poor subsist chiefly on bread and dates. The country hereabouts abounds in the most delicious fruits.

Gombroon is extremely populous, on account of the commerce carried on by the Dutch and English factories, as well as the natives. The English factory is close by the sea, at some distance from the Dutch, which is a commodious fine new building. A great part of the company's profit arises from freights. As the natives have not one good ship of their own, and are extremely ignorant of navigation, they freight their goods for Surat, and other Indian marts, in English and Dutch bottoms, at an exorbitant rate. The commodities of the Gombroon market are, fine wines of different kinds, raisins, almonds, kish-mishes, prunellas, dates, pistachio-nuts, ginger, silks, carpets, leather, tutty, galbanum, ammoniac, asafetida, tragacanth, with other gums, and a variety of shop medicines. These are, in a great measure, the produce of Carmania, which they bring to Gombroon in caravans. The English company had once a small factory in the province of Carmania, chiefly for the sake of a fine wool produced there, and used by the hatters. The English factory here was taken by the French in 1759, and pillaged.

GOMER, or VELEZ DE LA GOMERA, a town and river in the province of Errif, in Africa. It is inhabited by the warlike nation of the same appellation, supposed to be the descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet. It is situated between two hills formed by mount Gomer, and contains about 600 houses, one great square, a weak castle, and small arsenal on the shore, where they build gallies and other small vessels.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, lying between Ferro and Teneriffe. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleet often take in refreshments. They have corn sufficient to supply the inhabitants, with one sugar work, and great plenty of wines and fruits. It is subject to the Spaniards, who conquered it in 1445. W. long. 17, 10. N. lat. 28, 0.

GOMORA ISLANDS. See JOHANNA.

GOMORRAH, one of the cities of the plain or of the vale of Siddim in Judæa, destroyed, together with Sodom, by fire from heaven, on ac-

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count of the wickedness of the people. To determine its particular situation at present is impossible.

GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops, but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats, and gold and rock-salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people, and sometime abuse it grossly. The Mahometans and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits and missionaries a considerable time ago; inasmuch, that all those who now attempt to enter the city are sure of being sacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is only a camp, in which they were mistaken, for we have our information from an eye-witness. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Long. 38, 25, E. Lat. 13, 10, N.

GONDELINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the N. side of the Danube, a little above Lawingen, and the confluence of the Brentz with that river, 10 miles S. W. of Steinheim.

GONDERCOURT, in Latin Gondalphi Curia, a town of Bar and Lorrain, now subject to France. It lies on the banks of the river Ornain, near the confines of Champagne, and about 18 miles above Bar-le-duc to the S. E.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S. of St. Mihiel. Long. 5, 37, E. Lat. 48, 30, N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain, seated on the river Moselle. It has a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; its chapel in particular is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, five miles from Toul, and eight from Nanci. Long. 6, 3, E. Lat. 48, 40, N.

GONESSE, a town of the Isle of France, 10 miles from Paris, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Long. 2, 32, E. Lat. 48, 59, N.

GONGA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Eu-

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rope, and in Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Long. 37, 31, E. Lat. 40, 53, N.

GONGIOUROU, a village of Guinea, in Negroland, in Africa. It is very considerable, being inhabited by 4 or 5000 negroes, all mirabouts or merchants.

GOODNESSTONE, a village in Kent; with a fair on Sept. 14.

GOOD HOPE, (Cape of,) the most southern promontory of Africa. See **HOTTENTOTS**.

GOODWIN-SANDS, a large tract of land in Kent, formerly supposed to have been an estate of earl Godwin, but the wall which guarded it from the sea being neglected, it was so overflowed, that it could never after be recovered. These are very dangerous sands for vessels riding in the Downs, which at certain winds that blow hard, are frequently driven upon them. They are about seven miles in length, are divided in two parts by a very narrow channel; they are dry in many places at low water, or long before it. The N. part, which has a triangular form, lies N. and S. towards the sea, extends to the S. W. towards the shore, and runs away to the S. E. to meet the E. side; it is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad: the N. end, called North Sand Head, is six miles from the coast: the W. end, which is very dangerous, is called Bunt Head. The largest place which dries in this sand, is known among several seamen by the name of Jamaica Island. The S. part of the Goodwin is three miles and a half in length, and not above a mile in breadth at the N. end, from which it goes away towards the S. W. half W. gradually diminishing till it ends in a narrow point called South Sand Head: this head is only three miles distant from the coast. Storms and strong tides alter these sands more or less every year.

GOR, a mountainous kingdom of Indostan, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded by Turquestan on the N. and E. Kanduana and Pitan on the S. and part of Kakares on the W. though others give it different limits. The country is reckoned 420 miles long, and 165 broad. The rivers Kanda and Perfilis rise here, and fall afterwards into the Ganges. It is subject to the great mogul.

GOR, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of its name. It stands at the source of the river Perfilis: but lying far out of the way of trade, we have little farther account of that and other towns in this part of the country, but that it lies 369 miles N. E. of Delly. Lat. 32, 5, N. Long. 85, 10, E.

GORBLES, a village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the W. of Scotland, and under its jurisdiction: on account of which vicinity it is in a thriving

thriving condition from the shipping, &c. which come and go continually to and from this part of Scotland.

GORCUM, a neat well-built city of Holland. It is walled, and strongly fortified by art and nature; and, as well as Worcum and Loevenstein, is one of the keys of this country. It stands on the mouth of the little river Ling, which runs through it, and then falls into the Maese. Here is a daily market for corn, butter, cheese, and other provisions conveyed thither by the Ling from the fruitful county of Betau in Guelderland, and afterwards sent by the Maese into the adjacent countries. They have a good church, from the steeple of which may be seen above 20 walled towns, with numberless villages around. An inscription over the water-gate says, "That its citizens are especially remarkable for their loyalty, happy in peace, and unconquered in war." The French could not take it in 1672. It is 26 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51, 56, N. Long. 4, 54, E.

GORDIUM, a place in Phrygia Major, a province of Asia Minor, formerly the royal seat of Gordius, who became famous for the knot, called the Gordian knot, which he tied in Apollo's temple, promising the monarchy of the world to the person who untied it. Alexander the Great, after several other adventurers, having in vain attempted to loose it, dared at length to cut it with his sword.

GORDON, a large village of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland, together with another in the neighbourhood, called West Gordon.

GORDON-CASTLE. See **BOG OF GICHT**.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759, and given up by the treaty of peace in 1763. During the present war the French have evacuated it, to take possession of Senegal, and the British have become possessors of it for the present. E. long. 12, 15. N. lat. 14, 30.

GOREE, or **GOEREE**, that is, a good road for ships, the capital of a small island of its name, in Holland. From its harbour it grew very rich; but this being lately choaked up by sand, its trade has declined much. Here is a tower, which is a land-mark for sailors. Goree lies S. of Helvoetsluyes, and 12 miles from the Briell. Lat. 52, 12, N. Long. 3, 54, E.

GORGONA, an island of the Tuscan sea, upon the coast of Florence, and Middle Division, of Italy, where the small fish called sardines or sardels, resembling sprats are taken; and when pickled, are exported, having the denomination of Gor-

gona anchovies amongst us, and well-known as a high fish-sauce, &c. It lies 37 miles W. of Leghorn, having Corsica in the same direction, and Pisano on the E. It is 10 miles in circuit, and poorly peopled. On it is only a village, with fishermen's huts, and a castle to defend it from corsairs. Lat. 43, 36, N. Long. 10, 47, E.

GORGONA, a little island in the Pacific ocean, and 20 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in S. America. It is high, and covered with wood; having good water, and an excellent harbour or road on its W. side. Hither buccaneers and several other naval adventurers used to resort, in order to wait for prizes, and take wood and water, the Spaniards having made no settlements here; though sometimes, after the periodical rains, they come to search the rivulets for gold-dust. Here are periwinkles, mussels, and pearl-oysters, in great plenty. Lat. 4, 5, N. Long. 79, 22, W.

GORI, a small town of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. This is a small ill-built town, but very well peopled; and most of its inhabitants are merchants. Here is plenty of provisions and cheap. It lies between two mountains on the river Kur, and at the foot of an eminence, on the top of which stands a castle that covers it, the strength of it consisting more in its advantageous situation than its fortifications or the largeness of its garrison, which is only 100 men. Gori is 30 miles W. of Teflis. Lat. 43, 10, N. Long. 46, 30, E.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, a large town of Carniola, in a small county of its name, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the confines of the Venetian territories, and is tolerably strong. The lower part of it is open; but in the upper part, called the Fortress, is a good garrison. It is 41 miles S. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46, 30, N. Long. 14, 20, E.

GORITIA, (county of,) in which the last-mentioned town of the same name, is the capital, bounded on the N. by Upper Carniola, on the E. by Lower Carniola, and the Alps separate it from Friuli. It is 35 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has fine vineyards. Since the extinction of its own counts, it has been subject to the house of Austria.

GORLITZ, one of the principal towns of Upper Lusatia, and one of the largest in the whole marquisate, in Saxony, Germany. In it are several neat churches, and stately stone houses. Their chief trade is in beer, and in dressing and dyeing woollen and linen cloths. It is well-fortified with walls, towers, and ditches; and its approach is difficult, on account of its standing in a morass, on the W. side of the Neiss, which runs through it into the Oder. The great church here has not its equal in Europe, and is particularly noted for

its tower and large subterraneous chapel cut out of a rock. Near a small church without the town, is a model of the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem, built a few centuries ago, by the direction of a citizen, who had been several times there. Frequent fires have happened in this town. It lies 20 miles E. of Baudissen, and 48 in the same direction from Dresden. Lat. 51, 28, N. Long. 15, 51, E.

GORTYNA, now a village in the island of Candia, on the coast of Greece and Turkey, in Europe. It was once a famous city, as appears from the noble ruins in marble, jaspe, and granite, very curiously wrought, above six miles distant from mount Ida, at the foot of low hills, and at the entrance into the plain of Messaria, the granary of the island. In the room of those great men who had caused such stately edifices to be erected, you see nothing now but poor simple shepherds. At the farther end of this ruined town, is a brook, doubtless the ancient river Lethe, as Strabo says it ran among the ruins of Gortyna.

GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meffin, in Lorraine, seated on a hill, three miles from the river Moselle. It has a very rich abbey, and lies 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSHEN, (land of,) a tract not far from Cairo in Middle Egypt, Africa; where the patriarch Joseph first placed his father and brethren, it being then the most fruitful part in Egypt.

GOSLAR, a sovereign imperial city of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is a large place, stands on the S. side of the Gose, which rises on the S. E. of Cellerfeldt, and falls into the Ocker, near the confines of Hildesheim. The houses are covered with slate. It lies in a valley surrounded with mountains, in which are considerable mines of iron, lead, and silver. The inhabitants are employed either in digging, cleansing, tempering, and vending the metals and minerals, with the hardware manufactures formed of them. Its protectorship is in the king of Great Britain as elector of Hanover, alternately with the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. The Lutheran is the only religion tolerated in it. Here Bartold Schwartz, the Benedictine monk, is said to have found out the art of making gunpowder. Goslar lies 27 miles S. of Brunswick, and is surrounded by the territories of this duchy. Lat. 52, 12, N. Long. 15, 44, E.

GOSPORT, Hampshire, 79 miles from London, in the parish of Alverstock, has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portsmouth, and is mostly inhabited by the sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers. It is a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Travellers choose to lodge here, where every thing is cheaper and

more commodious than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 cannon, level with the water. Here is a noble hospital built for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors in the service of the navy, besides a free-school, and the market is on Saturday, and fairs, May 4, and Oct. 10.

GOSTAVIN, or **GOSTYN**, a small town of the palatinate of Rava, in Great Poland. It is defended by a castle, and lies 38 miles N. of Rava. Lat. 53, 5, N. Long. 20, 10, E.

GOSTEN, a village in the county of Orange, and province of New-York. It is fruitful in cattle, cheese, pasture, and butter. Near it are woods of white cedar, and black walnut-trees.

GOTHA, the capital of Saxe-Gotha, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a large and walled town, with ditches and ramparts, on the Leina, in a fine corn-country, about two days journey S. of Hanover. Its principal trade is in dyers woad, of which they have three crops, the third growing wild. Here is a fortified castle, from which is a vast prospect over a fertile plain. Its sovereign resides here, and keeps an elegant court. In the castle is a collection of valuable curiosities, and a noble library with several manuscripts. In rainy weather the roads here are bad. Four miles off is the pleasure-house of Fredericksward. Gotha lies in lat. 51, 12, N. Long. 10, 41, E.

GOTHARD. See **GODDARD**.

GOTHLAND, or **GOTHIC KINGDOM**, in Latin, Gothia, and Gothlandia; a large and fruitful country, and the most southern of all Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Sweden Proper, being a peninsula, washed on the E. S. and W. sides by the Baltic, the Sund or entrance to it, and part of the German Ocean. Its extent from the confines of Dalecarlia on the N. to the coast of Schonen on the S. is about 330 miles, and from Gottenburg in the W. to Stegeburg in the E. it is about 174. It is divided in general into East, West, and South Gothland. These again are farther subdivided; the first into E. Gothland Proper, Smaland, the Isle of Oeland, and Gothland. The second, into W. Gothland Proper, Warmeland, West-Gothic Thalland or Dalland, and Bahusia-prefecture; the third, into Scania, Halland, and Bleking.

East Gothland Proper, is bounded by Sudermania on the N. the Baltic on the E. Smaland on the S. and the Wetter-lake on the W. This level country producing plenty of corn and cattle, with fish, fowl, and venison.

West Gothland Proper, is a large province, confining on Smaland on the S. E. Halland on the S. W. and

and has the river Gothelba, on the N. W. by which it is parted from the government of Bahus and the province of Dalia, on the N. the Wener-lake and part of Warmeland, and on the E. part of Nericia and the Wetter-lake, which divides it from East Gothland Proper. It is watered by a great number of lakes and rivers; abounds with excellent pastures, on which vast quantities of cattle are bred, and the country enriched by the sale of them. Its principal town is Gottenburg.

South Gothland is bounded on the N. by East and West Gothland, and is surrounded every way else by the sea. See the other subdivisions under their respective words.

GOTHLAND, (island of,) belonging to Sweden. It lies in the Baltic, opposite to the coast of East Gothland, in Sweden, from which it is about 52 miles distant, to the E. between lat. 57, 58, N. and between long. 18, 20, and 30, O. E.

Its greatest length, from S. W. to N. E. is about 108 miles; but its breadth is not above 36 from E. to W. and is very justly called the eye of the Baltic, from its commodious situation, lying between the province of Gothland and Livonia. It has often changed its masters. The Danes took it from the Swedes in 1677, but afterwards restored it by the treaty of Fontainebleau, in 1679. Here is but one considerable town, namely, Wisby.

GOTHS, a warlike nation, and above all others famous in the Roman history, came originally out of Scandinavia, (the name by which the ancients distinguished the present countries of Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finmark.) According to the most probable accounts, they were the first inhabitants of those countries; and from thence sent colonies into the islands of the Baltic, the Cimbric Chersonesus, and the adjacent places yet destitute of inhabitants. The time of their first settling in Scandinavia, and the time when they first peopled with their colonies the abovementioned islands and Chersonesus, are equally uncertain; though the Gothic annals suppose the latter to have happened in the time of Serug, the great-grandfather of Abraham.

GOTLIEBEN, a town of the Thourgaw, a territory belonging to the Swiss cantons. It lies on the side of the lake of Constance; about a league from the city of this name, and in the road to Stein. It has a strong castle.

GOTTENBURG, a town of West Gothland Proper, in Sweden, on the Skagarac or Cattegat, on the southern branch of the river Gothelba, near the Moludal, which there falls into the sea, and forms a most excellent harbour. It was first built in 1607, by Charles IX. on the island of Hisingen; but being destroyed by the Danes in

1611, the inhabitants about seven years after, removed to the place where the town now stands, and were favoured with several considerable privileges. Gottenburg carries on the greatest trade of any city in Sweden, except Stockholm. It is situated on the borders of West Gothland, at the mouth of the river Moludal, which runs close by the N. side of the city, and is conveyed through it by several canals. The streets are broad and kept very clean, and since the year 1746, the greater part of the houses have been rebuilt with stone. It is regularly fortified, and on the land-side is defended by two citadels, called the Lion and the Crown; and towards the sea by the citadel of New Elfsburg. The governor of the prefectures of Gottenburg and Bohus, who is also commandant of the forts and fortifications, resides in this city. Gottenburg is a bishop's see, and has two printing-houses, a city church, a seminary, an orphan-house, and edifice called the crown-house, where the garison attend divine service, a German church, and several quays and docks. The number of inhabitants is said to amount to 13,000. In 1731, an East-India company was established in this city, for the harbour is a very fine one, and is resorted to by a great number of ships; there is here also a college of admiralty and a court of appeals. Lat. 58, 29, N. Long. 11, 36, E.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Grubenhagen, a principality belonging to Hanover, in the duchy of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is supposed to be the Munitium of the ancients, and stands on the river Leyne. It is a strong town, and was in vain besieged by the Imperialists in 1641. It is of most note for an university or academy founded here in 1734, by the elector of Hanover, George II. king of Great Britain. It lies 38 miles S. of Hildesheim, 24 N. E. of Capel, and 50 from Hanover. Lat. 51, 46, N. Long. 9, 56, E.

GOTTORP, or GOTTORFF, a town of Sleswick or South Jutland, in Denmark. It is the ancient seat and patrimony of the dukes of Holstein, is about six miles distant from Sleswick to the S. W. and stands on the Sley, which almost surrounds it, and by which vessels of small burthen go to and from the Baltic. This is both a fortress and a palace, and justly reckoned one of the finest seats in these northern parts. The castle stands to the W. of the Sley, in the middle of a little lake, and is approached by a bridge, which joins it to the S. shore. A rampart encompasses the first court, and the inner gate is of a fine blue stone, as hard and beautiful as marble, with a lanthorn over it, containing 27 lights. On the N. side is a bridge, which terminates in a walk between rows of trees which lead to the garden, in which

which are a great many water-works and cascades. On the left is a basin 200 feet square, and rows of stately trees on all sides, which, however, lie open to the N. On the sides of the lake are also many fine arbours, and an Hercules of a monstrous size, in the middle, represented with his club in the act of killing the Lernaean hydra, out of every part of which water plays. In every corner are statues which form cascades. On the N. is a parterre, in the form of a crescent, divided into several compartments, with niches round, containing the busts of many kings, both ancient and modern. Here also several fabulous animals are represented, all of which throw up water. At the end of the walk is to be seen in a small room a globe made by the great Tycho Brahe, so contrived, that by mechanism it exhibits his system of the world. The park is a very noble one, being at least four English miles in circumference, and full of fallow-deer and stags. Here is a custom-house, where toll is paid for large droves of black cattle, that pass this way from the country into Germany, which produces a considerable sum to the royal treasury, 50,000 of those animals being thus disposed of, on an average annully. Lat. 54, 56, N. Long. 10, 12, E.

GOUDA, GOUDET, or FERGOW, a city of Holland, upon the little river Gow and Yessel, which a few miles lower fall into the Maese. It is a neat place, and is pretty healthy, though standing in a marsh. By sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water, and by this means inaccessible, but by two banks on this side the Yssel, which are strongly fortified, besides the town has a good wall and ditches. Here is the largest market-place in Holland, in the middle of which stands the town-house, and near it the great church with a stately tower; the paintings on the windows are extremely fine, the work of two brothers, natives of Gouda, of the name of Crabeth, the most eminent painters on glass that ever were, whose art is said to have died with them. In the town is a multitude of canals and small currents, which are cleansed by the tide. Here were formerly 350 brewhouses; but that branch of trade has dwindled almost to nothing. Their principal manufactures now are cordage, and particularly very neat pipes, for which they have a very extensive trade. In the neighbourhood are made a vast quantity of bricks and tiles. Goudesluys lies near the old channel of the Rhine, between Bodegrave and Leyden. It was fortified to stop the incursions of the French in 1672 and 1673. Gouda lies 12 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 14 S. E. of Leyden. Lat. 52, 51, N. Long. 4, 46, E.

GOUDESLUYS. See **GOUDA**.

GOUDHURST, a market-town of Kent. It

lies nine miles from Maidstone, and 6 from London. An annual fair is holden here on the 26th of August.

GOVENS-HEAD, or POINT, (St.) a promontory of Pembrokeeshire, in South Wales.

GOVERNOLO, a small town of the duchy of Mantua, in the Upper Division of Italy, on the Minchio, at the confluence of that river with the Po. It is supposed to be the Ager Ambuleius of the ancients, and by them placed in the territory of the Veneti. The Imperialists took it in 1702, and the French re-took it the following year, but it is now subject to the house of Austria. It lies 14 miles S. E. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 25, 18, N. Long. 11, 31, E.

GOUGANE-BARRA, a lake consisting of about 200 acres, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, nearly circular, in which is a small island called St. Finbar's Hermitage. This lake produces good trout, broader and flatter than trouts in general are.

GOULBUGSHAW, as the Turks call it, the largest of the inland lakes of Asia Minor or Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey. Its extent is from long. 32 to 33, 20, E. and from lat. 37, 40, to 38, 10, N. being upwards of 50 miles long and 22 broad.

GOURA, a town of Bengal and Mogul empire in the East Indies, in Asia. It stands on the Ganges. It was once a considerable city, nine miles in compass according to some, though others say many more, as having been the seat of several kings of Bengal, each of whom built his own sumptuous large palace: many ruins of these are still to be seen, and at present the town is almost depopulated.

GOURIA, or GOURIEL, once a province of Mingrelia, in Asia, and subject to the king of Imeritia, whose yoke, in imitation of the Mingrelians, they shook off, and chose a chief from among themselves, who maintains himself in his independency by means of the Porte, to which he pays an annual tribute of 46 boys and girls, that are to be sent to the basha of Akalzike.

GOURNAY, a town of Bray, in Normandy, in France, on the river Epte. It lies in a good plain, partly pasture and partly arable land, has a collegiate and parochial church, with a castle, several monasteries, &c. five leagues above Gisors to the N. and 10 from Rouen.

GOWER, (St.) or St. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse-Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Long. 8, 4, E. Lat. 50, 2, N.

GOWER-

GOWERLAND, the western limits of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, from the Neath to the Loughor, is called by us Gower, and by the Britons Gwyr, being divided into E. and W. Gowerland, in the eastern division of which is Swansea.

GOWRAN, a town in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. It is a populous place, and has a strong castle, which Cromwell took in 1649. It lies five miles from Kilkenny.

GOWROCK, a small town and castle in the shire of Renfrew, and W. of Scotland. It lies at the western extremity of a bay on the frith of Clyde. Here is a noted road and harbour lately fitted up.

GOWRY, a territory of Perthshire in the N. of Scotland, commonly called the Carse of Gowry. In it are noble fields of corn, and it is reckoned the most beautiful spot in all Scotland, extending 14 miles in length, and between two and four in breadth, on the N. side of the Tay, from Dundee to Perth, and all a perfect garden.

GOYAM, or **GOJAMA**, a pretty large kingdom of Africa. It is so surrounded with the Nile, that it looks like a peninsula. It is divided to the E. from the kingdoms of Bagemder, Anshara, Oleca, and Upper Choa; to the S. from those of Catates, and Bizamo; to the W. from the kingdoms of Garche, Goaga, and Agans, and to N. from that of Dambea. It is much higher and more mountainous in the middle than in its extreme parts; and those heights are partly inhabited, especially towards the springs of the Nile, which lie on the western part of this kingdom; about the isthmus made by the river is a very steep and almost inaccessible mountain, on the top of which is an oval plain, 250 fathoms long, and 130 broad; and to it are two paths across the rocks, with an excellent spring on one side. More towards the Nile is a plain separated from this mountain by a natural trench, where the viceroy resides in a camp; the northern parts are altogether mountainous and rocky.

GOYOGOUIN, the third canton of Nova Scotia, bordering on New York to the westward; and hence, with those of Onneyouth, Onantagne, and Tsonnouthonan, following each other in order, are called the Upper Cantons, unless they have been so denominated from meeting with them in the arrangement as one goes up the river St. Lawrence, and the lake Ontario, through which that river runs. The canton of Goyogouin surpasses all the others in the goodness of the soil, and mildness of the climate; and the inhabitants appear the most tractable amongst all the Iroquois.

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Over the whole extent of these five cantons our European fruit-trees may be cultivated with success; several grow of themselves there without culture; and others are to be found there which are unknown to us.

GOYOGOUINS, (bay of,) in Nova Scotia, lies 10 leagues from the river of Onnontagne. All the coast in this space is intermixed with marshes and high grounds a little sandy, covered with very fine trees, especially oak. A peninsula, well wooded, stretches out to the middle of a bay, and forms a kind of theatre. On the left hand, at entering it, one perceives in a corner a little island, which hides the mouth of a river, by which the Goyogouins go down into the lake.

GOZO, or **GOZZI**, the larger of two islands, the other called Antigozi, lying opposite to cape Crio in Candia, and European Turkey, but a little to the S. W. Pliny calls it Gaudos, and Ptolemy Claudos.

GOYTE, a river in Derbyshire and Lancashire, which runs into the Mersey opposite Goyt.

GOZO, or more properly **IL GOZZO**, anciently Gaulos, an island granted by the emperor Charles V. to the Knights of Malta, from which it is divided by the channel of Friol, between two and three miles broad. It is about 24 miles in circuit, and surrounded with high and craggy rocks, and dangerous shelves, which render the access to it very difficult; but in the midland it is very fertile, and well cultivated. When the Turks seized on it in 1551, about 6000 of the inhabitants of both sexes were made slaves; it had then only a castle built on a hill, of little or no strength. But upon the retaking of it in 1599 by the grand master, Martin Garzes, such works have been added, as render it impregnable: so that the Turkish and other corsairs have in vain attempted to surprise it, especially in 1613 and 1709, they found it so well guarded and fortified, that they did not venture to set foot upon it.

GRABOW, or **GRUBOW**, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies 19 miles S. of Schwerin. Lat. 53, 46, N. Long. 11, 48, E.

GRACE, or **GRASSE**, in Latin Grinnicum, a populous and rich city, and one of the most considerable in Provence in France. It stands upon a hill, in a very fruitful soil. It is the see of a bishop, removed hither from Antibes, from which it lies three leagues to the S. E. on account of the insalubrity of the air, and depredation of pirates. Besides its cathedral, here are several other churches, and a great number of monasteries; 20 miles S. W. of Nice, and 60 N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43, 51, N. Long. 6, 56, E.

GRACEY,

GRACEY, a town of Lower Berry, in France. It lies on the rivulet Pafon, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, the largest of which is an octagon upon a rising ground, and supported by four thick walls, in the form of arches. It belongs to the holy chapel of Bourges, from which city it lies nine leagues to the W.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a name by way of thanksgiving to the Almighty, which Columbus in his voyage gave upon a favourable wind springing up, to a cape of Honduras in Mexico, South America. It lies in lat. 14, 36, N. long. 84, 12, W. Of the same name is a town at the mouth of a river, not far from the cape, and upon a rocky mountain, which has some gold-mines in its neighbourhood; and built about the same year as Valladolid, from which it lies about 27 leagues to the W. in order to secure the miners. The adjacent valley abounds with wheat, which is mostly exported to Guatimala; and it breeds very good mules and horses.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores or Western Islands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce wheat, wine, butter, and cheese.

GRADACIO, (Monte,) a very remarkable mountain about the middle of the island of Corsica.

GRADISCA, formerly a part of the little county of Goritz, the latter being a subdivision of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, Germany.

GRADISKA, or **GRADISK**, a strong and well-built frontier town in the generalate of Sclavonia, in Hungarian Illyrium. It is the Servitium of the ancients. It stands on the river Sava. In 1691 the Imperialists took it from the Turks, and it now subject to the house of Austria. It lies 30 miles W. of Jofega. Lat. 45, 36, N. Long. 18, 12 E.

GRADO, an island at the bottom of the Adriatic sea, in the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy. It lies 40 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46, 29, N. Long. 13, 56, E. Of the same name is a town, and also called Aquileia Nova, situated near the continent, and on the confines of Friuli. In 1734 this city was reduced to ashes, since which time it has never been able to recover itself. The rest of the island, and most of the town, is filled with gardens, and the whole surrounded with a great number of smaller islands. Both the island and the city are by the natives called Grado.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, as it is called in the Scottish histories, the famous Roman wall, which went by the name of Severus' or Adrian's wall. It lies in West Lothian, and S. of Scotland, having been built by several persons at different times, for repelling the Picts, Irish, and other nations in the Highlands, and for covering the

provincial Britons against their incursions. It was begun in the time of Julius Agricola, where the river Forth was narrow, and so was carried along the neck of land betwixt that and the Frith of Clyde, which was not above 16 miles over; but afterwards farther E. and was several times repaired, till the destruction of the Roman empire in Britain put an end to it. This wall had a ditch 22 feet wide on the N. side, and towards the enemy's country the rampart itself was 10 feet thick, besides a wall of squared and cut stone, two feet broad, to keep the earth from falling into the ditch, and to cover the defendants. Here were watch-towers within call of one another. Besides these, there were along the wall, and on its inside, large forts strongly intrenched, as may be seen in Camden's Britannia, from Mr. Pont's accounts, who traced them. The length of this chain was 36 Scottish miles; for beginning between Queensferry and Abercorn, it raised along W. by the Grange and Kineil, to Innercervy, so on to Falkirk; thence it proceeded directly to the forest of Camernald, and then ran to the great fort, which was on the top of the Baulhill, where several stones have been found, some with figures engraved on them, and some with inscriptions; from this it went to the pool of Kirkintilloch or Kaerpentalloch, the largest fort of all, and so W. to Kilpatrick near Dunbarton. In the ruins of the fort at Bankyrie was found a very large iron shovel; and several sepulchres covered with large rough stones; and at Dunchroo-chyrr, near Monyabroch, were formerly large buildings. It had also several square fortifications, in the form of Roman camps.

GRAIN-COAST, under which name Malaguetta, a country of Africa, in Spanish signifying Paradise grain, or Guinea-pepper, is generally known, that growing here very plentifully. See **MALAGUETA**.

GRAMPIAN, or **GRANTZBANE HILLS**, in Latin Mons Grampius, very high mountains, beginning near Lochlommond, a lake of Strathern, in Perthshire, and N. of Scotland; and at the foot of which lies the town of Dunkeld, near the Tay. They ran in a long chain north-easterly, as far as Aberdeen and the German ocean.

GRANDMONT, or **GRAMMONT**, a small town of La Marche, in France. It has a famous abbey, the principal of its order, lying in bleak and barren mountains, at the foot of which however are some cultivated places. The church of this abbey was built at the expence of Henry I. and II. kings of England. The son of the latter, namely, Richard, surnamed Cœur-de-Lion, or Lion-heart, spared nothing to beautify the church of our Lady, granting it several privileges. King Henry

Henry III. was also very liberal in behalf of this abbey, the cloister and other buildings having been magnificently adorned by him as they are at present. Grandmont lies six leagues from Limoges to the N. E.

GRANDMONT, commonly **GRAMMONT**, in Flemish *Geertsbergen*, i. e. Gerard's Mount, and in Latin *Gerardi Mons*, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Dende, with one parochial church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, an abbey and nunnery, both of Benedictines, and some other religious foundations. In its territory are 45 villages, which, with the town, belong to the country of Alost. In the neighbourhood of this city are several forests with convents in them; one of which, a Carthusian monastery, namely, that of St. Martin, was founded in 1328 by John Seylincks, who, from a low extraction, became first counsellor to Lewis of Nevers, earl of Flanders, and so much in favour, that his master gave him his daughter in marriage: but the lady shewing great discontent at this unequal match, her husband left her on the wedding-day, and could never be persuaded to a consummation. Grandmont lies 18 miles S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 50, 46, N. Long. 4, 5, E.

GRAMPOUND, a borough of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It lies nearly in the middle of the county, with a bridge over the river Falle. Although it consists but of one street, and has only a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Creed, king Edward III. granted it considerable privileges; among which is the remains of a Coedfala, i. e. in British, Felon-wood, and all the lands in it, to the town, an exemption from toll throughout Cornwall, &c. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs on January 18, March 25, and June 11. It lies 38 miles from Launceston, and 243 from London.

GRAN, (county of,) in Lower Hungary; its Latin name is *Strigonium*. It lies S. E. of that of Raab, being 37 miles long and 22 broad.

GRAN, a royal-free town of the county last mentioned of the same name. It lies on the S. side of the Danube, opposite to Barcan, where that river receives the Gran, which latter issues from the Carpathian mountains. It stands in a very fruitful country, producing great quantities of wine, and was once the metropolis of Hungary. It is well fortified, and divided into Upper and Lower towns, the latter of which commands the Danube. Here is the see of an archbishop, valued before the loss of Newhanfel at 340,000 florins, but now not worth 100,000. The castle, archbishop's palace, and St. Stephen's cathedral, are the principal among its many noble structures.

Here are two large towers, one towards Thoneburg, and the other facing the river, which are joined by a wall fortified with divers redoubts, and a ditch flanked with hewn stone, besides a pallisadoed terrace, and four great points like ravelines: and there is also a strong fort built on St. Thomas's hill. It has often changed its masters. In the year 1596 the Imperialists took this place from the Turks. In the siege of it at that time, Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour castle, for his signal valour in storming the water-tower, and pulling down the Turkish banner, &c. was created a count of the empire by the emperor Rudolph, and afterwards king James I. made him a baron of England; which honours are still enjoyed by his posterity. The Turks retook Gran, and kept it till 1683, when, after the defeat of their army before Venice by John Sobieski, the Imperialists recovered and defended it against the Turks, who again attacked it in 1685, but were entirely defeated by the dukes of Lorraine and Bavaria. It is still subject to the house of Austria, and lies 41 miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48, 21, N. Long. 18, 46, E.

GRANADA, formerly a kingdom, now a province of Spain. It is one of those four that composed the province of Andalusia, taken in its largest extent; as including not only the greatest part of the Roman province of *Bætica*, but likewise the latter *Vandalicia*, or county of the Vandals, corruptedly called Andalusia, which was the last of the Moors, and held out longest against the Christian Princes, who had stripped them of all Spain besides, being enabled by the great supplies constantly brought them from Africa to hold out many years; and were not totally dispossessed till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

This kingdom is divided on the N. from the province of Andalusia by the mountains of *Cazorla*, *Sierra*, *Morena*, *Segura*, and some others; on the E. another chain parts it from *Murcia*; on the S. it is contiguous again to Andalusia, without any marked boundary; and on the W. the Mediterranean washes it. Its whole length from E. to W. is about 210 miles, and its greatest breadth does not exceed 72. Its soil is very rich and fruitful; for, besides those immense quantities of corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, game, fish, &c. which it has in common with the finest provinces of Spain, the most craggy mountains are every where covered with vines, fruit-trees, and grapes, some of the bunches of which, it is said, weighed forty pounds. Sugar is also cultivated here in abundance, and exceeds any in Spain for fineness. They manufacture silk in such quantities, as to serve the whole kingdom, besides what is exported. Those parts which are reckoned the most barren,

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are covered with aromatic herbs and odoriferous shrubs. Its maritime situation is excellent, having a great number of commodious ports and harbours, with considerable exports and imports. To say nothing of its ancient stately structures, which though mostly fallen into decay, since the expulsion of the Moors, retain so much of their pristine magnificence, as to give an idea of the rest; the mines here of gold and silver, besides other metals, were so rich, that the revenue of the Moorish kings were found, at its recovery by king Ferdinand, to have amounted to 1,000,000 ducats annually. This little kingdom has indeed dwindled since, with regard to the number of its cities and inhabitants; for of no less than 33 cities in the time of the Moors, all rich and populous, there are not now above 16 that retain this title, and those not quite so full of inhabitants.

GRANADA, the capital of the last mentioned province. It stands at the foot of a very high mountain, called Sierra Nevada towards the S. and on the E. side is mount Elvira, being between two pleasant vallies, intersected by the river Darro; whilst the W. side opens into a spacious plain; the latter river having run through the city, discharges itself into the Xenil, which waters the rest of that plain. This city is one of the largest and most magnificent in Spain, being nearly 12,000 paces in circuit, and surrounded with a wall and towers, having 20 gates. At the two opposite ends or eminences, stand two noble ancient castles, besides others less considerable. The city is well supplied with water, and has now five spacious squares, besides that called Bivarambla, near the great church, with a curious fountain in the middle. The buildings in all the squares are handsome and regular; and the streets leading to them are straight and wide. Other structures of note are without the city, as the royal hospital, the monastery of St. Jerome, both of them magnificent. The arsenal is a noble edifice and well furnished with arms.

It is the see of an archbishop, whose annual revenue amounts to 40,000 ducats. The cathedral is a very beautiful structure; the Moorish mosque in its neighbourhood is a large and clumsy piece of Gothic architecture. It has an university, consisting of five colleges. The number of inhabitants is said to be 50,000 families in 24 parishes, has 22 monasteries, 18 nunneries, and 13 hospitals, besides chapels and other religious and charitable foundations. Its silk manufactures are excellent. It lies 67 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 200 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37, 28; N Long. 3, 51, E. This city, the metropolis and last refuge of the Moorish prince, Arenalmer, who made so stout a resistance against the Christians, being taken, and

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he himself cut off by Ferdinand, the domination of the infidels in Spain determined, which lasted 780 years in all.

GRANADA, a city in the province of Nicaragua, and audience of Guatemala, in Old Mexico, or New Spain. It is situated on the S. side of the lake of Nicaragua, 63 miles S. E. of Leon; where the Spaniards have mills for the making of sugar, canes abounding in that neighbourhood. It is defended by a castle, is more populous and better built than Leon, and the inhabitants carry on a trade both to the North and South Seas. It is the most frequented of any town in all Guatemala, as the merchants of Guatemala dispatch their goods from hence by the way of Carthagena. This town was taken in 1680, by some French and English freebooters, who set fire to it. The intermediate country lying between this city and Leon, is very fruitful and pleasant. Near Granada, on the side of Nicaragua lake, is a volcano, which may be seen from the North Sea, or at least a great way in the lake towards that sea. It is a frightful hill, being cleft down almost from the top to the bottom, like a broken saw, and our sailors call it the Devil's Mouth. Granada lies 51 miles W. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 11, 26. Long. 89, 12.

GRANADA, (island of,) or GRENADA, one of the Caribbee islands. It is situated in lat. 12, 10, and long. 43, 40, about 20 leagues N. W. of Tobago, and 20 N. of New Andalusia, on the continent of America; to which this is the nearest of all the French islands in the Antilles, 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extent from N. to S. being nine leagues in length, and five where broadest; it is twice as large as St. Christopher's, and 24 leagues in compass.

This island, has a chain of mountains, some of which are very high, crosses it from N. to S. It enjoys a good air, and has a soil so fruitful, that all the trees upon it, both for fruit and timber, are better, straighter, taller, and larger, than those in the neighbouring islands, the cocoa-tree excepted, which does not grow so high here as in the other neighbouring islands. The most remarkable tree in this island is the Latin-tree, which has a tall trunk, and instead of boughs, bears leaves, like fans, in long stalks, which growing together in bundles, serve for the roofs of houses. Here are salt-pits, and armadillos, whose flesh is as good as mutton, and is the principal food of the inhabitants, besides tortoises and lamantins. The coast has abundance of fine vallies, watered with good rivers, which issue from a lake at the top of high mountains in the middle of the island; and one of them runs into the sea on the S. W. where the shore is low, with good anchorage at the distance of 12 leagues; but an exceeding strong current, which

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which both ebbs and flows in a few hours. In short the soil is capable of producing all the commodities of the climate. Its particular articles, besides cattle, wild fowl, and turtle; are ginger, indigo, and tobacco, with millet and pease. Along the shore run mountains, and also about the harbour, where the habitations are, but they are few in number; but all the rest of the country is divided into gentle eminences and plains, which every where are capable of cultivation; and here is good travelling either for horses or carriages.

There is good anchoring ground all along the coast, and on the E. and W. sides of the island are several small bays and creeks, commodious for vessels, and for landing and shipping goods; and there are two of the finest harbours in the world in Granada.

Its principal port, called Fort Royal, stands in the middle of a large bay on the S. W. side of the island, having a sandy bottom, where 25 ships of the line may ride secure from storms; and the harbour will contain 100 ships of 1000 tons, moored. Near the harbour is a large round basin, parted from it by a sand-bank, which if cut, would hold a vast number of vessels, by reason of this bank large ships are obliged to pass within 80 paces of one of the two little mountains at the mouth of the harbour, and about half a mile asunder. Upon one of these a French engineer erected a fort, with a half-moon in front, and other regular works, all of good stone.

The Dominicans have a settlement four leagues N. of the fort, which is upwards of a mile in breadth; through the middle of it runs a large river, abounding with eels, mullets and cray-fish; as the adjacent countries do with partridges, wood-pigeons, ortolans, thrushes, parrots, &c. The people here are subject to obstinate fevers, which turn sometimes to a dropsy. One third of the island is not cultivated; and though a great part of this space is taken up by mountains incapable of being ploughed, yet many places remain to be cultivated by industry; however the whole exports of Granada in 1770, were more than 506,000*l.* sterling. Before the year 1763, this was a neutral island, when the English became possessed of it by the peace, but it was taken by the French July 2, 1779. In 1771, this island received a very considerable loss by a fire at St. George's town, the capital of the island, which it had scarcely recovered before another happened, Nov. 1, 1775, which burnt down the whole town, and the loss was estimated at above 500,000*l.* Lat. 11, 13. Long. 61, 36.

GRANADA, (New,) a province of Terra Firma. It borders on Carthage and St. Martha's on the N. Venezuela on the E. Papayan on the S. and Darien

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on the W. Its length is reckoned to be 130 leagues, or 390 miles, and its breadth, about 30 leagues or 90 miles. It is surrounded with savage nations, who inhabit a very hot country; though New Granada, generally speaking, is cold, or at least temperate.

The natives use maize, or the cassava root, instead of bread. They have plenty of salt, which they sell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly those situated in the mountains, and along the river Magdalena. They have store of game; the lakes and rivers abound with fish. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated cloaks, which they tie round the waist with a sash. They adorn their heads with strings of painted flowers, very ingeniously made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and silver mines; and as they have store of horses and mules, they send a great many of them into Peru. The country abounds with pasture, wheat and other grain, and likewise with fruit.

GRANADILLAS, or GRENADILLAS, a knot of dangerous islands and rocks, near the Leeward islands, where the greatest channel is but three or four leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of lat. and are a range of small islands and rocks dependent on Granada. This Archipelago, whose length is about 14 leagues, contains 23 islands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running springs of fresh water. The most considerable at the N. end of the chain is not above two leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becouya, or Bequia, but the French called it Little Martinico. Besides this, there are the islands of Moskito and Canaouan; Frigate island, and Union island, are between Becouya and Cariaucou. The Grison, and the Round island, are the two principal ones among those which fill up the interval, between Cariaucou and Granada.

GRANDBY, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Bingham, with a fair Nov. 1.

GRANDE, a river in S. America, which empties itself into the Atlantic.

GRANDE, the southern branch of the Niger, in Africa, which empties itself into the Atlantic.

GRAND-PRE, a small town of Champagne in France; so called from the large meadows, in the middle of which it stands, 36 miles E. of Rheims. Lat. 49, 21, N. Long. 4, 56, E.

GRAND-RIVER. See RIO-GRANDE.

GRANDENTZ, or GRAUDENTZ, a city of Royal Prussia, in Poland, upon the Vistula. It lies 50 miles S. of Dantzick. Lat. 53, 55, N. Long. 19, 12, E.

GRANICUS, a small river of Asia Minor, near

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near the Hellespont. It is famous, as near its banks the first battle was fought between Alexander the Great, with the forces of Darius, king of Persia.

GRANSON, a bailiwick of Berne in Switzerland, altogether Protestant. It has Mount Jura to the W. the county of Neuchâtel to the N. the bailiwicks of Orbe and Yverdon to the S. and the lake of Geneva E. It is a fruitful tract, interspersed with fields, vines, and meadows. The cantons of Berne and Friburg send bailiffs hither alternately every five years. The town of the same name, which has a castle by the side of Neuchâtel lake, is noted for the siege which it sustained against the duke of Burgundy, and for the victory which the Swiss gained over him there, in March 1476, when he was obliged to leave all his treasure and rich baggage behind him in the field.

GRANTA, the ancient name of the river Cam, which washes the university of Cambridge. Grantchester was an old castle upon the same river, and was probably on the site of the present village of Grantchester.

GRANTHAM, a populous borough of Lincolnshire. It is a town of great resort, and has abundance of good inns, lying on the N. road. It is governed by an alderman, who returns two members to the British parliament. Here is a fine large church, with a lofty spire of stone, 280 feet high, which by a mere deception of sight, seems to stand awry; also a good free-school, built and endowed by Dr. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, who was a native of this town; and here the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton received his first education; besides here are two charity-schools. Between it and the village of Ancaster are several remains of antiquities, and also a Roman castle in Grantham itself. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are kept here the 5th Monday in Lent, Holy Thursday, July 10, and Oct. 26. It lies 24 miles from Lincoln, and 110 from London.

GRANVILLE, a town of Coutances and Normandy, in France, with a small harbour upon the English channel. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in fresh and salt cod, also oysters and other fish. Here is but one gate, defended by some fortifications; but in time of war a garrison is kept in the place.

This town is 12 leagues S. S. E. from cape Carteret, stands upon the top of a steep and rugged rock almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour lies E. N. E. and W. S. W. at the foot of the rock, on the S. side; it is formed by a jetty built of loose stones, near 180 yards in length. There is no road at Granville; but ships generally anchor at cape Lihou, on the W. end of the rock,

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where the ground is good; and about three leagues to the S. W. of Granville, lies the road of Cancalle, which is a very good one; as also that of Chaufey, (little rocky islands, three leagues W. N. W. of Granville,) which though not so convenient, affords shelter to ships in bad weather.

Between Granville and the Road of Cancalle, lies the deep bight, called Mount St. Michael's bay. Lat. 48, 58, N. Long. 1, 32, W.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, the most southern subdivision of South Carolina, of which the other three are Colleton, Berkeley, and Craven. It is situated along the river Savannah, and reckoned the most convenient and fruitful part of all Carolina. Here a colony of Scots settled under lord Cardross, but were obliged to quit it for fear of the Spaniards; so that the country continued uninhabited by any Europeans till the year 1732, when one Monsieur Purry, a gentleman of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, being encouraged by the government both in England and Carolina, undertook to settle a company of Swiss there; and accordingly 172 persons were transported thither the aforesaid year, who were soon followed by a great many more; so that in a very little time the colony consisted of above 300 persons. They settled on the northern bank of the river Savannah, where they built a town, which they called Purryburgh, about 36 miles above the mouth of the river. The side which M. Purry pitched on is in lat. 32, 20, on a spot of ground formerly called the great Yamasee-Bluff.

In the county of Granville is the river May, which joining with the river Cabbage, forms, together with the sea, the island of Edelano. The country lying upon the banks of the May was formerly inhabited by an Indian nation called the Vestoes. In it also is a pleasant lake, and delightful valley. Port-Royal river lies about 15 miles to the northwards of the river May: it has a bold entrance, and 17 feet in depth on the bar at low water. The harbour is large, commodious, and safe for shipping; and it runs up into a fine fruitful country, preferable to any other parts of Carolina. It loses itself, by various branches, into other large rivers. This port lies not above 180 miles from St. Augustine.

GRANVILLE-COUNTY, in the district of Hillsborough, in North Carolina, and is one of the most northern subdivisions of the province. It is divided from Virginia in some parts by the river Roanoke, by which it has communication with the sea.

GRASIVAUDAN, in Latin Pagus Gratianopolitanus, a subdivision of Upper Dauphiny, in France. It lies between mountains along the rivers Here or Drac, being bounded to the N. W.

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by Viennois, to the N. and N. E. by Savoy, to the E. by Briançonnois, to the S. E. by Ambrunois, and to the S. by Gapençois and part of Diois; the rest of which, with Valentinois, bounds it to the W. This district is very populous, containing several villages, and but one considerable city, namely, Grenoble, and the capital of all Dauphiny.

GRASSE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see, seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Long. 10, 1, E. Lat. 43, 39, E.

GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne, seated on the river Orbieu, at the foot of the mountains of Corbiere.

GRATIAS A DIOS. See GRACIAS.

GRATZ, or GRACZ, in Latin Gracium, a strong town of Lower Stiria, and the metropolis of the whole duchy, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the river Muer; is defended by a wall, ramparts, and castle, upon a rocky hill, and other fortifications, that render it almost impregnable. The castle commands the neighbouring country, where is the archducal palace finely furnished, having a good library and cabinet of curiosities. Thither the court of Vienna have sometimes retired, when that city has been threatened with a siege. Here the Jesuits had a well-endowed college, reckoned among the universities of Germany, well filled with students; here is also the residence of the governor of Stiria, as it was formerly of the archdukes of Austria, who called themselves by its name. The suburbs are large, being washed by a rivulet called Gratz, and its territory is very populous. Here is the seat of the regency of Austria, and place of meeting generally for the states. In this town are two annual fairs; one in Midlent, and the other September 1, each lasting a fortnight. The nobility, who have several palaces here, are numerous, and the burghers wealthy; and it is frequented by people even from Hungary. In Gratz are several churches and convents, with an hospital; one of the former is a fine structure, with three towers. The Protestants had formerly churches, and a school here. The states arsenal is well stored; the town-house is a very fine building, and so are the archducal stables. The castle is well provided with cannon, and is of large extent. In it are two towers, and a chapel for the garrison. It lies 65 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 47, 29, N. Long. 16, 10, E.

GRAVE, a fortified little town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, on the left side of the Maese. It confines on Cuyck, and is a very strong place both from its situation and its works.

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The Maese fills its ditches, which are broad and deep, surrounding the ramparts, which are about a mile in compass. They are flanked with five bastions, and defended by four half moons, besides the old walls and towers. On the other side of the river, and opposite to Grave, there is a crown-work to defend the passage of the river. These fortifications are regular, and kept in good repair. It has been often taken and re-taken; and the last time, in the year 1672, the torrent of French invasion swept it away into the power of Lewis XIV. But in 1674 it surrendered to the prince of Orange, the states having made it an hereditary fief for ever in that family. Grave contains only 400 houses, most of them old, with some caserns or barracks for the garrison, and two churches. It lies 10 miles S. of Nimuegen. Lat. 51, 56, N. Long. 5, 56, E.

GRAVELINES, a small fortified town of French Flanders, at the mouth of the Aa, forming its harbour, into which only small vessels can come. In 1384 the English took and burnt the place. In 1528 the emperor Charles V. fortified it. In 1558 the French were defeated near it by the Spaniards. In 1644 Gaston of France, Brother of Lewis XIII. took it; but the archduke Leopold re-took it in 1652; but the French having re-taken it in 1658, it was at last ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees. In 1694 the English fleet laid it entirely in ashes. Here is but one parochial church. It lies 10 miles E. of Calais, and 13 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51, 5, N. Long. 9, 27, E.

GRAVENEC, a town of Suabia, in Germany, the capital of a county bearing its name, 26 miles W. of Ulm, in lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 9, 27, E.

GRAVESANDE, formerly a considerable town, but now only a village, of Holland, beyond Houssaardyck, and not far from the mouth of the Maese. In 1546, on digging up some old foundations, several curious earthen vessels, supposed to be 1400 years old, were found in this place. The neighbouring country produces excellent wheat, and its grass makes the cheese of Gravesande to be highly esteemed. The adjacent estate belongs to the prince of Orange; but the king of Prussia has the palace of Houssaardyck, as joint heir to king William III.

GRAVESEND, a small village on Long Island in America, between Utrecht and Flatland, situated in a bay of the same name.

GRAVESEND, a town lying upon the N. side of Kent, on the river Thames. It is a corporation, together with Milton, governed by a portreeve. In the reign of king Richard II. the French and

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and Spaniards came up the Thames in their galleys, plundered and burnt the place, carrying off its inhabitants; in compensation of which loss, that prince granted Gravesend and Milton the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water to London at four shillings the whole fare, or two-pence a head; but the price now is nine-pence each passenger in the tilt-boat, and a shilling in a wherry or small boat. Here is the great ferry, as it is called, between London and East Kent, vast numbers passing every tide between Gravesend and Billingsgate, a bell being publicly rung at each place every time of high water, for the boats that carry passengers, to put off directly. Besides other excellent regulations at Gravesend, all vessels outward bound from London, must undergo a second clearing from an officer of the customs; and from hence they generally take their departure, and commonly take in their provisions, lying opposite to Tilbury fort, on the Essex side: since the erection of which, the platforms raised here and at Milton by King Henry VIII. have been demolished. And on the Gravesend side is a blockhouse, where the centinel gives notice of any vessel coming down, by firing his piece: but with regard to ships coming in, they all go by without any notice taken, unless to put waiters on board, which wait at a place called New Tavern, just below the town. In Gravesend is a very handsome charity, which was given in 1624 by one Mr. Pinnock, of 21 dwellings, and a house for a master weaver to employ the poor. Here is also a charity-school for 24 boys, who are taught and clothed. Weekly markets are kept here on Wednesdays and Saturdays: its annual fairs are April 23, and November 25, holding for a week. The lands near the town having been lately turned into kitchen gardens, supply the towns for several miles round.

In August 1727, the church and greatest part of Gravesend were burnt down by an accidental fire; but having been since rebuilt to better advantage, the former by act of parliament, as one of the 50 new churches, and 5000*l.* given for that purpose by the public. It lies on the S. side of the Thames, 30 miles from London by water. In 1780 a military road was made from Cox-heath to this town, and every thing requisite to transport an army to the Essex shore, was got in readiness here, in case of an invasion on the northern coasts. It is 23 miles from London by land.

GRAUDENTZ, a pleasant little town, strongly walled, in the palatinate of Culm and Royal Prussia, in Poland. Its Latin name is Grudentum, the Poles pronounce it Grodgeonc. It has a castle on an eminence by the river side, with walls and

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towers of brick. In 1703 the Swedes took, plundered, and dismantled the place, and afterwards a garrison of Polish confederates were driven out by the Muscovites in 1707. It lies at the confluence of the Vistula and Ossa; and over the former river is a ferry. It lies 36 miles W. of Thorn, and 46 S. of Dantzick.

GRAVINA, an episcopal town of the province of Bari, and kingdom of Naples; in Lower Italy. It lies at the foot of the mountains, 30 miles S. W. of the city of Bari. Lat. 41, 20, N. Long. 17, 12, E.

GRAY, in Latin Gradicum, a town of the Franche Comté, in France, on the river Saone, by means of which they drive a good trade, loading vessels here with wheat and iron for Lyons. It is advantageously situated, and had formerly, when in the possession of the house of Austria, noble fortifications; but these Lewis XIV. demolished. Here are a presidial court, collegiate church, and but one parish, with three convents of monks, and a college that, till lately, belonged to the Jesuits. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is the principal place of one of the four great bailiwicks of the county, having within its district, it is said, 803 cities, boroughs, or villages. It lies nine leagues N. W. of Besançon.

GRAYS, Thurrock-Magna, or Grays-Thurrock, a market town of Essex, with a weekly market on Thursdays; its annual fair is on May 23. It lies nine miles from Barking, and 25 from London.

GREAT BRITAIN, the general name under which England and Scotland, with Wales, have been included, particularly since the union of both kingdoms in 1707: though in king James I.'s time that monarch endeavoured to introduce it, as in him centered the right to both crowns. See ENGLAND.

GREAT CHART, a village in Kent, with a fair on March 25.

GREAT THURLOW, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on October 10.

GREECE, the present Rumelia, and in many respects one of the most deservedly celebrated countries in the world, was anciently bounded on the N. by Macedonia, and the river Strymon; on the W. by the Ionian sea; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Egean sea and Archipelago. It extended from the Strymon, by which it was parted from Thrace, to the promontory of Tenarus, the southmost point of the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, about lat. 6, 20, or nearly 440 English miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 359 miles.

The general names by which the inhabitants of this

this country were known to the ancients, were those of Graioi, or Graicoi, from whence the name of Greece is plainly derived.

The inhabitants of Greece in the first ages, even by the confession of their own historians, appear to have been savages scarce a degree removed from brutes. They lived indifferently on every fruit, herb, or root, that came in their way; and lay either in the open fields, or at best sheltered themselves in dens, caves, and hollow trees; the country itself in the mean time remaining one continued uncultivated desert. The first improvement they made in their way of living, was the exchanging of their old food for the more wholesome acorns, building huts for themselves to sleep in, and covering their bodies with the skins of beasts. For all this, it seems they were beholden to Pelasgius, (supposed by some to be Peleg spoke of in Scripture,) and who was highly revered by them on that account. This reformation in their way of life, however, it seems wrought none in their manners. On the contrary, they who had nothing to fight for but a hole to sleep in, began now to envy and rob one another of these slender acquisitions. This, in process of time, put them under a necessity of joining themselves into companies under some head, that they might either more safely plunder their neighbours, or preserve what they had got. Laws they had none, except that of the sword; so that those only lived in safety who inhabited the most barren and craggy places, and hence Greece for a long time, had no settled inhabitants, the weaker being always turned out by the stronger. Their gigantic size and strength, if we may believe Plutarch, added so much to their insolence and cruelty, that they seemed to glory in committing the greatest acts of violence and barbarity on those that unhappily fell into their hands.

The next advance towards civilization, was their forming themselves into regular societies, to cultivate the lands, and build themselves towns and cities for their safety. Their original barbarity and mutual violences against each other naturally prevented them from uniting as one nation, or even in to any considerable community; and hence originated the great number of states into which Greece was divided. The most remarkable of these small principalities mentioned in history are the following: In Peloponnesus were those of Sicyon, Argos, Messenia, Achaia Propria, Arcadia, and Laconia. In Grecia Propria, (that part of Greece which lay without Peloponnesus,) were those of Attica, Megara, Boeotia, Locris, Epichnemidia, Doris, Phocis, Locris, Ozolæa, and Ætolia. In Epirus were the Molossi, Amphiloci, Cassiopæi,

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Dræopes, Chaoces, Threspotii, Almeni, and Acarnani. In Thessaly were those of Thessalotis, Estiotis, Pelasgiotis, Magnesia, and Phthia. All these have at one time or other been severally governed by kings of their own, though we only find the names of many of them mentioned in the histories of the more considerable kingdoms of Sparta, Attica, Thebes, &c. The erection of these kingdoms, however, for some time, did not much alter the case; the inhabitants of the new kingdoms plundered and destroyed one another without mercy. Attica was the only place in any degree free from these incursions, because it was naturally destitute of every thing that could invite a plundering enemy; but those cities fared much worse which were situated on the sea-coasts, because they were in continual danger of being plundered either by sea or land; for pirates at that time did not less infest all those seas, than robbers did the land. And this was one main cause why most of the ancient cities of Greece were situated at some considerable distance from the shore; but even in these, as all their safety consisted in the resistance they could make against an invader, their inhabitants were under a necessity of going constantly armed, and being ever on their guard.

During this period of savage barbarity, the most renowned Grecian heroes, as Hercules, Theseus, &c. performed their exploits; which however exaggerated by poetic fiction, no doubt had a foundation in truth.

The first expedition in which we find the Greeks united, was that against Troy. Their success here (which happened about 1184, B. C.) cost them very dear; vast numbers of their bravest warriors being slain; great numbers of the survivors being cast away in their return; and many of those who had the good luck to get back again, being soon after murdered or driven out of their country. It is probable, however, that their having staid for such a long time in Asia, might contribute to civilize the Greeks somewhat sooner than what they otherwise would have been; and accordingly from this time, we find their history somewhat less obscure, and as it were beginning to emerge out of darkness. The continual wars indeed, in which they were engaged among themselves, no doubt, for a long time, prevented them from making any considerable progress in those arts in which they afterwards made so great figure. These wars, which indeed never ceased as long as the Greeks preserved their liberty, rendered them brave, and skilled in the military art, above all other nations; but at the same time, they effectually prevented them from making permanent conquests, and confined them within the bounds of their

their own country; while the different states were one way or other so equally balanced, that scarce one of them was able perfectly to subdue another.

The Spartans, however, having, with great difficulty, reduced the kingdom of Messene, and added its territories to their own, became the leading people in Greece. Their superiority was long disputed by Athens, but the Peloponnesian war at last determined that point in favour of the Spartans, when the city of Athens was taken, and its walls demolished by Lysander the Spartan general. By the battle of Leuctra, the Spartans lost that superiority which they had maintained for 500 years, and which now devolved on the Thebans. After the death of Epaminondas, the celebrated Theban general, the Thebans were again obliged to yield the superiority to the Spartans. But by this time the Greeks had become acquainted with the luxuries and elegancies of life; and all the rigour of their original laws could not prevent them from valuing these as highly as other people. The Persians, whose power they had long dreaded, and who were unable to resist them by force of arms, at last found out (by the advice of Alcibiades) the proper method of reducing the Grecian power; namely, by assisting them by turns, and supplying one state with money to fight against another, till they should all be so much reduced, that they might become an easy prey. Philip of Macedon, entered into the same political views; and partly by intrigue, partly by force, got himself declared generalissimo of Greece. His successor, Alexander the Great, completed their subjection; and by destroying the city of Thebes, and exterminating its inhabitants, struck such a terror throughout Greece, that he was as fully obeyed by all the states, as by any of the rest of his subjects.

Soon after the battle of Selasia, the Greeks began to feel the weight of a power more formidable than any which they had yet experienced; namely, that of the Romans. That insidious and haughty republic, first intermeddled with the Grecian affairs, under pretence of setting them at liberty from the oppression of Philip of Macedon. This by a proper union among themselves, they might have accomplished; but in this they acted as though they had been infatuated; receiving with the utmost joy the decree of the Roman consul, who declared them free; without considering, that he who had thus given them liberty, might take it away at his pleasure. This lesson, however, they were soon taught, by the total reduction of their country to a Roman province. After their conquest by the Romans, they made no united effort to recover their liberty. They continued in quiet sub-

jection, till the beginning of the 15th century. About that time they began to suffer under the tyranny of the Turks, and their sufferings were completed by the taking of Constantinople in 1453. Since that time, they have groaned under the yoke of a most despotic government; so that all traces of their former valour, ingenuity and learning are now in a manner totally extinct.

Modern Greece comprehends Macedonia, Albania now called Arnaut, Epirus, Thessaly now Jana, Achaia now Livadia, the Peloponnesus now Morea, together with the islands on its coast, and in the Archipelago. The continent of Greece is seated betwixt the 36th and 43d deg. of N. lat. and between the 19th and 27th deg. of long. E. of London. To the N. it is bounded by Bulgaria and Servia, from which it is divided by a ridge of mountains; to the S. by the Mediterranean sea; to the E. by Romania and the Archipelago; and to the W. by the Adriatic or gulph of Venice. Its length is said to be about 400 miles, and its utmost breadth about 350. The air is extremely temperate and healthy; and the soil fruitful, though badly cultivated, yielding corn, wine, delicious fruits, and abounding with cattle, fowls, and venison. As to religion, Christianity was planted in Greece soon after the death of our Saviour, and flourished there for many ages in great purity; but since the Greeks became subject to the Turkish yoke, they have sunk into the most deplorable ignorance, in consequence of the slavery and thralldom under which they groan, and their religion is now greatly corrupted. It is indeed little better than a heap of ridiculous ceremonies and absurdities. The head of the Greek church is the patriarch of Constantinople; who is chosen by the neighbouring archbishops and metropolitans, and confirmed by the emperor or grand vizir. He is a person of Great dignity, being the head and director of the eastern church. The other patriarchs are those of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. Mr. Tournesort tells us, that the patriarchates are now generally set to sale, and bestowed upon those who are the highest bidders. The patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, are always chosen from among the Caloyers or Greek monks.

GREEN, a village in Suffex, eight miles N. W. of Horsham, with two fairs on August 21, and Monday before July 5.

GREENCASTLE, anciently a strong castle, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies on the sea side, and was a fortified garrison in the rebellion of 1641; also, preceding that era, it was looked upon as a place of such importance to the crown of England in Hen. VII's time, that none but an Englishman could be

be trusted to be constable of it. It lies four miles from Ross-Trevor.

GREENFIELD, a village in Connecticut, New England, totally destroyed by the British forces July 6, 1779.

GREEN-ISLAND, or **SERPENT-ISLAND**, one of the lesser Virgin-Isles, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and situated near the east end of Porto Rico.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes.

This country is divided into West and East Greenland. West Greenland is now determined by our latest maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W. by Baffin's bay, on the S. by Davis's straits, and on the E. by the northern part of the Atlantic ocean. The coast abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers, and is surrounded with a vast number of islands of different dimensions. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the sea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the first Danish lodge was built in 1721, and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country.

West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time, a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were by accident driven on the coast. On his return he represented the country in such a favourable light, that some families again followed him thither, where they soon became a very thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the name of Groenland, or Greenland, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch who embraced the Christian religion. The Greenland settlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection; and, in a little time, the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c. under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A considerable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway, and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over. From that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion. It is supposed the colony was cut off by the natives called Schrellings.

All that can be learned from the most authentic records is, that Greenland was divided into two

districts, called West Bygd, and East Bygd; that the western division contained four parishes, and 100 villages; that the eastern district was still more flourishing, as being nearer Iceland, sooner settled, and more frequented by shipping from Norway. This colony, in ancient times, certainly comprehended 12 extensive parishes, 190 villages, a bishop's see, and two monasteries. The present inhabitants of the western district are entirely ignorant of this part, from which they are divided by rocks, mountains, and deserts. Several attempts were made to discover the eastern district; and in 1576 captain Martin Forbisher was sent by queen Elizabeth. He descried the land, but could not reach it, and therefore returned to England; yet not before he had sailed 60 leagues in the strait which still retains his name, and landed on several islands, where he had some communication with the natives. He had likewise taken possession of the country in the name of queen Elizabeth, and brought away some pieces of heavy black stone, from which the refiners of London extracted a certain proportion of gold. He made two more voyages, with an intent to form a settlement, but miscarried. Two of the natives he brought to England.

Christian IV. king of Denmark, being desirous of discovering the old Greenland settlement, sent three ships thither, under the command of captain Godske Lindenow; who is said to have reached the E. coast of Greenland, where he traded with the savage inhabitants, such as they are still found in the western district, but saw no signs of a civilized people. Lindenow kidnapped two of the natives, who were conveyed to Copenhagen.

Other expeditions of the same nature have been planned and executed with the same bad success, under the auspices of a Danish company of merchants. At length the Greenland company at Bergen in Norway transported a colony to the western coast, about the 64th degree of latitude; and these Norwegians sailed in the year 1712, accompanied by the reverend Hans Egede, to whose care, ability, and precision, we owe the best and most authentic account of modern Greenland.

His Danish majesty, in the year 1728, caused horses to be transported to Greenland, in hope that the settlers might, by their means, travel over land to the eastern district; but the icy mountains were found impassable.

Mr. Egede is of opinion, that the only practicable method of reaching that part of the country, will be to coast north about in small vessels between the great flakes of ice and the shore, as the Greenlanders have declared, that the currents continually rushing from the bays and inlets, and running south-westwards along the shore, hinder the

the ice from adhering to the land; so that there is always a channel open, through which vessels of small burden might pass, especially if lodges were built at convenient distances on the shore, for the convenience and direction of the adventurers.

That part of the country which is now visited and settled by the Danes and Norwegians, lies between the 64th and 68th degrees of N. lat. and thus far, it is said, the climate is temperate. In the summer, which continues from the end of May to the middle of September, the weather is warm and comfortable, while the wind blows easterly; though even at this time storms frequently happen, which rage with incredible violence; and the sea coasts are infested with fogs that are equally disagreeable and unhealthy. Near the shore, and in the bays and inlets, the low land is clothed with the most charming verdure; but the inland mountains are perpetually covered with ice and snow. To the northward of the 68th degree of latitude, the cold is prodigiously intense; and towards the end of August all the coast is covered with ice, which never thaws till April or May, and sometimes not till the latter end of June.

Greenland is seldom visited with thunder and lightning, but the Aurora Borealis is very frequent and bright. At the time of new and full moon, the tide rises and falls upon this coast about three fathoms; and it is remarkable, that the springs and fountains on shore rise and fall with the flux and reflux of the ocean.

The soil of Greenland varies like that of all other mountainous countries. The hills are very barren, being indeed frozen throughout the whole year; but the vallies and low grounds, especially near the sea, are rich and fruitful. The ancient Norwegian chronicles inform us, that Greenland formerly produced a great number of cattle, and that considerable quantities of butter and cheese were exported to Norway; and, on account of their peculiar excellency, set apart for the king's use. The same histories inform us, that some parts of the country yielded excellent wheat; and that large oaks were found here, which carried acorns as large as apples. Some of these oaks still remain in the southern parts, and in many places the marks of ploughed land are easily perceived. At present, however, the country is destitute of corn and cattle, though in many places it produces excellent pasture. Turneps and coleworts of an excellent taste and flavour are also produced here. Among the fruits of Greenland, we number juniper-berries, blue-berries, bil-berries, and bramble-berries.

Greenland is thought to contain many mines of metal, though none of them are wrought. To the southward of the Danish colony are some ap-

pearances of a mine of copper. Mr. Egede once received a lump of ore from one of the natives; and here he found calamine of a yellow colour. He once sent a considerable quantity of sand of a yellow colour, intermixed with streaks of vermilion, to the Bergen company. They probably found their account in this present; for they desired him by a letter to procure as much of that sand as possible; but he was never able to find the place where he saw the first specimen. It was one of the smallest among a great number of islands; and the mark he had set up was blown down by a violent storm. Possibly this might be the same mineral of which capt. Forbisher brought so much to England. This country produces rock-crystals both red and white, and whole mountains of the asbestos or incombustible flax. All round the colony, which is known by the name of Good Hope, they find a kind of bastard marble, of various colours, which the natives form into bowls, lamps, pots, &c. All that has been said of the fertility of Greenland, however, must be understood only of that part which lies between the 60th and 65th degrees of latitude. The most northern parts are totally destitute of herbs and plants. The wretched inhabitants cannot find grass in sufficient quantities to stuff in their shoes to keep their feet warm, but are obliged to buy it from those who inhabit the more southern parts.

The animals which abound most in Greenland are rein deer, foxes, hares, dogs, and white bears. The natives keep a great number of dogs, which are large, white or speckled, and rough, with ears standing upright, as is the case with all the dogs peculiar to cold climates. In the northern parts the natives yoke them in sledges, which, though heavy laden, they will draw on the ice at the rate of 70 miles in a short winter's day. Here are also found great numbers of ravens, eagles of a prodigious size, falcons, and other birds of prey; and likewise a kind of linnet. Whales, sword-fish, porpoises, &c. abound on the coasts; also holybut, turbot, cod, haddock, &c. The more dubious animals also, called mermaids, sea-serpents, and krakens, said to be found on the coast of Norway, are said likewise to dwell in these seas. Mr. Egede assures us, that, in the year 1734, the sea serpent was seen off the new Danish colony, and raised its head mast-high above the surface of the water.

The people who now inhabit the western coast of Greenland, and who, without doubt, are the descendants of the ancient Schrellings, who exterminated the first Iceland colony, bear a near resemblance to the Samoides and Laplanders in their persons, complexions, and way of life. They are short, brawny, and inclined to corpulency; with

with broad faces, flat noses, thick lips, black hair and eyes, and a yellowish, tawny complexion. They are for the most part vigorous and healthy, but remarkably short lived. They are subject to a weakness in the eyes, occasioned by the piercing winds and the glare of the snow in the winter-time. The leprosy is known among them, but is not contagious. Those that dwell in the northern parts are miserably tormented with dysenteries, rheums, and pulmonary disorders, boils, and epilepsy. In their dispositions the Greenlanders are cold, phlegmatic, indolent, and slow of apprehension; but very quiet, orderly, and good-natured. They live peaceably together; and have every thing in common, without strife, envying, or animosity. They are civil and hospitable, but slovenly to a degree almost beyond the Hottentots themselves.

All the Greenlanders hitherto known speak the same language, though different dialects prevail in different parts of the country. They are employed all the year round in fishing or hunting. At sea they pursue whales, morse, seals, fish for eating, and sea fowl. On shore they hunt the rein deer in different parts of the country.

This country is but thinly inhabited. In the winter time the people dwell in huts built of stone or turf. In the summer-time they dwell in tents made of long poles fixed in a conical form, covered in the inside with deer skins, and on the outside with seal skins, dressed so that the rain cannot pierce them.

East Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 76, 46, and 80, 30, of N. latitude, and between 9 and 20, of E. longitude. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Groenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. They alledged that the coast discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby was some other country, which accordingly the Hollanders delineated on their maps and charts by the name of Willoughby Land, whereas in fact no such land ever existed; and long before the voyage of these Dutchmen, Stephen Barrows, an English shipmaster, had coasted along a desolate country from N. lat. 78, 0, to 80, 11, which was undoubtedly Spitzbergen. The sea in the neighbourhood of the islands of Spitzbergen abounds very much with whales, and is the common resort of the whale-fishing ships from diffe-

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rent countries; and the country itself is frequently visited by these ships; but till the late voyage of captain Phipps, by order of his British Majesty, the situation of it was erroneously laid down. It was imagined that the land stretched to the northward as far as 82 of N. lat. but captain Phipps found the most northerly point of land, called Seven Islands, not to exceed 80, 30, of latitude. Towards the E. he saw other lands lying at a distance, so that Spitzbergen plainly appeared to be surrounded by water on that side, and not joined to the continent of Asia, as former navigators had supposed. The N. and W. coasts also he explored, but was prevented by the ice from sailing so far to the northward as he wished. The coast appeared neither habitable nor accessible. It is formed of high, barren, black rocks, without the least marks of vegetation; in many places bare and pointed; in others covered with snow, appearing even above the clouds. The vallies between the high cliffs were filled with snow and ice. The current ran along this coast half a knot an hour, north. The height of one mountain seen here was found by geometrical mensuration to be at one time 1503½ feet, at another 1503½ feet. By a barometer constructed after De Luc's method, the height was found to be 1588½ feet.

There is good anchorage in Schmeerenburg harbour, lying in N. latitude 74, 44, E. long. 9, 50, in 13 fathoms, sandy bottom, not far from the shore, and well sheltered from all winds. Close to this harbour is an island, called Amsterdam Island, where the Dutch used formerly to boil their whale oil; and the remains of some conveniences erected by them for that purpose are still visible. The Dutch ships still resort to this place for the latter season of the whale fishery. The stone about this place is chiefly a kind of marble, which dissolves easily in the marine acid. There were no appearances of minerals of any kind, nor any signs of ancient or modern volcanoes. No insects, or any species of reptiles, were seen, nor even the common earth-worm. There were no springs or rivers; but great plenty of water was produced from the snow which melted on the mountains.

The most remarkable views which these dreary regions present are those called Icebergs, which are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains.

These islands are totally uninhabited, though it doth not appear but that human creatures could subsist on them, notwithstanding their vicinity to the pole. Eight English sailors, who were accidentally left here by a whale-fishing ship, survived the winter, and were brought home next season. The Dutch then attempted to settle a colony on

Amsterdam Island above mentioned; but all the people perished, not through the severity of the climate, but of the scurvy, owing to the want of those remedies which are now happily discovered, and which are found to be so effectual in preventing and curing that dreadful disease. The late account also of six Russian sailors who staid four years in this inhospitable country, affords a decisive proof, that a colony might be settled on East Greenland, provided the doing so could answer any good purpose.

GREENLAW, the shire-town of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland, with a weekly market; and yet it is only a burgh of regality.

GREENOCK, a handsome town in the shire of Renfrew, in Scotland, on the frith of Clyde, where it receives the river of the latter name. It has a good harbour of hewn stone. It is also noted for being the seat of the West-country herring-fishery, where is a convenient house for the royal company of fishermen. It is an excellent road for shipping to and from Glasgow, as the Downs is with regard to London, with a castle commanding it. It lies 12 miles from Paisley, and 6 from Dumbarton by water.

GREEN-STREET, a village in Kent, with a fair on May 1.

GREENWICH Kent, five miles from London, has been the birth-place and seat of several of our sovereigns. Queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, were born here, as was king Edward VI. who died here. Their palace was first erected by Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who named it *placentia*, and began the tower on the top of the steep hill in the park, which was finished by Henry VII. but afterwards demolished, and a royal observatory erected in its place by king Charles II. furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations and a deep dry well for observing the stars, in the day-time. The palace was enlarged by Henry VII. but completed by Henry VIII. This being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. who had enlarged the park, walled it about, and planted it, pulled the palace down and began another, of which he lived to see the first wing magnificently finished. But king William III. granted it, with 9 acres of ground thereto belonging, to be converted into an hospital for old and disabled seamen, the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the service, and for the encouragement of navigation. The wing, which cost king Charles 36,000*l.* is now the first wing of the hospital towards London; there is scarce such another foundation and fabric in the whole world. Its noble hall was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end, in an alcove, are paintings of the late princes

Sophia, king George I. the queen dowager of Prussia, queen Caroline, and king George II. the late princess dowager of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and their five royal sisters. On the ceiling, over that alcove, are the late queen Anne and prince George of Denmark: on the ceiling of the hall are king William III. and queen Mary; and there is a fine statue of king George II. on a pedestal, in the area fronting its noble terrace by the Thames. In the year 1705 was the first admission of 100 disabled seamen into this hospital, which is now augmented to 900 men and 90 boys. To every hundred pensioners six nurses are allowed, who are to be seamen's widows, at 10*l.* a year, and 2*s.* a week more for those who attend in the infirmary. The pensioners, besides their commons, are allowed 1*s.* a week to spend; and the common warrant officers 1*s.* 6*d.* The several benefactions to this noble charity, which appear in tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to a great sum. And in the year 1732, the late earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate, amounting to near 6000*l.* a year, was given to it by parliament. Its parish church lately rebuilt, as one of the 50 new ones, is a very handsome structure; and here are two charity-schools. There is also a handsome college, at the end of the town fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of 20 decayed old house-keepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be presented alternately from Snotisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk, or else from Bungay in Suffolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's college, and was founded and well endowed in 1613. The pensioners, besides victuals and drink, are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for necessities, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years. Mr. Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, also built an hospital here in 1560, called queen Elizabeth's college, in which are 20 poor, said to be the first hospital of the kind built by any English protestant. The town contains 1450 houses, and a market on Wednesday and Saturday was erected here in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the royal hospital, to which the profits arising from it were to be appropriated. That which is properly the palace here is but small, and converted into apartments for the governor of the royal hospital and the ranger of Greenwich-park, which is well stocked with deer, and has a noble and most delightful prospect of the city of London, and of the Thames. This is the chief harbour for the king's yachts.

The hospital had one of its quadrangles, containing its chapel and several wards, destroyed by a fire Jan. 2, 1779; but the whole has been restored agreeable to its former plan.

GREENWICH,

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GREENWICH, a town in Greenwich township, Rhode Island, on the W. bank of Narraganset-bay, opposite which is Hope Island.

GREENWICH, a town in West Jersey, in Cumberland county, 15 miles S. W. from Salem, and 34 S. of Philadelphia, about 4 miles from the Delaware river.

GREENWICH, a town at the W. extremity of Fairfield county, Connecticut, three miles W. from Rye, and seven E. from Stamford, on the coast of Long-Island Sound, off which lie Patrick's-Isles.

GRENADE, in Latin, Granata, a town in the district of Tursan and Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Adour, which in winter begins here to be navigable. Its situation is two leagues below Aire, and is at the same distance from St. Sever.

GRENOBLE, a genteel and noble city of Graisivaudan, and Upper Dauphiny, in France. It lies in a plain, at the foot of the mountains, on the confluence of the Isere and Drac. Its Latin name is Gratianopolis, and it anciently belonged to the Allobroges. It is the seat of a parliament, a governor, and lieutenant-general. It was fortified by M. la Ville, and is commanded by a fort called La Bastille. The Isere divides Grenoble into two unequal parts. It is the see of a bishop, in whose diocese are contained 64 parishes of Savoy, and 240 in Dauphiny. The episcopal palace is a noble structure, the principal in the place, and decorated with paintings. The skins and gloves of Grenoble are very much valued; yet their woollen stuffs, of which they make great quantities here, are but coarse. In this whole diocese is only one abbey of Cistercian nuns, namely Hayes, and the famous La Grande Chatreuse, head of the Carthusian Monks, which was founded by St. Bruno. In Grenoble most shocking barbarities were committed on the Huguenots or Reformed, in the first religious war of 1562. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Chambery, and 50 S. E. of Lyons. Lat. 45, 26, N. Long. 5, 34, E.

GRENVILLE, (inlet,) a small harbour with a settlement on the E. coast of Florida, opposite the great Bahama bank; in Lat. 26, 40. Long. 81, 00. It will only allow vessels of 5 feet draught; to the N. of it, on the point at its entrance, lies a remarkable spot of rocks on the beach, as there is also at 1½ league to the northward of the said entrance; three leagues farther N. are several high blue or black rocks standing on the beach, which makes this part of the coast remarkable, as does likewise a hill inland, full of white spots; a little to the N. of the rocks, this hill is called Bald Head Mount, and more frequently the Bleach-yard. A small reef just under water, about half a

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mile from the shore, abreast of the high rocks, forms here a convenient little harbour for boats; there are two wells of excellent water in a little meadow, at the back of the sand hills, near a mile to the S. of the high rocks; the river St. Lucia likewise shews its mouth over the sand; the wells have casks in them, and this is a very good watering place for vessels which having had a tedious passage through the Gulph, are in want of a supply of this indispensable article. The island between the two inlets affords plenty of turtle, venison, and bear; likewise numerous quantities of wild ducks, each in their season; besides cocoa-plumbs, and palm-cabbage; and on the main opposite, turkeys are found in abundance. The coast is even, bold too, and the soundings regular. This is the southern extremity of the great bank of regular soundings, which lies before the eastern coast of Florida, and here the Gulph Stream comes very near the beach, the colour of the water changes from a muddy green to a beautiful Saxon blue.

GRESHOLM, one of the islands on the N. W. of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales. See MILFORD-HAVEN.

GRESSENHALL, Norfolk, on the N. W. side of East-Deerham, has a fair on December 6.

GRESSFORD, Denbigh, has a fair on the second Monday in April, last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December.

GRETA, a river of Yorkshire; at the confluence of which with the Tees, and at a place called Merton, was the site of the ancient city of Catraclonium, the remains of it being still visible there, and about Greta-bridge.

GRETE, a river in Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and which falls into the Lune near Thurland-castle.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town of Upper or Swedish Pomerania, in Germany, on the E. side of the Oder, above Stetin, and nearly opposite to Gratz. It lies low, and has been often taken and retaken, during the civil wars of the empire. By the treaty of Westphalia, it was ceded to Sweden; but by that of St. Germain-en-laye, in 1679, given to the elector of Brandenburg, in whose possession it still is. In 1532 it was unhappily burnt down. Its ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends over 23 parishes. Here are kept three annual fairs; namely, on Thursday after the first Sunday in Lent, on Trinity-Sunday, and on October 28.

GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Long. 5, 0, E. Lat. 44, 25, N.

GRIM, a place in the circle of Leipzig, and Saxony, in Germany, with a castle on the river

Mulda,

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Mulda, over which is a bridge. It is remarkable for a public school, which the elector Maurice founded at the Augustine convent, for 100 youths to be chosen out of the electorate, and endowed it with the revenues of the nunnery of Nimpschen in its neighbourhood. It has suffered greatly both by fire and floods. The Hussites plundered these parts about 1530; and 10 years afterwards the Swedes committed cruel ravages here. It lies 12 miles S. of Leipzig, and in the direct road from the secularized bishopric of Wurtzen to Colditz.

GRIMAUD, a small town of Provence, in France; the site of which was anciently much nigher the sea; so that the bay of St. Tropez had its name from it.

GRIMBERG, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies seven miles N. of Brussels. Lat. 51, 12, N. Long. 4, 22, E.

GRIMBERG, a city in the archbishopric of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is the see of a bishop, and subject to the elector. It lies 20 miles S. E. of the city of Triers. Lat. 49, 31, N. Long. 6, 48, E.

GRIMSBY, (Great,) a mayor borough of Lincolnshire, not far from the mouth of the Humber. Its trade consists principally in bringing coals and salt by that river, and was very considerable before its harbour was choked up. Its church is large and sumptuous, has several streets and well-built houses, and anciently had two monasteries, a nunnery, and a castle. The mayor has a privilege of holding a court on Tuesday, and its two bailiffs on Friday. The weekly markets are kept on Wednesday and Saturday: its annual fairs are on June 17, and September 17. It sends two representatives to parliament, lies 30 from Lincoln, and 169 from London.

GRINNAA, or GRINSTADT a town of North Jutland, in Latin Grina. It stands near the point or cape of a peninsula, which juts out into the Categate. It lies seven miles from Ebelfot, to the N. and is defended by a castle.

GRINAW, an old castle of the Rheinthal, with apartments for lodging strangers, at the very extremity of the country, where the Lint falls into the Zurich-lake. Here is a bridge over the river, and a harbour for boats, where people stop who come from Zurich and the neighbourhood of its lake, and from hence are drawn on the Lint to Wessen, by means of horses.

GRINGLEY, (on the hill,) Nottinghamshire, on the W. side of Gainborough. It is a little town with a fair Dec. 12.

GRINSTED, (East,) in Sussex, 30 miles from London, seated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, near Ashdown forest. It has a handsome church, and the assizes for the county are sometimes held

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here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes. An hospital in the reign of king James I. for 31 poor people of this town was built and endowed with 330l. a year. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and his brethren, has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the first of Edward II. who are elected by about 35 burgageholders; had a charter for a monthly market from Henry VII. The returning officer here is the bailiff, who is chosen by a jury of burgageholders. Its market is on Thursday, and its fairs which are well frequented, are July 13, and Dec. 11.

GRIPSWALD, or GRIETSWALD, a well-built fortified town of Upper Pomerania, in Germany. It stands not far from the Baltic, at the bottom of a small gulph, called the sea of Stralsund, and opposite to the Isle of Rugen. It has a good trade by sea. The country round it being fruitful, they export great quantities of corn. Here is abundance of cattle, and they deal much in tallow and hides. The harbour is good, with several ships belonging to it, which are brought up to the quay by means of a canal cut from the gulph to a large lake on the other side of the place. Here is a good Protestant university, where many Swedish and Prussian youths are educated. It has been several times taken, and belongs now to the king of Prussia. In it are three parochial churches, and it had formerly two monasteries, one of which serves now for the university, and the other for its schools. Here are two annual fairs, on St. James's day and All-saints day. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 54, 49, N. Long. 14, 1, E.

GRIPSWALDISCHE OYE, an island six or seven miles off Gripswald, out at sea; but now mostly drowned. Here was formerly a wood where the inhabitants used to put their horses all winter; and a chapel in times of Popery, where the fishermen had mass said to them, before they went to catch their herrings, sturgeon, &c.

GRISON, one of the smaller Granadilla islands. It is situated between Diamond-isle and Cauriacon. It is not inhabited, having no fresh water.

GRISONS, a large and populous country in the very heart of the Alps, allies of the Swiss cantons. It is nearly of a circular form, being 60 miles over every way, between lat. 45, 47, N. and between long. 9, 11, E. It is bounded by Tirol and Saragans, on the W. by the cantons of Glaris and Uri, on the S. by the Italian bailiwicks of the cantons, the county of Chiavenna and the Valteline, and on the E. likewise by Tirol and Bormio. It is divided into three great parts, called the Leagues; namely, 1. The Upper or Grey League. 2. The League of Caddée (Cafa Dei),

or

or the House of God. And, 3. The Leagues of the ten jurisdictions or communities. The two first of these lie to the S. and the third to the N. The first is separated in part from the second, by the eastern branch of the Rhine, and fronts the cantons of Uri and Glaris to the W. as the two others do Tirol to the E. and N. They are three distinct cantons or republics, with separate governments; only for their common defence they form one republican system, in which resides the sovereignty, though ultimately in the whole body of the people. The name Grisons they have from the first of them who made a league in the 15th century against their oppressors, wearing coarse grey coats made of a home-spun manufacture. This part of the country is that which the Romans called *Rhætia Prima*.

Except a very few royalties belonging to the nobility, the lands are exempt from all dues and payments whatever; nothing is paid here for importation or exportation; but every one enjoys the fruit of his own labour; and the revenue of his own land. Though the wine they drink is brought on horses four or five days journey, it is sold much cheaper than in most parts of Italy or France. Here are villages of 150 or 200 houses on the very tops of the mountains; and though there grows no sort of grain, and but little grass, for want of soil, yet the peasants keep between 3 and 400 horses for carriage; which turns to good account. The inns on the mountains are very good, and besides excellent bread and wine, there is a great quantity of game and venison, with good chambers and beds.

They have a peculiar way of dancing in troops with naked swords, without any hurt ensuing, a custom derived, they say, from their Tuscan ancestors, who danced thus at their Pagan sacrifices. They have many families that boast of great antiquity, who subsist by agriculture and other hard labour, thinking it no disgrace. The pensions which the government receives from foreign princes, and the revenues arising from their own dominions, principally from imposts upon goods carried through their country, are distributed among them man by man. They are all trained up to arms, being well furnished with them, and exercise themselves in these, especially on holidays, and are made use of like their neighbours the Swiss cantons, by many princes in their armies.

The subjects of the Grisons possess a fine country at the foot of the Alps, and near the entrance into Italy; consisting of three lordships, namely, the county of Bormio, the Valteline, and the county of Chiavenna. The whole is but one valley properly, which extends to the foot of the Rhetian Alps. It is bounded on the E. by Tirol,

on the S. by the territories of Venice and Milan, and on the W. and N. by the Grisons. It is about 60 Italian miles long, not being above two broad in some places, and in others six or seven. The river Adda, which rises from Mount Braulio, and falls into the county of Bormio, whence it passes into the Valteline, and from that into the lake of Como, does the country a great deal of good, though sometimes overflowing it.

GRODEC, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the Palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and fourth in the palatinate, of Kioff.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, partly on a hill near the river Niemen; and next to Wilna the best city in the duchy. It has neither towers, bastions, nor walls. The old castle here is surrounded with a deep ditch, one wing of which only can be inhabited; and has another large and new castle or citadel, regularly constructed on a rock, where it was ordered in 1673, that every third diet of Poland should be held, at which time 400 cats (pieces of money,) are usually paid for the use of four apartments in a house for six weeks only. Near the town is a well-built royal out-work. Over the Niemen or Cronon is the stateliest wooden-bridge in all Poland. The place has been often taken, and in 1753 almost entirely burnt down. It has a good trade, the merchandises of several parts of Lithuania being transported from hence to Dantzick. Here is a college with some convents. Three churches in Grodno are built of stone; one of which serves the Poles, and the other two the Russians, the latter having also in the suburbs one of timber and another of stone. The rest are only of timber; the bells are not hung in the churches, but in a wooden tower erected for the purpose before the gates. It lies 84 miles S. W. of Wilna. Lat. 53, 38, N. Long. 23, 52, E.

GROENDALE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries; it lies near the source of the river Ysche, eight miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50, 48, N. Long. 4, 32, E.

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROJAS-ISLE, a small island, two leagues S. from the coasts of Labradore, and is about five leagues round. The N. end of it lies in lat. 51 deg and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bellisle. Between it and the main, there are from 20 to 30 fathoms water.

GROINE, a name corruptedly given by our sailors to Corunna, a sea port of Galicia, in Spain. See CORUNNA.

GROLL, a small city of Zutphen and Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, on the little river

river Sling. It is a fortified place, yet has been often taken; particularly in 1626, by prince Maurice, in which siege young prince William of Nassau was slain. It confines on the bishopric of Munster, and 19 miles E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52, 20, N. Long. 6, 39, E.

GROMBRIDGE, Kent, has a chapel of ease to its parish church at Speldhurst, fairs on May 17, and Sept. 25.

GRONEY, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Uke by Langronev.

GRONINGEN, with the Ommelanden or circumjacent country, is in Latin, called *Dominum Groningense*, and *Ommelandia*, or *Tractus Adjacens*. It is one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, the county of Embden on the E. from which it is separated by the river Ems, and by the Dollart bay. It has Overissel on the S. and Friesland on the W. from which it is divided by the river Lawers. The greatest length of this lordship or province from S. E. to N. W. is about 47 miles; but is of unequal breadth, the greatest being about 33 miles; but that part of the province lying between Overissel and Embden, or rather part of Westphalia, is a very narrow tract.

The air here is sharp, and well-fanned by continual breezes. They have little stone or wood; but plenty of turf for firing. The country abounds with pasture grounds, large herds of great and small cattle, and but few wild beasts. Here is store of fresh and salt water fish. The natives are much of the same character with those of Friesland, only more industrious, owing to their trade and frequent commerce with strangers. Though in the treaty of union at Utrecht, and in some public acts since, Groningen be called only Ommeland, the style is generally Groningen and the Ommelanden.

That part of the province which belongs to the lordship of Groningen, contains

1. The lordship of Gorecht, a narrow tract in the middle of the province, in which stands Groningen, the capital of the province.

2. The Old Ampt, or bailiwick lying on the E. of Gorecht, and extending itself to the banks of the Dollart-bay. Its principal town is Winfchotten.

3. The Westervold, which lies S. of the Old Ampt, running out in the form of a wedge, between the county of Drent Overissel, and the N. part of the bishopric of Munster. In it are several villages, but no town of any note.

The Ommelanden, which is a subdivision of Groningen, includes also three districts; namely,

1. The Western quarter, lying between the

river Lawers, which separates it from Friesland, and the river or channel leading to Groningen. It contains about 25 villages, but no town of any note.

2. Hunfingow, which comprehends all the N. part of the province, but has no considerable town. And,

3. Fivelingow, lying between Hunfingow on the N. and the Old Ampt on the S. Gorecht on the W. and the mouth of the river Ems on the E. In this district are several villages, and the town of Dam.

GRONINGEN, the capital of the whole province of its name above-mentioned. It lies on the river Aa, which is received into the city, and goes out again by several arches under the fortifications, where it receives the river Hunnes, which encompasses the E. and N. parts of the city, forming a harbour capable of receiving a great number of ships from the sea, by which it enjoys a pretty good trade. In Groningen are several natural and artificial canals. Within the town is a brick bridge, over the Aa. The place has 17 large bastions and other fortifications, with a broad ditch. The city is large and populous. It not only communicates with the sea, but also with the river Ems, by means of which it can carry on a trade with Westphalia. Its principal church is St. Martin, a fine structure, at one end of the great market, with a high tower. St. Mary's church stands at the end of the fish-market, and has also a very high tower, and harmonious-chimes. Here are three market places, the largest of which is the ox-market, surrounded with fine buildings; and among these are the town-house, exchange, and weigh-house. In the three market-places terminate 17 streets; six of which are in a straight line to the like number of gates. There are 27 spacious streets in all. Most of the houses in Groningen have pleasant gardens to them, with fruit-trees. It has been often taken but in 1672, they made such a brave resistance against the bishop of Munster, that, after the loss of 10,000 men, the prelate was at last obliged to raise the siege. The citizens are profuse in diet and habit, which has occasioned a law for regulating their expences at weddings, &c. Here is a university, with professors in all the faculties. In their library is a well attested inscription, that a soldier lived there 16 days, after receiving a wound in the right ventricle of the heart. They have also a public school for the languages with seven masters, who have each a house and a handsome salary. The prince's palace is on the N. side of the city, with a pictures of all the princes of Orange and counts of Nassau; also a fine garden near

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near it. This city is noted for giving birth to Rudolphus Agricola, whom Erasmus calls the greatest scholar that any age has produced; also to Veselin, his cotemporary so universally learned, that he was stiled *Lux Mundi*, 'the light of the world.' The famous Ubbo Emmius was the first rector of the university in 1614. Groningen lies 30 miles S. W. of Embden, and 33 E. of Leewarden. Lat. 53, 28, N. Long. 6, 31, E.

GROOMS-PORT, or **GRAHAM'S-PORT**, a place in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, with a quay for small vessels. Between this and Bangor, from which it lies two miles, is a fine sandy bay, called, Bally-holmbay.

GROSSETO, in Latin, Grossetum, Rosetum, a small episcopal city of Tuscany, and Middle Division of Italy. It rose from the ruins of the ancient Ruffellæ, near which it is built, and is but thinly peopled on account of its fenny grounds; has a good old castle, and some fine buildings. It lies on Castiglion-bay, S. of Florence, and about three miles from the river Ombrone to the W. Lat. 42, 36, N. Long. 12, 13, E.

GROTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-bay, about 24 miles N. W. from Cambridge, at the head of a branch of the river Merimack, in the great road to Petersburg, in New Hampshire.

GROTON, in New London county, Connecticut, New England, about two miles E. of the river Thames, and the same N. of the sea-coast, off which lies Fisher's island.

GROTSKAW, (duchy of,) in the Upper Silesia, in Germany. It is also called the principality of Neiss, is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Brieg, on the E. by that of Oppelen, on the W. by the duchy of Munsterberg, and on the S. by Bohemia. It contains 12 towns, and so fruitful in corn and wood, that it is proverbially said, 'It is impossible that a Grotzkawer should starve.'

GROTSKAW, the capital of the last mentioned duchy in Silesia; a small town, mostly built of timber, only the bishop's palace, the church and town-house are of stone. It has good gates and walls, with a triple ditch; stands in a fine plain, a little W. of the river Neiss. Its parochial church is large. It has been twice burnt, the last time by lightning, and besides it has suffered much in the wars. It lies 28 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50, 38, N. Long. 16, 56, E.

GROTSKA, or **KROTSKA**, an inconsiderable town of Servia, in European Turkey, about 24 miles S. E. of Belgrade. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought between the Turks and the queen of Hungary's troops in 1752, when the

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latter were obliged to retreat with loss. Here the earl of Crawford and other British gentlemen were present as volunteers. The former, by too much ardour, received a wound in the thigh, from a musket-ball, so that ever after, though one of the genteel men in the kingdom, and in the bloom of youth, was forced to go upon crutches, as the shot had not been extracted quite, the wound broke out every now and then; and what by frequent incisions, and the most excruciating pains, he at length died of it. Lat. 45 20, N. Long. 20, 51, E.

GROUPS, (the) a cluster of islands lately discovered in the South Sea. They lie in about S. lat. 18, 12, and W. long. 142, 42. They are long narrow slips of land, ranging in all directions, some of them 10 miles or upwards in length, but not more than a quarter of a mile broad. They abound in trees; particularly those of the cocoa nut. They are inhabited by well-made people, of a brown complexion. Most of them carry in their hands a slender pole about 14 feet in length, pointed like a spear; they have likewise something shaped like a paddle, about four feet long. Their canoes are of different sizes, carrying from three to six or seven people, and some of them hoist a sail.

GRUBENHAGEN, (principality of,) so called as having formerly belonged to the Grubes family, a part of the dominions of the elector of Hanover, his present Britannic majesty. It lies in Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is 40 miles long, and the same in breadth, being intersected into two parts by the bishopric of Hildesheim, that on the E. side is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Wolfenbüttele; on the W. by Hildesheim, on the E. by the forest of Hartz; and on the S. by Eisfeld. The W. part is also bounded on the N. by Wolfenbüttele; on the S. by Oberwaldt, and both on the E. and W. by Hildesheim. The whole duchy is almost over-run with woods of fir or pine, the remains of the Hyrcinian forest; the soil is very barren, its treasure being hid under ground, especially in the eastern parts, where are most of the elector's mines of silver, copper, and lead, besides several sorts of minerals, being generally inhabited by miners.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town in the last mentioned principality of its name, with a castle, formerly the residence of the Grubes. It stands near the Leina, and upon a hill. All its inhabitants, and those in the neighbourhood are miners, the adjacent mountains being full of mines, and those covered with woods. It lies 39 miles S. of Hanover, and 64 S. W. of Brunswick. Lat. 51, 41, N. Long. 9, 41, E.

GRUFFENSEE, a small town and the capital of

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of a bailiwick in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. It stands almost at the extremity of a lake of its own name, very much abounding with fish, five miles long, and half that in breadth, about two German leagues and a half S. E. of Zurich. Here is a castle.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Long. 20. 5, E. Lat. 52, 3, N.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, seated among the mountains of Hartz. Long. 13, 35, E. Lat. 52, 10, N.

GRUNINGEN, a small town in the principality of Halberstadt, in Germany. Here is a large castle, formerly the residence of the bishops, where is a curious chapel, the inside gilt all over, with fine galleries, and a large gilt organ. Here is also a tun, in imitation of that at Heidelberg, but not so large, which will contain 1000 hog-heads nearly. It lies on the river Felke, 10 miles E. of Halberstadt.

GRUNINGEN, a small but pretty town of Zurich, one of the Swiss cantons, the capital of its bailiwick, is delightfully situated, and has a fine castle, the residence of the bailiff. In this territory a criminal for any offence is tried by all the heads of the families in the bailiwick. A religious house here has belonged to the Teutonic order ever since 1207. Both the church and its cloister, &c. were burnt down in 1706, by the blowing up of a magazine. It lies three German leagues and a half S. E. of Zurich.

GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Long. 8, 15, E. Lat. 49, 31, N.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Long. 7, 23, E. Lat. 46, 36, N.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of North America, in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Long. 100, 25, W. Lat. 19, 40, N.

GUADALAQUIVER, a large river of Spain. It was formerly called Perca, and in still more ancient times it had the name of Bætis and Tarteßus. It takes its rise from several small streams in mount Segura, in the province of Andalusia, which uniting in one, form this river. It has a long course from Corduba to Seville, though very small: but from the last-mentioned city to its mouth, is navigable for large vessels; yet in it are several sand-banks. A few miles below Seville it forms a kind of small lake, at its issuing from which it divides itself into two branches, and at length falls into the bay of Cadiz.

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GUADALAVIAR, by the Romans called Durias, a river of Spain, the banks of which are delightfully covered with flowers and woods. It takes its rise on the confines of Arragón and New Castile; and after a S. E. course through the province of Valencia, falls into the sea below the city of the latter name.

GUADALAXARA, one of the three districts, governments, or courts of audience, into which Old Mexico, or New Spain, is divided: the other two are Mexico and Guatimala. This audience is also called the kingdom of New Galicia. It lies the farthest to the N. of the three audiences of New Spain, though situated on the coast of the South Sea. Its extent is between lat. 20 and 25. On the E. and S. it is bounded by Panuco, with several provinces of the audience of Mexico; on the N. by the kingdom of New Mexico; and on the W. it is washed by the South sea and the gulph of California, on the coast of which last it stretches above 200 leagues from S. E. to N. W. but within land it is very irregular, and the N. part especially is very narrow, yet in some places it is reckoned 500 miles broad.

Its climate differs much, according to its situation, being partly in the temperate, and partly in the torrid, zone; yet it is much more temperate than any other part of New Spain; and in general it is reckoned healthy: so that it is common for people to live here to 100 years of age: but it is much infested with gnats, bugs, and other vermin. The soil is mostly mountainous and woody; so that the coast looks like a desert. It is said, that the Spaniards have quite forsaken the coast on purpose, that, if strangers should land, they may not find any temptation to stay, because, besides the silver mines in this province, some of gold have been lately discovered, which are of very great value: and they choose to transport the ore on mules to Mexico, rather than run the risk of exposing so valuable a product to be intercepted by foreigners, if they ventured to send it in small vessels by sea. With regard to the rest, the country is pretty fruitful, and it produces European and Indian grain so plentifully, that the latter yields a hundred-fold, and the other two hundred: but it is often destroyed by locusts, and vast numbers of pies no larger than sparrows, as their olives are by ants. In this country are all sorts of fruits, herbs, and roots, better than those in Europe; plenty of sugar-canes, cochineal, and bees, said to be without stings. The pastures abound with all sorts of cattle, and the woods with venison, pine, and oak trees; yet they are infested by wolves and scorpions. Here is a medicinal pepper, which cures all sores; green-stones, also, said to be a specific against the gravel; fragrant flowers,

flowers, valuable drugs, and rich mines of silver, copper, and lead. On the coast also is a good pearl-fishery. The natives are subtle, treacherous, and lazy; they are armed with bows and arrows, and often attack the Spaniards from the woods, except when the Spanish officers are in conjunction with their caciques in the government. The better sort of Spaniards live here by trade, and are masters of the silver-mines; the others following tillage and grazing.

Such of the natives as pretend to be civilized, are very indolent and lazy, and will not work but for great wages. Their apparel is a shirt, and square cloak of cotton, fastened with two buttons before: they have drawers and coverlids of the same, and lie upon flags and mats made of these: they wear green stones and shells about their necks, arms, and legs. Their chief recreation is dancing to the sound of a hollow stick. Horse-flesh, and maize-cakes, are their principal and most delicious dainties; and chocolate and magney wine their favourite liquors.

This audience of Guadalajara is subdivided into the following seven provinces, as they lie from S. to N. namely, Guadalajara Proper, Xalisco, Chiametlan, Zacateens, New Biscay, Culiacan, and Cinaloa; all which see.

GUADALAXARA PROPER, which is the principal province, and gives name to the whole audience, is bounded on the E. and S. by the province of Machoacan, on the N. by that of Xalisco, and a corner of it washed by the Pacific ocean on the W. Notwithstanding its situation under the torrid zone, it is healthy, temperate, and fruitful; producing not only good timber, but European and Indian wheat in great plenty, and all the fruits found in both countries; besides the vast treasures of silver commonly taken out of its mines. It is not above 50 leagues either in length or breadth.

GUADALAXARA, a city of Mexico, and capital of the last-mentioned province, bearing its name, or of New Galicia. It is the head of the audience, the seat of the royal courts of justice, and a bishop's see of a considerable revenue, which is a suffragan to Mexico. It is a large, populous, and neat city, standing very pleasantly on the banks of the river Baranja, or Esquitlan, which issues from the lake of Mechoacan, whence it goes with a rapid stream towards the N. W. and at four leagues from this city it has a very high fall, after which it hastens into the Pacific ocean, between Xalisco and Chiametlan. It is no where fordable, so that the Spaniards cross it in boats. The lake of Chapala, which is said to be 40 leagues in circuit, lies on the S. side of this city. In this city are several churches, besides its

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stately cathedral, and some convents for both sexes. It is reckoned to lie 262 miles W. of the city of Mexico, and stands in a plain which is not only watered by the above-mentioned river, but by several brooks and springs that make it productive of great store both of corn and grass. About five leagues from it is a mountain of a prodigious height, and so steep that no beasts of burden can climb it; and all the other mountains about it are craggy, and full of large pine and oak trees. It lies in lat. 20, 51; long. 108, 20.

GUADALOUPE, one of the largest of all the Caribbees, in that division of them called the Leeward Islands. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean. It was so called by the great Columbus, who first discovered it, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Old Spain: the Caribbeans called it Karukera, or Carriceura. As soon as Columbus landed here, he and his Spaniards were attacked by a shower of arrows, shot by the women on the island, who were soon, however, dispersed by his fire-arms: upon which his men plundered and burnt their houses or huts, where were found great quantities of honey, wax, iron, bows and arrows, cotton spun and unspun, cotton hammocks, and looms for weaving; together with pumpions, or a sort of pine-apples, mastic, aloes, sandal, ginger, frankincense, a sort of cinnamon-trees, and various fruits and herbs different from ours. The birds he saw here were large parrots, partridges, turtles, and nightingales; besides daws, herons, falcons, and kites. He found the houses here better and fuller of provisions than any he had seen in these islands. A voyage made to Guadaloupe by the Spaniards, in 1625, gives the following account. The naked barbarians of this, as well as the other islands, used to be very impatient for the arrival of the Spanish fleets once a year: they reckoned up their months by moons; and when they thought the time drawing near, prepared sugar-canes, plantanes, tortoisés, and other provisions, in order to barter with them for iron, knives, and haberdashery-ware. The Indians had round canoes like troughs, painted with the English, Dutch, and French arms, this being then a common port for all nations that sailed to America. The hair of the natives hung down to the middle of their backs, and their faces were slashed and pinked. They had thin plates dangling at their noses like hog-rings, and they fawned like children upon the Spaniards.

It is upwards of 60 miles long, and about the same breadth. This island is 25 miles N. W. of Marigalante; and it is reckoned to be 65 miles N. of Martinico. Till the year 1759 it was subject to the French, when commodore Moor and general

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Barrington

Barrington entirely reduced it to the obedience of Great Britain. Guadeloupe is the largest and one of the finest islands which belong to the French in those parts; being near 60 leagues in circuit. It is divided into two parts by a channel not a league and a half long, and from 30 to eight yards broad, called the Salt river, navigable for barks of 50 tons burthen, which runs N. and S. and communicates with the sea on both sides, by a large bay at each end, of which that on the N. is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the S. Petit Cul de Sac. The E. part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about 19 leagues from Antigua point on the N. W. to the point of Guadeloupe on the S. E. and about nine leagues and a half in the middle, where broadest, and about 50 leagues in circuit. The W. part, which is properly Guadeloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains, into Cabes-terre on the W. and Basse-terre on the E. This is 13 leagues and a half from N. to S. and seven and a half where broadest, and 35 leagues in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus a league and a half in breadth, were it not cut through by the said canal. The cold on those rocks suffers nothing to grow but fern, and some useless trees covered with moss. Towards the S. point, at the summit of them, rises so high as to be lost out of sight, in the middle region of the air, a mountain called the Sulphur Mountain, which exales, out of an opening 100 feet wide, a thick and black smoke, mixed with sparks, which are visible in the night. Out of these mountains run a great many streams that carry fruitfulness into the plains which they water, and temper the burning air of the climate. The whole island is divided into 22 parishes, 14 in Guadeloupe, and eight in Grande Terre. Grande Terre is destitute of fresh water, and 25 leagues in compass: both islands together about 60. The Salt river is about 50 toises or 300 feet over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower; so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is likewise as unequal as its breadth; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a vessel of 50. It is a smooth, clear stream, from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely shaded, for the most part, with mangroves.

The air is very clear and healthy, and not so hot as in Martinico. Here is also plenty of water, and as good as the soil is rich, which last is not inferior to that of Martinico. It is as well cultivated, and fortified with equal strength. Its produce is the same with that of Martinico, and its export of sugar is as great, besides indigo, cotton, and those other commodities produced in all the islands of that part of America called the West Indies.

The chief product of the soil is cassia, tobacco, cassia, bannanas, pine-apples, store of rice, maize, and potatoes. Some of the mountains are overgrown with trees; and at the foot of others are large plains, watered by fresh and sweet streams. Here are several boiling hot springs, particularly one to the W. side, near the island of Goyaves. The two gulphs, called the Culs de Sac, abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, and the other fish common to those seas: and here is abundance of those called land-crabs, with swarms of musquitos and gnats.

The forts of this island are, 1. Fort Lewis, in the Grande Terre, on the E. side of the bay, called Petit Cul de Sac. It is too high to defend the vessels that anchor at the bottom of it; and therefore they have erected a redoubt below it, with a battery of six guns, which play into the road. From this fort may be seen not only the greatest part of the Cabes-terre, and Grand Cul de Sac, and many small islands in the Petit Cul, with the islands of Xaintes, but also the mountains of Dominica in clear weather. This fort lies in the parish of Gofier, on the Grande Terre. Certain abysses are in the Grande Terre, which are great indentures made in the land by the sea, affording shelter for vessels, in very deep water, from the hurricanes or an enemy, and where they are moored to palmetto-trees on each side.

2. The Great Cul de Sac contains a basin five or six leagues in length, from the point of Grosse Morne, in the Basse Terre, to that of Antigua, in the Grande Terre. It is also nearly three leagues in the broadest part, and at least one in the narrowest; with safe riding for ships of all rates.

3. The Petit Cul de Sac is a populous, well cultivated, and trading parish, to the N. of that of Goyaves; and both are in the Cabes-terre, on the E. side of Guadeloupe Proper. Here are no less than eight rivers, besides near as many brooks that run into the sea in the space of four leagues, betwixt the river of Coin, which is to the W. of the Salt river, and the Brick-kiln river.

Ginger comes up extremely well in the E. part of Guadeloupe Proper, betwixt the Great Cul de Sac and the river of Cabes-terre; and though the climate of these islands is very hot, the people eat a vast quantity of it, even when green. The Cabes-terre river, called the Great river, is in some places 180 feet wide. Its water is very clear, but almost impassable by reason of numerous rocks.

The next river to the S. is the Grand Cabet, and a little farther is the Grand Bananiers, that terminates the quarter called Cabes-terre, which is by much the finest part of the island. For from this river to the Grosse Morne, where begins the Grand Cul, it is a very even country, near 20 leagues in extent by the sea-side, which is only a league

league in some places, and at most but four from the mountains.

The quarters of the Trois Rivières on the S. E. side is four miles broad, with a good soil for sugar-canes, and several considerable settlements. They have here at the S. end, what they call the Old Fort, for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and smooth water; where should an enemy make a descent, and possess themselves of this part, they might cut off the communication betwixt the Cabes-terre and Basse-terre, and so make themselves masters of the whole. In the sulphur mountains is a redoubt, called Dos d'Asne, to which, upon a descent, they send their best effects, wives, children, &c. But the country here is so full of woods and precipices, that a handful of men might keep off an army.

The river of the Galleons on the S. W. side, where is another fort, is a considerable river; and when fordable, the only passage from the Cabes-terre to the Basse-terre. Here is excellent anchorage, but the water tastes of sulphur and vitriol, causing fluxes.

The chief fort of the whole island is that at the town of Basse-terre, two leagues N. from the point of the old fort; which at the first peopling, consisted of two considerable towns, one close by the river St. Louis, or the Rivière de Peres, i. e. the Jacobite Friars' river; the other on both sides of the Bailiff river, where was at first a chapel, now turned to a parochial church. But the former having been carried away twice by the inundations of the river in hurricanes, the inhabitants removed towards the fort, where they built the town of St. Louis, which is now the principal town of the island, having several churches, monasteries, &c. and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain: yet it has been ruined more than once. In 1691 it was burned by the English, together with some other forts; and when entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by an inundation of the river Bailiff. It was begun to be rebuilt, when the English burnt it again in 1703, together with Magdalen and other forts. A considerable addition is planned to be added to it, called Le Bourg, which will make it the handsomest of any in the colony. This fort stands upon higher ground than the town; its walls are washed on the S. E. by the river Galleons; on the S. W. it faces the sea, being only 100 paces from it; and on the N. W. side it looks towards the town and the mountains. The most considerable part of the town is between the fort and the river of Herbs; and this is properly the town of Basse-terre; and that which extends from the ri-

ver to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis, from a church and convent of Capuchins in it. In May 1759, by the unanimity between commodore Moore and general Barrington, together with the great valour of the British troops, this island came gradually, and in a very short time, into our hands; as did that of Marigalante soon after; but by the peace in 1763 it was returned to the French.

Betwixt the river Bailiff on the W. and the great river of Goyaves, or St. Charles, on the E. are the ruins of another fortification destroyed by the English in 1691. All the ground between the Bailiff river and that of Plessis is called the Marsh of St. Robert.

The top of the Sulphur mountain, to which you must pass over the river St. Louis, is bare, without any thing but fern, and some sorry shrubs full of moss. From hence may plainly be seen not only Dominica, the Xaintes islands, and Marigalante, but a clear view of Martinico one way, as well as Monserrat, Nevis, and the neighbouring islands the other. Round the hill are burnt stones and whitish ashes, which smell strong of sulphur. These increase the higher you ascend; and at the top, which is a vast rugged platform, covered with all sizes of burnt stones, smoke issues out from sundry clefts and chinks. On the E. side of the mountain are two mouths of this sulphur pit, one of which was oval, and judged to be about 100 feet in its greatest diameter, every now and then emitting thick clouds of smoke, and sparks of fire. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. About 200 paces below the least and lowest mouth are three little pools of very hot water, four or five paces asunder, the biggest of which may be about six feet in diameter. Its water is very dark-coloured, and smells like that in a smith's forge. The second is whitish, and has the taste of allum. The third is blue, and of a vitriolic taste. Here are also several small springs, which, uniting, form divers rivers of torrents; one of them, called the White river, from the ashes and sulphur covering it, falls into that of St. Louis. The middle and bottom of this burning mountain are as different from the top as if in quite another country, being covered with a delightful verdure of tall trees and herbage, watered with abundance of rivulets, and very carefully cultivated.

The French, when they settled here in 1635, began by attacking the Caribbs, who possessed the island. This war was followed, during three years, by a horrible famine that almost destroyed the infant colony; the inhabitants were reduced to eat grass, and to dig up the dead corps to live on.

After

After the famine succeeded incursions of enemies, disputes among the chiefs and planters, and some other sad disasters, which almost brought this colony to ruin, and prevented it from making any progress, so that at the end of 60 years the mother-country hardly perceived the existence of the colony. The success and prosperity of the island cannot be dated before the peace of Utrecht. At the end of 1755, Guadaloupe contained 9624 whites, and 41,000 slaves. The amount of its saleable goods was produced by 334 sugar-plantations, 15 square fields of indigo, 46,840 cacao-trees, 11,700 tobacco-plants, 2,257,725 of coffee, and 12,748,447 of cotton. For its provisions they cultivated 29 squares of rice, or maize, and 1219 of potatoes and yams, 2,028,520 bananas, and 32,577,950 holes of manioc or cassia. The cattle consisted of 4946 horses, 2924 mules, 125 asses, 13,716 horned beasts, 11,162 sheep and goats, and 2455 swine. The principal article is cassia or manioc, of which they make bread, and of this plant there is more cultivated here than in all the English islands taken together. In 1763 it was rendered independent of Martinico, and had a governor of its own appointed, and has Desirade island and Marigalante annexed to it, as well as Xaintes. In 1767, Guadaloupe contained 11,863 white inhabitants, 752 free blacks or mulattoes, 72,761 slaves, in all, 85,376 persons. Its cattle consisted 5060 horses, 4854 mules, 211 asses, 17,378 horned beasts, 14,895 sheep and goats, and 2669 swine. For provisions it had 30,476,218 holes of manioc, 2,819,262 bananas, 2118 squares of land with yams and potatoes. Amongst its plantations were 72 anattas, 327 cassia trees, 135,294 cocoa trees, 5,881,176 coffee trees, 12,156,769 plants of cotton, 21,474 squares of land with sugar canes. The woods take up 22,097 squares of land; there are 20,247 of pasture or savannas, and 6405 uncultivated or abandoned, 1582 plantations of cotton, coffee, cocoa, and provisions; 401 of sugar-canes, which employ 140 water-mills, 263 moved by oxen, and 11 by wind.

Its productions, with those of its dependencies, amount annually to 46,000,000 of pounds of sugar, 21,000,000 of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8000 cocoa.

GUADALOUPE, commonly **GUARDALOUPE**, a small, but well-built, town of Spanish Estremadura. It stands in a very fruitful valley, upon the banks of the river of the same name.

GUADARAMA, a town of New Castile, in Spain. It lies 26 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 51. N. Long. 4. 39. W.

Of the same name is also a river in this province; which rising in the mountains of Toledo, after a

course from N. to S. falls into the Tagus below the city of that name.

GUADEL, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Long. 62, 55. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

GAUDEN, an inland district of Tessel, or the Further Sus, in Africa. It lies N. W. of that of Tessel Proper, and is small. It resembles a large continued village in the midst of a desert. The inhabitants are very poor and brutish; and, except dates, they have hardly any thing to live upon or traffic with. They go almost naked. They kill some ostriches and other wild fowl, and they breed only a few goats for the sake of their milk. To enhance their misery, they are in subjection to the tyrannical Ludaias.

GUADENBURG, a small city in the principality of Halberstadt, in Germany, near the confines of that principality. In 1698 the elector of Brandenburg purchased it for a valuable consideration of the elector of Saxony.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in the middle of New Castile. It runs S. W. by Calatrava and Ciudad Real, passes on to Merida in Spanish Estremadura, and by Bajadoz enters Portugal near Elvas; after which it runs through Alentejo and Algarve, and then discharges itself into the Mediterranean near Ayamonte and Castro.

GUADILBARBAR, a river of Africa, has its source in mount Atlas, when, after running from S. to N. through the kingdom of Tunis, it falls into the Mediterranean near Bona.

GUADIX, anciently the capital of the Accitani; and among the Romans known by the name of Acci, Colonia Julia, Gemella, or Accitana. Its present name was given it by the Moors, on account of some salubrious waters in or near it, the word signifying in Arabic the water of life. This is a pretty large town, the see of a bishop, and lies 49 miles E. of Granada city. Lat. 37. 21. N. Long. 3. 22. W.

GUAGIDA, an ancient city of Anga, in Africa, built by the natives in a fertile plain, inclosed with good walls, and surrounded with orchards, gardens, &c. being well watered by a large spring running through it, which falls into the Maluya. It has often been plundered and depopulated. It has now about two or 3000 Bereberes dwelling in it, continually infested and harassed with Turks and Arabs.

At this place are the finest mules in all Africa, which are sent to Tremecen, and from thence sold into all parts of Asia and Europe. It lies about 30 miles from the sea.

GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by

land, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony, and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are negroes, and are said to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jollois. They have much the same inclinations as the people that live in the deserts, and are fond of mares-milk and horse-flesh. What religion they have is Mahometanism.

GUALDA, a small town of the Ecclesiastical State, and marquisate of Ancona, in the Middle Division of Italy. In 1751 it was almost entirely demolished by an earthquake.

GUALEOR, (province of,) in the midland parts of Indostan, or the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Agra, on the S. by part of Bengal and Malway, on the S. E. by Narvar, and on the W. by Bando and part of Ranas. The Sansons make it nearly 270 miles from E. to W. and about 180 its greatest breadth.

GUALEOR, the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name, a large city on the E. side of a craggy mountain, the top of which is surrounded with walls and towers, also ponds of rain water, and ground to sow sufficient for the subsistence of the garrison, both within the inclosure. Here the mogul has a palace, on the descent of the hill towards the N. E. and not only keeps an immense treasure and garrison to guard it, but imprisons princes and nobles in the fortress; where Aureng-Zebe confined his two elder sons, &c. and had them poisoned soon after.

Below the palace are several idols cut out of the rock. Here, in a mesque, is a stately monument, with a piazza for a market before it, and surrounded with vault and shops, which was erected for Aureng-Zebe's youngest brother. It lies 46 miles S. of Agra. Lat. 26, 10, N. Long. 79, 20, E.

GUAM, or **GUANA**, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, and the principal of them. The soil is fruitful. They have cocobas, bananas, large figs, sugar-cane, fowl, fish, all kinds of fruit, &c. and a species of apple called bread-fruit; also excellent pork fed with cocoa-nuts.

The Acapulco ship touches here, both outward and homeward bound; as do those belonging to other nations in their voyage from America to Asia, for provisions, &c. Here the Spaniards have a fort. See **LADRONES**.

GUAMANGA, the capital of a diocese of the same name, in the audience of Lima and Peru, in South America. By the Spaniards was added San Jun de la Victoria, in memory of the precipitate retreat of Ynca Manco from Pizarro, who offered

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him battle. It stands on the declivities of some mountains, not remarkably high, which extending southward, inclose a spacious plain E. of the town, watered by a small stream. The inhabitants are obliged to have small fountains. Here are 20 noble families in the middle of the town, who live in spacious and high houses, partly of stone, and covered with tiles. They have extensive gardens and orchards, but scarce of water. The Indian suburbs are large, and the houses, though low, are principally of stone, and roofed. The cathedral is very splendid; and here is a royal university, with professors of philosophy, divinity, and law.

In Guamanga are three other churches, besides several chapels, five convents, a handsome college and an hospital; with nunneries of St. Clair and Carmelites, and a religious sisterhood. It lies 208 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 12, 20, N. Long. 72, 36, W.

Guamanga, was founded for the convenience of carrying on trade between the ancient and modern capital of Peru, being about half way between Cusco and Lima.

GUAMANGA, (jurisdiction of,) to which the last-mentioned city belongs, enjoys so good a temperature, that it abounds in variety of grain, fruit, and cattle, and besides is very populous. One part of its trade consists in bend-leather for shoe soles, which are cut out here. Conserves and sweetmeats are likewise made here in great quantities. The jurisdictions in Guamanga diocese are the following nine: Guamanga Proper, Guanta, Vilcas-Guaman, Andogwaylas, Guanica-Belcia, Angaraes, Castio Vineyna, Parima-cocha, and Lucanas.

GUAMALIES, one of the jurisdictions in the archbishopric of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It lies in the middle of the Cordillera, consequently its air is very different. Its situation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above 40 leagues, and begins 80 leagues N. E. of Lima. The Indian inhabitants of the towns weave a great variety of baize, serges, and other stuffs, in which they carry on a very considerable trade with the other provinces destitute of such manufactures.

GUAMAN-VILCAS, a jurisdiction of Lima, in South America, S. E. of Guamanga, and six or seven leagues distant from it, extending above 30. It is a temperate and fruitful climate, has very fine pastures, in which are bred vast numbers of cattle. The Indians of the towns weave baize, &c. which are carried to Cusco, &c. But the great distance of the places renders this trade very laborious.

GUAN-ABACOA. See **HAYANNAH**.

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GUANCA,

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GUANCA-BELICA, one of the provinces of Lima, in South America, begins 30 leagues N. of Guamanga. The town of the same name was founded on account of the rich quicksilver mines, from which all the silver mines of Peru are supplied with that mineral, and yet no diminution of it perceivable. The coldness of the air checks here the growth of all grain and fruits. This town is noted for a water which forms such large petrifications, that the inhabitants use them in building, &c.

These mines were discovered in 1564, and are situated 60 leagues from Lima. In its profound abyss are seen streets, squares, and a chapel, and an immense number of flambeaux are continually kept burning to enlighten it. The earth which contains the quicksilver is of a whitish red, like burnt brick. This is pounded and put into an earthen kiln, the upper part of which is a vault like an oven, somewhat of a spherical form, extended on an iron grate covered with earth, under which a gentle heat is kept up with the herb icho, which is fitter for this purpose than any other combustible matter, and the cutting of which, on that account, is prohibited for 20 leagues round the mine. The heat which penetrates this earth makes the pounded mineral so hot, that the quicksilver issues out of it volatilized in smoke. But as the upper part of the kiln is closely stopped, the smoke finds no vent but by a small hole, which has a communication with a series of little round earthen vessels, or retorts, the necks of which are indented into each other. There the smoke circulates and condenses by means of a little water at the bottom of each vessel, into which the quicksilver falls in a pure heavy liquid. Private people work this mine at their own expence, and of course might be expected to reap the profits arising from it, on paying a certain duty; but the case is otherwise. They are obliged to deliver to the Spanish government, at a stated price, all the mercury they extract; and as soon as they have procured the quantity which the demands of one year require, the work is suspended.

GUANIHANI, now **CAT-ISLAND**, one of the Bahamas, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of North America. This was the first land which Columbus discovered, on October 11, 1492, and hence called it St. Salvador, his crew having given themselves over for lost, in an immense ocean, till they spied this island. It lies in lat. 24, 10, N. Long. 76, 21, W.

GUANTA, one of the jurisdictions of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It lies N. N. W. of Guamanga, beginning a little above four leagues from the city of the latter name, and is about 30 leagues long. It is of a good temperature of air

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and fertility. Its silver mines, formerly very rich, are now greatly exhausted. The herb caca, and lead produced in this country, are the main branches of its commerce. It also supplies Guamanga city with great part of its corn and fruit.

GUANUCO, the capital city of its jurisdiction of the same name, in Peru, in South America. It begins 40 leagues N. E. of Lima. It was formerly one of the principal in these kingdoms, and the seat of the first conquerors, but is now in a ruinous condition; so that it can hardly be compared with an Indian town. Its temperature is very pure and mild, and the soil fruitful. Here are made several sorts of sweet-meats and jellies, sold into the other provinces. This town lies 192 miles N. E. of Lima. Lat. 10, 21, S. Long. 75, 20, W.

GUANZAVELCA, a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Long. 71, 59, W. Lat. 12, 40, S.

GUARA, a town of Lima, in Peru, in South America, consisting only of one street, a quarter of a league long, with about 200 houses. Here is a parish and Franciscan convent, the whole valley being extremely delightful, eastward covered with sugar-canes, westward divided into fields of corn, maize, &c. At the S. end of the town is a large tower with a gate, over which is a kind of redoubt, and just opposite is a stone bridge, under which runs Guara river, washing the rock on which the houses stand, but without any damage. For this river is a suburb, extending above half a league, but the houses discontiguous, being intermixed with pleasant groves and gardens. By a solar observation, it is found to lie in lat. 11, 3, S. The sky is clear, and the temperature regular. The colds and heats are easily supportable.

GUARACHIA, a jurisdiction of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It contains the first chain, and part of the second, of the mountains, extending along these above 40 leagues, and begins about six leagues E. of Lima. The places only which lie in the vallies and breaches of the mountains are inhabited, and these are very fertile in fruit, wheat, barley, maize, &c. In its mountains are silver mines, though few of them are worked, being none of the richest.

GUARDA, a city of Beira, in Portugal, and the see of a bishop. It has its name from its strong situation: it is a fence against Leon. It stands on a rock very craggy, has a strong castle above it, and is surrounded with a wall, having six gates and several towers. It contains 2300 inhabitants, lies not far from the source of the river Mondego, upon part of mount Estrella. The houses

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houses are very good, though antique. Here are five parishes, a monastery, nunnery, &c. The cathedral is a stately structure. It lies 71 miles E. of Coimbra. Lat. 40, 36, N. Long. 7, 21, W.

GUARDA FEU, (cape of,) the most easterly promontory of Africa, upon the coast of Anian, near the entrance into the Red sea. Lat. 11, 10, N. Long. 50, 12, E.

GUARDA MAR, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, having a good harbour near the mouth of the river Segura, from which they export salt.

GUARDALOUPE. See GUADALOUPE.

GUARDIA, a small town of Galicia, in Spain, in the form of a half moon, with a harbour of the like construction at the mouth of the Minho. It is defended by a strong castle, standing on a rock.

GUARDIA, with the addition of Alferes, a small Episcopal city of the county of Molise, a territory of the kingdom of Naples, in the Lower Division of Italy. Its bishop is a suffragan to Benevento, and is but thinly inhabited, by reason of the badness of its air. It lies on the river Tiferno, and confines of the Capitanate, about five miles N. E. of Larina, and 16 N. W. of Molese. Lat. 41, 54, N. Long. 15, 33, E.

GUARGALA, or GUERGUELA, a district in the province of Zeb, in Africa, lying eastward of Tocort, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Long. 9, 55, E. Lat. 28, 0, N.

GUARICO, a town situated on the N. side of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is also called Cape François, and lies in lat. 19, 55. It is near half a league in length, and contains about 14 or 1500 inhabitants, being a mixture of Creols, Europeans, Negroes, Mulattos, and Casts. Here is a church, a good square, a college lately belonging to the Jesuits, a nunnery, an hospital, and a convent of religious. The town lies open, without any other defence than a single rampart: but it is well garrisoned within.

The place is extremely well cultivated, being sown with every species of grain. The servile work is all done by negroes, and the people here are rich enough to send large returns to France for the European commodities brought hither. The grounds here are laid out in plantations of sugar, indigo, tobacco, and coffee, the joint produce of which is so large, that 30,000 tons are annually exported to France. It is in these respects a very considerable colony to France, no less than 160 sail, small and great, coming annually from France, from 150 to 500 tons, to Guarico. All these ships

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come loaded with goods and provisions; and every one returns with 30 or 40,000 dollars in specie. Those only which go from Guarico, exclusive of the cargo, which consists of the products of the colony, carry to France every year half a million of dollars. Not one fourth part of the cargo of so many ships can be consumed in this colony and its dependencies; and consequently it must find a great account in its trade with the Spanish settlements, as the Havannah, Catraccas, Santa Martha, Carthagena, Terra Firma, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

GUARMEY, a small town of Lima and Peru, in S. America, consists only of 40 houses, inhabited by about 70 families, few of which are Spaniards. It is the residence of the corregidor, has a good harbour, and lies 16 leagues from Manchán, and 134 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 10, 3, S. Long. 78, 12, W.

GUARUS, GYARA, or GYARE, one of the Cyclades islands, near Delos, and according to Pliny is 12 miles in compass. It is the most abandoned and disagreeable place of the Archipelago. In Strabo's time it had but one small village, and that inhabited by a few beggarly fishermen, who after the battle of Actium, sent a deputation to Augustus, to obtain a diminution of their annual tribute, which was set at 150 denarii. We are told by ancient writers that it was once infested by swarms of field-mice of extraordinary size, which, after having driven out the inhabitants, were forced to live upon the iron that was dug out of the mines, finding nothing else to subsist on in so barren a place. It was not therefore without reason, that the Romans used to banish offenders to this island; for they had not in their wide spreading dominions a more wretched and uncomfortable place to send them to.

GUASCO, a sea-port in the bishopric of Imperial and Chili, in S. America. Within the port is a small round island; and near this, at the bottom of the bay, is a river, opposite to the mouth of which is the anchoring-place. In this port vessels are secure from S. and S. W. winds; the land is pretty level, and at the top of the port is a plain of sand; off the S. W. point of the port, are seven or eight rocks, about which are many shoals. It lies 95 (Dampier makes it but 30) miles N. of La Serena.

GUASH, WASH, or WADELAND, a river in Rutlandshire, which runs into the Welland above Stamford.

GUASTACA, or PANUCO, a province which borders on New Leon and Mexico, in which province they gather cochineal and several grains, and it abounds with very rich silver mines. All the shores

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shores are low, overflowed, unhealthy, and full of salt marshes; in other respects it is like Tlascala.

GUASTALLA, also **VASTALLA** and **GUARDISTALLIUM**, the capital of a duchy of its name, in the Mantuan and Upper Division of Italy. Its capital of the same name stands on the Crostobolo near the river Po, upon the confines of the duchy of Modena, in the mid-way between Mantua on the N. of it, and Reggio on the S. A council was holden here under pope Paschal II. in the year 1106. Near this place likewise the duke of Orleans lay encamped, with the river Crostobolo in front, when prince Eugene marched through the Modenese to relieve Turin: a battle was also fought in its neighbourhood, between the Spaniards and Imperialists in 1734, in which the latter were worsted. It hath a small territory round it, which with the city, constitutes the whole duchy; and having been in the possession of the house of Austria, since the last duke of Mantua was put to the ban of the empire, it was ceded to Don Philip Duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It lies 20 miles S. of Mantua, Lat. 45, 12, N. Long. 11, 15, E.

GUATIMALA, (audience and province of,) in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Chiapa and Verapaz; on the S. and W. by the South Sea, and on the E. by Honduras. It extends its jurisdiction over 300 leagues, to the S. 100 to the N. 60 to the E. and 12 towards the S. Sea. There is no country in this part of the world where nature has lavished her gifts with greater profusion. The air is every where wholesome, and the climate temperate; poultry and game are found here in the greatest abundance, and of an excellent flavour. No territory in the world produces better corn. The rivers, lakes, and sea, every where abound with excellent fish. The cattle have multiplied to such a degree, that it is become necessary to kill all that run wild on the mountains, to prevent their prejudicing agriculture, by their excessive numbers. This audience is one of the largest in New Spain, and was conquered in the years, 1524, and 1525, by Pedro de Alvarado.

It has 12 provinces under it, and the native Americans under the dominions of Spain, profess christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, cotton and indigo. The merchandise of this province are gene-

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rally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas, in the bay of Honduras, to be sent to Europe. The way across this province to the South Sea, is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

St. Jago de Guatemala was the capital of the whole audience, but it was swallowed up by an earthquake in October, 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immensely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loss was estimated at 15 millions sterling, in merchandise, and it was the third city of the Spanish empire in America.

GUATIMALA, (the volcano of,) is a mountain which throws out fire and smoke. St. Jago de Guatemala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It was rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain, which totally demolished it in April, 1773. See **ST. JAGO**.

GUATULCO, or **ACATAPCO**, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, in South America. It stands on the W. side of a river, where it falls into the South Sea. Drake and Cavendish formerly took and plundered it. The harbour is said to be one of the best in Mexico, being three miles long and one broad, but the safest riding is on the W. side, from 6 to 16 fathoms. The mark for finding this port, is a great hollow rock on the shore, with a hole at top, through which the water being forced, makes a hideous noise, like the blowing of a whale. The land here rises gradually in short ridges parallel to the shore, and is covered with tall trees. It lies about 100 miles S. S. W. from Antequera.

GUAVES PETIT, in St. Domingo. See **HISPANIOLA**.

GUAXACA, a province belonging to the audience of Mexico, or New Spain. It reaches from the bay of Mexico on the N. to the South Sea, on the S. having the province of Tlascala on the N. W. and those of Chiapa, Guatemala, and Tabasco on the E. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120 on the confines of Tlascala, but not above 50 along those of Chiapa. The air here is good, and the soil fruitful, especially in mulberry-trees, so that it produces more silk than any province in America. Except the valley of Guaxa, the greatest part is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, silver, and lead, and all its rivers have gold in their sands. Cassia, cochineal, crystal, and copperas, abound also here. Were the people of this province industrious, they might be richest in the West-Indies; but they are accustomed-

accustomed to a lazy life by the clergy, who have 120 monasteries, besides several hospitals, schools, and other places of publick charity; insomuch that the Indians purchase provisions principally by the gold which the women pick up in the rivers. This province was formerly reckoned to contain 150 considerable towns, besides upwards of 300 villages; but now it is said to be thinly inhabited. Great part of the estates belonging to the Cortez family lie in this country. The least difficult pass from one sea to another is, through this province, by the river Guazahualcos, to the port De la Ventosa, in the gulph Tequantepec. The mountain of Co-cola, which separates this province from Tlascala, has mines of gold, silver, crystal, vitriol, and different sorts of precious stones.

The vanilla, a drug used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour, is the produce of Guaxaca. It grows, indeed, in divers parts of Mexico, but no where so plentifully, as in this province.

GUAXACA, the capital of the last-mentioned province bearing its name, in New Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a governor. It lies 120 miles W. of Spirito Santo, and 230 S. of the city of Mexico, and 132 in the same direction from the gulph of this last name, and S. of Vera Cruz, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 18 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and in the road leading from Chiapa to Guatimala. Here is a very stately cathedral, and it contains several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians. Of the former are several which are rich, and descended from the old Spanish governors. This, though a middling city, and but indifferently built, carries on a considerable trade both with the North and South Seas. The river here is not fortified, so that small vessels might easily sail up and subdue the country. The best chocolate in America is made here by the nuns, and exported from hence to Spain. In this valley, which Charles V. of Spain gave Cortez, with the title of Marquis del Velle, are several rich towns, cloisters, and churches; with an excellent breed of horses, and great herds of black cattle and sheep, which furnish the clothiers of Los Angeles with wool, and Spain with hides. The Creolian clergy here are as great enemies to the Spanish clergy as the native Americans are. According to some, the proper name of Guaxaca is Antiquera; but this last others make a separate town, and bishop's see also, situated about 80 miles to the S. W. It is said to have a stately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is as one entire stone. It is situated in lat. 18. 2. Long. 101. 20.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of its own province in S. America. Its first site was in the bay

of Charapota, a little N. of that of the village Monte Christo, but was entirely destroyed by the Indians; upon which it was removed to the present spot on the W. bank of the river of its own name, on the declivity of Mount Cerillo Verde, and is now called Ciudad Vieja, or the Old town. The principal part of the city was built in 1665, at the distance of 5 or 600 toises, and a timber bridge of communication with the old part, erected over the hollows made by the floods. It is a city of considerable extent, taking up along the river near half a league; but the breadth is not proportional, every person being fond of having a house near the river for the benefit of refreshing winds. All the houses are of timber, some being thatched, but most of them tiled; the former covering being prohibited, to prevent fires. They are generally large and beautiful, consisting of only one story and a ground-floor, with spacious porticos before them. In winter the new city is one continued slough, being a spongy chalk, and level; whereas the old town is built on a gravelly soil, never impassable.

The city has two forts on the river near it, and a third behind it, guarding the entrance of a hollow or ravine; besides a platform in the old town. These are built of a very hard wood, forming a variety palisadoes. Before the erection of these fortifications, European Corsairs took the place in 1686 and 1709, the latter capture was effected through the villany of a Mulatto, who lead the enemy through a by-way. The churches and convents are all of wood, except St. Domingo in the old town, which is of stone.

In the new city, besides the parish-church, are an Augustine and Franciscan convent, with a college and hospital. The inhabitants are generally computed at 20,000, the number being very much increased by the continual resort of strangers hither for commerce. Notwithstanding the heat of the climate here, its natives are not tawny; and all of them, except those born from a mixture of blood, are fresh coloured, and very finely featured, the children even of Spaniards from Spanish women being very fair, with light hair and eye-brows. Besides these natural advantages, the inhabitants are elegant and polite, but not famous for their riches, partly owing to the two pillages above-mentioned, and partly to fires. The dress of their women is extremely splendid and becoming. The expence of a house of figure (the whole charge of which is the cutting the wood and bringing it to the city) amounts to 15 or 20,000 dollars, workmen's wages being very high, and iron remarkably dear. The winter sets in here about December, and generally lasts till April or May, during which season, the elements, insects, and vermin,

seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. Its heat is extreme, and in the middle of winter greater than at Carthagena. The rains continue day and night, with dreadful thunder and lightning, the rivers overflowing their banks, and laying the whole country under water; snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions, and scorpenderas get into their houses, and even beds. Besides the infinite variety of volatile insects, almost insupportable, the houses swarm with rats, very little afraid of the human species: all which inconveniences little affect the natives. The least troublesome season here is the summer, when both the number and activity of these vermin are diminished, the heat being abated by the setting in of the S. W. and W. S. W. breezes, called Chaudui, as coming over a mountain of that name. They begin constantly at noon, and continue till five or six next morning. The sky is always serene: provisions are in great plenty; fruits are also very common, especially melons. The capital advantage is, the salubrity of the air in that season. During winter tertian fevers are frequent. Since 1740 the black vomit has made its appearance, the galleons of the South sea having brought this distemper to Guayaquil. The natives are very subject to catarrhs and other distempers of the eye. They have several sorts of bread made from grains and roots; the most usual is the criollo or antipe plantains, cut into slices and roasted. Most of the other provisions, except beef, fruits, and roots, are imported from the provinces of the Cordillera and Peru. Near the city the fish in the river are scarce, and those far from good; but some leagues above the city most excellent. The coasts and neighbouring ports abound in very delicious fish, with several of the testaceous kind, which constitute a considerable part of the inhabitants food: besides large fine lobsters, and great quantities of oysters.

In summer good water is very scarce at Guayaquil, there being none at a less distance than four or five leagues up the river. Instead of lard in dressing their food, they use beef suet, the smell and taste of which is extremely nauseous, and all is highly seasoned with Guinea pepper. The inhabitants affect great splendor in their formal entertainments, serving up an alternate succession of sweet-meats and high-seasoned dishes. Their common drink on these occasions is grape brandy, cordials, and wine; of all which they drink freely. Punch has of late greatly obtained among persons of distinction, who take a glass at 11 o'clock, and again in the evening. And even the ladies punctually observe this custom.

GUAYAQUIL, (river of,) being the channel of the commerce of the city of its name, an ac-

count of it will give a more adequate idea of that article. Its navigable part from the city to the custom house at Babahoyo, where goods are landed, being against the current of the river, is divided into 26 reaches, its course being serpentine; but to Caracol, the landing-place in winter, 24 reaches, the three nearest the city being about two leagues and a half in length, but the others not one; so that between Guayaquil and the custom-house is 24 leagues and a half, and to Caracol 28 and a half. From Guayaquil to Isla Verde, at the mouth of the river in Puna bay, is six leagues; and from Isla Verde to Puna three leagues. Between Isla Verde and Puna the river is so broad, that the horizon is bounded by the sky, except in some few parts northwards. At Isla Verde it is about a league broad, and even something broader at Guayaquil, above which it contracts gradually, and forms other creeks, one facing the city, and another near the custom-house. These extend to such a distance from the principal river, as to form considerable islands. The tides in summer reach up to the custom-house, which cause the waters to swell; but in winter, the current being more rapid, this increase is visible only near Guayaquil: and in three or four different times, the first of these about Christmas, the tides are imperceptible. The swellings of this river principally arise from the torrents from the Cordillera. These floods shift the banks of sand between the city and Isla Verde, so that its navigation is rendered dangerous. Its borders, as well as those of the creeks and canals, are decorated with country-seats and cottages, and the intermediate spaces full of a variety of thickets. The principal and most common materials in buildings on this river are canes; these also form the inward parts, being constructed so with wood, as to have all the apartments on the first story, without any ground-floor. The vessels used on this river are called balzas, a sort of float or raft, consisting of five, seven, or nine beams fastened together, having a strong tilt of reeds, and a sail hoisted on two poles; on these are carried all the necessaries when they go fishing. These are not only used on rivers, but small voyages are made at sea in them, and sometimes they go as far as Paita. See Ulloa's Voyage.

The increase of fish in Guayaquil river is greatly hindered by the prodigious number of alligators in it that destroy them.

The commerce of Guayaquil consists in the products and manufactures of its jurisdiction, its port being the place where the goods from the provinces of Peru, Terra Firma, and Guatimala, consigned to the mountains, are landed; and those from the mountains, designed for the above-men-

tioned provinces, are brought thither, and shipped for their respective ports. Its principal product is cocoa, exported to Panama, and the ports of New Spain: timber is chiefly sent to Callao, vast quantities of salt exported to the inland towns of Quito, cotton, rice, and fish, both salted and dried, horned cattle, mules and colts in great numbers. Besides these, tobacco, wax, Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, the latter a kind of cotton produced from a very high and tufted tree, only used hitherto to fill mattresses.

The goods imported from Peru in return, are wine, brandy, oil and dried fruit. From Quito it receives baize, tucuyos, flour, papas, bacon, hams, cheese, and the like; from Panama, European goods purchased at the fairs. The principal commodities it receives from New Spain are, iron found in that country, but much inferior to that of Europe, being brittle and vitreous, also naphtha and tar for the use of shipping. From the same coast, as well as from Peru, they have also cordage.

The large kingdoms of Quito and Lima making a reciprocal exchange of their respective commodities, both natural and factitious, hence Guayaquil bears a share in it. Thus Lima sends the produce of its vine-yards and olive-yards; and Quito furnishes cloth, baize, tucuyos, serges, hats, stockings, and other woollen goods. But indigo being necessary for increasing the beauty of the colours, and none of it growing in the province of Quito, the merchants of Guayaquil import it from New Spain, and send it to the Quito manufacturers.

The summer is the proper season for carrying on these branches of commerce, because then the manufactures of the mountains may be brought down to Guayaquil, and the goods sent from other parts carried up to the mountainous parts. But the river Guayaquil is never without vessels loading with goods of that jurisdiction, the sea here being always open. And to the profits arising from this large and constant commerce is owing its present flourishing and magnificent state, notwithstanding its having been frequently pillaged by pirates and wasted by fire.

GUAYAQUIL, (jurisdiction of,) in Peru, in South America. Its most northern part begins at cape Passado, so called from its lying 21 degrees S. of the Equinoctial, and about half a degree N. of the bay of Maata. From this cape it continues all along the coast, including the isle of Puna, to the town of Machala on the coast of Tumbez, where it terminates in the jurisdiction of Piura. From thence it runs away eastward, and is bounded by that of Cuenca, and then turning northwards along the western skirts of the Andes, ends

in those of Bamba and Chimbo. Its length from N. to S. is about 60 leagues; and its breadth from E. to W. 40 or 45, reckoning from the Point of Santa Elena to the parts called Ojibar. This whole country, like that in the neighbourhood of the city of its name, is one continued plain, and in winter universally overflowed. It is divided into seven departments, for each of which is appointed a lieutenant or deputy. These departments are Puerto Viejo, Punta de Santa Elena, Puna, Yaguache, Babahoyo, Baba, and Daule.

Ullóa makes the latitude of the city of Guayaquil 2, 11, S. Its longitude, computing it from the observations made at Quito, is 297, 17, reckoning from Teneriffe.

GUAYLAS, (province of,) one of the fifteen jurisdictions of Lima, in South America. It extends along the middle of the Cordillera, beginning about 50 leagues from Lima, in a N. N. E. direction. This jurisdiction is large, and has different temperatures of air. The low parts produce grain and fruit, while the upper abound in cattle and sheep, which form the greatest branch of trade carried on with the other provinces.

GUAYRA, a province of Paraguay, or Rio de la Plata, in South America. It is bounded on the N. by the unknown tracts of Brasil and the nation of the Tupiques, on the E. by the captainrie of St. Vincent in the same country, and partly by the Northern ocean; on the S. it has the province of Urvaica, and part of that of Parana; and on the W. the remainder of the same province, from which it is divided by the river of that name. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is computed about 150 leagues, and about 140 from N. to S. only its boundaries towards Brasil are unknown. The tropic of Capricorn cuts it almost into two equal parts, so that its climate must of course be very hot, though moist, on account of the vast dews and periodical rains: so that it is very fruitful in provisions and diseases; yet it was pretty well peopled at the first coming of the Spaniards, and had several towns, villages, &c. since destroyed, partly by sickness, and partly by the Brazilian Portuguese.

It is watered by several rivers, which fall into the Parapaná, which last descends from the southern mountains of Brasil, and is of a considerable magnitude before it falls into the Parana. The principal of those that fall into the Parapaná are, the Tibaxiva, Pirapus, and Itangua, besides some others of less note. Both sides of those rivers are covered with several sorts of trees, the most valuable among which are the cedars, very numerous, and so tall and large, that they make vessels of one single trunk, which will carry 20 oars. Other sorts produce excellent fruit, and some of them

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them produce a good kind of balsam. Among those woods harbour numberless wild beasts, of which tigers are the most dangerous. Snakes are also very numerous, large, and dangerous. Here are abundance of swine which range in the forests, with an excrescence on their backs, which if not cut off before they are killed, will corrupt and poison their flesh. Bees swarm every where, and yield plenty of very good honey; but the wax cannot be rightly whitened.

The Jesuits at their first coming built some towns along the rivers, the principal of which are our Lady of Loretto; and four leagues higher, that of San Ignatio, Itaburata, &c. and afterwards the natives, being protected by the Spaniards, built eleven more.

GUBEN, a neat, well-fortified town, and the most populous in Lower Lusatia, in Saxony, a circle in Germany. The Swedes took it thrice in the civil wars; the second time was under the marquis of Hamilton, then a general in the Swedish army, who put most of the garrison to the sword. Here is a woollen manufacture, and belongs to the family of Saxe-Mersburg. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Crossen, and 48 N. of Gorlitz. Lat. 51, 54, N. Long. 15, 12, E.

GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigroland. It is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who send their commodities to Tombuto. The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundations of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants sow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families, among whom are many merchants.

GUBIO, or CUBIO, in Latin Eugubium, anciently Iguvium, a county of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy.

Its capital of the same name lies near the source of the river Chiasco, at the foot of the Appennines, and on the confines of the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S. of Urbino, and 16 from Perugia. It is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the Pope.

GUENGA, a large river of the Hither India, in Asia; which rising in the mountains of Balagate, after a N. E. course, falls into the west arm of the Ganges, in Bengal.

GUERAND, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantes. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is about three miles from the sea, and 250 W. of Paris. Long. 2, 22, W. Lat. 47, 20, N.

GUERANDE, in Latin Gueranda, or Aula Quiriata, a pretty, considerable city of Nantes, in

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Brittany, a province of France. It lies between the mouths of the Vilaine and Loire. It has a collegiate church, also a parochial; an Ursuline convent of nuns; and another of nuns, who take care of the hospital for poor sick persons. The inhabitants are rich, and drive a good trade in white salt, manufactured from the neighbouring marshes, and loaded by the English and Dutch at the port of Croisille. An annual fair is held here, during which great numbers of horses are sold. It lies 13 miles below Nantes, to the W. three from St. Mazaire, and but one and a half from Croisille and the ocean.

GUERCHE, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creuse, 10 miles S. E. of Haye. Long. 0, 57, E. Lat. 46, 48, N.

GUERET, in Latin Gueretum, Garactum or Varactum, the capital of La Marche, one of the governments of France. It lies in the Upper Marche, near the source of the river Gartempe. Though small it is the seat of a seneschalship, prebendal court and election, with an official for the bishop of Limoges. As the salt-duty is not established in this province, an officer is here to prevent exporting salt into the neighbouring provinces. Here is but one parochial church, a convent of Recollects, and another of Barnabites, founded by Varillas, the famous, though not very faithful, historian, who was a native of this place. It lies 32 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 46, 16, N. Long. 2, 12, E.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Normandy, subject to Britain; but, (as well as the adjacent islands,) governed by its own laws. See JERSEY. Of this island Dr. Campbell gives the following account: It lies 20 leagues S. W. from Weymouth in Dorsetshire, between eight and nine leagues W. from the coast of Normandy, 13 S. of Bretagne, seven N. W. from Jersey, five S. W. from Alderney, and two W. from Sarke; in length from N. E. to S. W. about 12 miles; in breadth, from S. to N. about nine; in circumference upwards of 30; containing 50 square miles, or 32,000 acres. The climate is mild and temperate, not subject to excessive heats, much less to severe cold; somewhat windy; but, taking all things together, equally healthy and pleasant. The soil is, generally speaking, rich and fertile; the country, though sufficiently inclosed with stone fences, yet more open than in Jersey, and as capable of cultivation of every kind. On the N. side the coast is commonly low and flat, rising gradually, so that on the S. side the cliffs are of a prodigious height. The face of the country is variegated with hills and little eminences, and tolerably well watered with springs and

and sharp gravelly streams. There was formerly a fine lake, about half a league in extent, now filled up, and turned into a meadow, but many gentlemen have still very beautiful and convenient fish-ponds.

There are very few countries in the world more capable of improvement. Most of the rising grounds afford a short thick grass, equally beautiful to the eye, and succulent as pasture. Roots and herbs it produces of all kinds, esculent, medicinal, and aromatic, with a profusion of flowers that grow wild, and are exquisitely fragrant. All sorts of shrubs and fruit-trees flourish here; and there is some, though but little timber; not through any defect of soil or climate, but because they cannot conveniently afford it room. Grain they have of every species we cultivate in Britain, but more especially wheat; and though they have not either lime, chalk, or marle, yet the sea-wreck answers all the intention of manure, so well as to keep their ground in constant heat. They have large quantities of sheep, but small in size; and had formerly a very singular breed, of which the ewes had four horns and the rams six; but these are now become very scarce. Their black cattle are in such abundance, as not only to support their own uses, but to furnish also a considerable exportation; and their horses, though but little, are equally strong and hardy. The sea also furnishes a prodigious variety as well as plenty of fish, more especially red and grey mullet, excellent mackerel, and above all, conger eels. To these advantages we may add, that like Ireland, it is free from all venomous creatures.

There are in this island 10 parishes, each of which is divided into several vintons, for the more easy management of affairs, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and the choice of their respective officers and magistrates. Though the country is very fully peopled, yet the houses are scattered up and down, according to the humour or the conveniency of the inhabitants: so that there is, properly speaking, but one town in the island, which is likewise the only haven of any resort; though there are some creeks on the N. and W. sides of the island, such as Bazon, L'Aucresse, Ferminer, St. Sampson, and the West Passage. All these ports are in a state of nature, but might be certainly improved and fortified, which would be productive of many advantages to the island; as was long ago observed and proposed to government by captain Yarranton. In the reign of king Charles II. when the French formed an insidious design of making themselves masters of this isle by treachery, it left such an impression on his majesty's mind, that some years after he sent over

the lord Dartmouth, accompanied by certain engineers, who discovered on the N. W. side of the island, a deep bay, which, by the help of a mole, might cover a numerous squadron, even of ships of the line, under the protection of what was also intended to be built, a strong castle: but his exchequer being exhausted, this necessary work was never carried into execution. As this port would look full into the channel, it deserves consideration, how far it might be useful to us in the time of a French war, and of what infinite detriment it might prove if this island should ever fall into the hands of our enemies.

The inhabitants are very industrious in their respective employments, naturally sober, frugal in their manner of living, honest in their dealings, sincere in their religion, which is that of the church of England, and loyal to their princes, as well as steady to the British interest. They are, however, reserved to a degree that makes them sometimes thought morose; they are somewhat suspicious; and, which is their greatest error, they are, or at least were, very litigious. They have a stronger turn to grazing than to agriculture; and though they bring in annually some corn, yet in the same space they send out some hundred cattle. They are still more inclined to orchards, which enables them to make many thousand hogsheds of cider every year; of which, it being the common drink of the people, they export but little. The woollen is their principal manufacture, for the carrying on of which they are allowed to import 2000 tons from England, which they work up chiefly in stockings, waistcoats and breeches. They might certainly make their fishery turn to profit, more especially as of late years they have set up salt-works; and yet, except lobsters, I never heard that any of their fish went to a foreign market. Our merchants have large stocks of wine here, which they import as they have occasion. As they are enabled, by this method, to keep it to a proper age before they are obliged to pay the duty, it seems to be a benefit to the mother-country, by putting it in their power both to buy and sell cheaper: as on the other hand, from the rent of warehouses, the subsisting factors and their servants, the resort of ships employed in this trade, it must be very advantageous to the inhabitants of this island. They take from England some of the necessaries, and almost all the conveniencies, of life, such as corn, malt liquor, sugars, spices, coals, household furniture, many species of the iron and leather manufactures, grocery, haberdashery, and hard-ware, the balance is greatly in our favour; and must continually increase, in proportion as they augment in number.

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and grow easier in circumstances. At present, upon a very moderate computation, there are in Guernsey upwards of 15,000 souls.

The several islets and vast chains of rocks that surround this country on every side, and cause such a variety of tides and currents, add much to the security of the place, by rendering it equally difficult and dangerous for ships to approach it, unless they have pilots aboard extremely well acquainted with the coast. On the S. side, the cliffs are prodigiously high; so that the old writers say, it looks like a park in the sea, impaled with rocks. On the W. side lie the Hanoys, or, as the French write them, Hanovaux, which cover that coast so effectually, that a descent there is little to be feared. At the N. W. extremity lies a little island called the Howe, which would be a very convenient place for a salt-work, glass-house, or manufactory of soap. At the N. E. extremity we meet with St. Michael in the Vale, a peninsula some miles in extent, connected with Guernsey by a very narrow isthmus, with bays that might be rendered useful on both sides. This peninsula is likewise guarded by rocks and islets, the most considerable of which are the Bryants, the Hummet, and the Hays. South-east from the Vale lies the island of Harnet, or Arne, about a league in compass, formerly desert, but now cultivated. At a league S. from thence lies Briehoe, of less extent; and between both, the little island of Gythau, or Jethau, which serves the governor for a kind of park, or rather paddock.

GUESCAR, an ancient city of Grenada, in Spain, anciently Aseua, or Escua, if not from the Moors ancient seat in Aragon, namely, Huesca. It lies at the foot of Mount Segra, which is always covered with snow, from which the rivers Guardadar and Bravate, descend on each side of the city. It has strong walls and towers, three gates, and a stout old castle. Its inhabitants consist of 800 families in two parishes, with two monasteries, and as many nunneries, and an hospital with five chapels. At this place about 400,000 hundred weight of wool are annually washed, in which 3000 men are sometimes employed. It lies 36 miles N. of Almeira, and 170 S. S. E. of Madrid.

GUESTLING, a village in Suffex, with a fair on May 23.

GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Long. 1, 59. W. Lat. 40, 20. N.

GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a castle and good harbour. Long. 2, 23. W. Lat. 43, 26. N.

GUIANA, a country of a vast extent in South

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America. It is bounded by that of the Amazons on the S. by part of Peru on the W. by Terra Firma, with part of the river Oroonoke on the N. and as that river runs northward, it bounds this country also partly on the W. On the N. it has also the mouth of the same river, and the Atlantic Ocean, which, by reason of the windings of the coast, bounds it likewise on the E. In it is included Surinam and Caen, or Equinoctial France. It lies between the Equator and lat. 8 deg. N. and between long. 50 and 65 W. extending from the mouth of the river Oroonoke to that of the Maragnon or Amazons. Its length, from the boundaries of Popayan to the Atlantic Ocean, is about 1140 miles. It is divided into two parts; namely, Guiana Proper, which is the inland country, and Caribbiana, lying along the coast; the former is called El Dorado, or the Gold-country, there being in this country, according to Sir Walter Raleigh, more gold than in the richest province of Peru.

This country is inhabited by a vast number of nations. But the sea-coast being the best known, it may be divided into Indian, French, and Dutch Guiana.

Indian Guiana contains all the country lying between the mouth of the river Amazons, to Cape d'Orange; that is, about 80 leagues, or 240 miles. It is all very low land, which near the sea side is almost overflowed. From the Equator to the N. Cape, the country is very little known. From Cape North to Cape d'Orange, there are no hills nor high grounds perceivable, only some trees seem as if they were planted in the sea, and there are several creeks and inlets of rivers and brooks which make the country look as if it were drowned. However, English, Dutch, and French barks often go thither to trade with the natives for seals; so that the rivers Aricari, Unimarnari, and Cassipouré, are pretty well known. Here the coast is very dangerous, on account of the high tides and great swell. The air is so unhealthy, that Europeans cannot bear it for any time. And even the natives are obliged to build their tents upon trees, which look like birds nests.

French Guiana, or Equinoctial France, contains about 80 leagues along the coast, beginning at Cape d'Orange, which is a low point of land that juts out into the sea, and is known by three little hills seen beyond it. These are on the other side of the river Oyapoc or Yapoco. From Cape d'Orange there is a large bank of muddy ground, that runs 10 or 12 leagues into the sea; so that at four or five leagues distance from the shore, there is but four fathoms and a half of water at low ebb, opposite to the point of that cape. The land upon

one side of the river is very low, and almost continually drowned, but on the other are several fine hills. There the Indians, who are not numerous, have a well-cultivated settlement. At a league's distance from the river, along the coast, is mount Comaribo, where is a fine spring of fresh water, with a small creek of salt-water, where canoes and long-boats may land at a hundred miles westward of Cape d'Orange, in the easternmost point of the island of Cayenne.

Dutch Guiana, once English Guiana, from whom the former took it, begins at the river Maragnon, where the English had built a small fort, in lat. 6, 20, N. extending to the mouth of the river Oroonoke. The mouth of the Maragnon is choked up with several sand-banks, which often shift, so that no vessel above 20 tons can enter it, and those that do, not without danger, and are often a-ground. The soil is not good, till five or six leagues up; and all the coast, from Maragnon to Surinam; namely, about 55 miles, is low and drowned land; and even the banks of that river cannot be well inhabited, but about five leagues from its mouth upwards.

GUIAQUIL. See **GUAYAQUIL.**

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the Caracoa coast. It lies 212 miles E. of Maracaibo, where the English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in the attacks which they made upon it in 1739 and 1743. Lat. 10, 39, N. Long. 66, 12, W.

GUIENNE, including Gascony, a government of France, and the largest in all that kingdom. It contains 13 provinces under one governor. It is bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angomois and Limosin, on the E. by Auvergne and Languedoc, on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain, and on the W. it has the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between lat 42, 25, and 45, 15, N. and between long. 1, 30, and 3, 0, W. Its extent from S. to N. is 56 geometrical leagues, reckoning 20 to a degree, is 168 English miles, from Vie de Sos on the Pyrenean mountains, to the borders of Limosin; and about 65 leagues in its greatest length, from St. Jean de Luz, to St. Genies in Rouergue, that is about 195 English miles; but towards the Pyrenean mountains it is much shorter, being pent in by Languedoc, Foix, and Roussillon.

Guienne is a corruption of the ancient Aquitani, though the province so called by the Romans was of a much larger extent, having been divided into Prima and Secunda, and comprizing then all the country between the Loire and the Pyrennees.

The provinces which constitute the govern-

ment of Guienne are, Guienne Proper, Perigord, Quercy, Rouergue, Bazadois, Agenois, Condomois, Armagnac, Cominges, Conserans, Bigorre, Gascony, (subdivided into Landes, Chalosse and Turfan,) Soules and Labourd.

GUIENNE, (Proper,) is bounded to the N. by Saintonge, to the E. by Perigord and Agenois, to the S. by Bazadois and Gascony, having the ocean to the W. Bourdeaux is its capital, as well as that of the whole government.

This is a very fruitful country, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in wine, of which it annually exports from Bourdeaux about 100,000 casks.

GUILDSBOROUGH, a Roman camp, of a square form, near the field where the battle of Naseby was fought, in Northamptonshire. It has a deep ditch called the Burrows.

GUILDFORD, a large well-built town of Surrey, on the river Wey, divided here by a heap of sand into two branches, yet navigable from thence to the Thames. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It had three churches, two of which, namely, Trinity and S. Mary, were united; but in 1740 the former fell down. Guildford is reckoned the greatest market in England for wheat, and is kept on Saturday. The assizes are often held here; and the election of knights for the shire-always. Its school was founded by king Edward III. Here is a handsome alms-house, called Trinity-hospital, founded and endowed by Dr. George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born here, and is buried in Trinity-church. Here are also two charity-schools for 30 boys and 20 girls, taught and clothed by subscription, which, with the offertory of its two churches, is applied to the teaching 20 more poor children. By the navigation of its river, great quantities of timber are brought to London, not only from its neighbourhood, but the woody parts of Suffex and Hampshire, being brought hither in summer by the land carriages. A good deal of the corn which is bought at Farnham market is brought to the mills on this river, where it is ground and dressed, and sent down in the meal by means of barges to London. Considerable estates were formerly raised here by its cloth-manufacture, the above-mentioned archbishop with his brother Dr. Robert Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, and Sir Maurice Abbot, having been the sons of a clothier of this town, of which trade there are still some remains hereabouts. Near the town is a fine circular course for horse-races, where king William founded a plate of 100 guineas, to be run for every May, after Newmarket races are over. From the town is an ascent to St. Catharine's

Marine's hill, on which stands, the gallows, so placed, that it may be seen from the high street. This hill running W. almost to Farnham, is a ridge no wider than the road, and all of chalk; the wheat hereabouts having a red stalk is very good, of the same nature with the famous Suffex wheat. A little way from it are two round hillocks, called Robin Hood's Bulls. Its annual fairs are on May 4, and November 22. It lies 31 miles S. W. of London, and seven from Farnham.

GUILDFORD, an inland county in the district of Salisbury, in N. Carolina.

GUILLAIN, (St.) a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the provostship of Mons, which it defends by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, five miles from Mons. L. ng. 3, 54, E. Lat. 50, 25, N.

GUILLESTRE, a small town in the territory of Ambrunois, belonging to the province of Dauphiny, in France. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Ambrun, and 16 S. W. of Briançon. Lat. 44, 52, N. Long. 6, 26, E.

GUIMARENES, an ancient town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, was formerly the royal residence. It stands on a hill, and is walled round. Its castle is old and strong, and the royal palace a venerable structure; besides many other handsome buildings. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, in four parishes; one of which is collegiate, with two monasteries, a nunnery, a house of mercy, and a good hospital. The chief manufacture here is linen and fine thread, large quantities of which are made and exported. It lies 10 miles E. of Braga, and 150 N. of Lisbon.

GUINEA, a large country of Africa. It is said to lie, though accounts vary, between latitude 4, and 10 degrees N. and between long. 15 deg. E. and 15 deg. W. It is bounded to the N. by Nigritia or Negroland, to the E. by unknown lands, to the S. and W. by Congo and the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, and these chiefly comprehend the four following coasts or subdivisions; the Grain-coast, the Ivory-coast, from the plenty of elephants teeth found there, the Gold-coast, as furnishing most gold, and the Slave-coast, from whence slaves are purchased.

In the coast of Upper Guinea the air is very scorching from October to March, but tolerable in the other six months. Its insalubrity seems principally owing to the heat of the day and coolness of the night, which produce contrary effects in the body; add to this, that the country, especially the Gold-coast, being from one end to the other full of high mountains, a thick stinking mist

arises from the intermediate vallies, with other stench of putrifying fish, and the uncleanness, of the inhabitants.

The national diseases here are the small-pox and worms; the former sweeping away many thousands, and the latter miserably affecting all parts of their bodies, particularly their legs, with excruciating pains, till they can get the worm out, that being sometimes a month, and this they do by gradually winding it round a stick with great care; for if the worm happens to break, the remainder either rots in the body, or breaks out at some other place. Some of these worms are an ell long and upwards.

The Negroes are all, without exception, crafty, villainous, fraudulent and seldom to be trusted. They are prone to sloth and idleness, incredibly careless and stupid, being equally unmoved at good or ill success. Their youths, or manceroes, are extravagantly vain, and, though only slaves, carefully adorn their bodies. But the caboceroes, or principal people, are very modestly and plainly habited. They are very sober in their diet; but the men and women are great lovers of strong liquors.

There are five degrees of men among the Negroes of Guinea; namely, their kings or captains, their caboceroes, or chief men, who take care of the welfare of the town or village; the third, those who have acquired reputation by their riches, who often serve the Dutch as footmen; the fourth are employed in agriculture and fishing; and the fifth, slaves.

The Negroes mostly along the coast of Guinea, are all idolators, and each particular person has his peculiar god. They reckon their time by the shining of the moon; from which they collect when it is proper to sow.

The English, Dutch, French, and some other European nations, have factories and forts upon this coast; the Dutch have quite dispossessed the Portuguese from thence, after they had been masters of the whole coast upwards of 100 years. Several petty princes and states in the inland country who are generally at war, sell their prisoners for slaves, or steal them, and bring them down to the coast; and some will sell their nearest relations, if they can have an opportunity. The traders not only visit the Guinea coast, but all the W. coast of Africa, from Cape Verd at the mouth of the Niger in lat. 15, N. to Cape Negro in lat. 18 S. where they meet with the same merchandise.

GUINEA, (New,) a long and narrow island of the East Indies, very imperfectly known. It was supposed to be connected with New Holland, until Captain Cook discovered the strait which separates them. New Guinea, including Papua, its north-western part, (which according to Bougainville's

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ville's conjecture is separated from it by a strait,) reaches from the equator to the 12th degree of S. lat. and from 121 to 150 deg. E. long. in one part it does not appear to be above 50 miles broad. It was first visited by an European ship in 1529. Saavedra, a Portuguese, who made the discovery of the N. W. part of this country, called it Terra de Papuas or Papos. Van Schouten, a Dutch discoverer, afterwards gave the name of New Guinea to its south-western part. Admiral Roggewain also touched here; and before him Dampier, 1st January, 1700. Captain Cook made the coast of New Guinea, in lat. 6, 15. long. 138, E. on the 3d of September, 1775.

The land here is very low, as is every other part of the coast; but it is covered with a luxuriance of wood and herbage that can scarcely be conceived. Here the cocoa-nut, plantain, and bread-fruit, flourish in the highest perfection.

GUINGAMP, a small city in the duchy of Penthièvre, of which it is the most considerable place, and in the district of Treguier, in Upper Brittany, in France. It lies very agreeably, amidst several large meadows, on the banks of a small river, which serves as a ditch to its walls. Here is a large church with two high towers, and an Augustine abbey. In the middle of the city is a large square, in which all the houses are very well built. It lies three leagues from St. Brieux, on the E. and six from Treguier on the N.

GUIPISCOA, a subdivision of Biscay, one of the provinces of Spain. It runs along the coast of the N. bay. It is bounded westward by Biscay Proper, and part of Alava, southward by Alava and Navarre, and eastward by Navarre and France.

GUISE, a town of Thierache, in Upper Picardy, in France, in Latin, *Castrum Guisium*, or *Guizæ*, on the river Oyse, towards the confines of Hainault. It is well fortified with a castle and other strong ramparts; so that it has stood out several sieges; the last was in 1650, by archduke Leopold.

The duchy is very large, extending itself not only to Picardy, but also to Champagne. In this city the French kings have constantly kept a governor, on account of its lying on the frontiers of the Low Countries, and so serving as a bulwark to France on that side. It lies 48 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 49, 59, N. Long. 3, 42, E.

GULEN, a river in Norway, which buried itself in the sandy soil of that country, in 1344, but burst forth soon after, and destroyed 250 of the inhabitants, besides several churches, houses, and great quantities of cattle.

GUILCK. See **JULIERS**.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handsome castle, seated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and eight N. of Burgaw. Long. 10, 31, E. Lat. 48, 36, N.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in Graichow, seated on the river Neckar, with a castle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels in the mouth of the Thames, by which shipping enter that river, and where some of our men of war ride at anchor.

GUN-ISLAND, in Chesapeake Bay, where governor Dunmore retired with the friends of Government, from Virginia.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and in the territory of Burgaw, the *Guntienfis Transitus* of the ancients, and called *Contia* in the time of the emperor Constantius. It stands high on the E. shore of the Danube; over which is a bridge here; it has a magnificent castle, the residence of the Austrian governor. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48, 41, N. Long. 10, 21, E.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weissemburg; seated on the river Altmul, near a forest, and belongs to the Margrave of Anspach.

GURCK, a town of Lower Carinthia, in Austria, in Germany. It stands on a river of its name, is the see of a bishop, under Saltzburg in spirituals, but swears fealty to the emperor for his temporals, the election being for two turns in the latter to the former's once. His residence is at Straßburg on the Gurck. Lat. 47, 25, N. Long. 14, 12, E.

GURIEL, a subdivision of Georgia, a province of Asia. It lies on the E. coast of the Euxine sea, and is subject to the Turks.

GUSTROW, a pretty large and well-fortified town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. Here is a fine castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of its name, now extinct; with a very elegant garden. It lies 31 miles E. of Schwerin. Lat. 53, 51, N. Long. 12, 21, E.

GUTSKOW, (county of,) a subdivision of Upper or Swedish Pomerania, in Germany. It formerly included Gripswald, Loytz; and the abbey of Eldenow. It had formerly its own counts, but now belongs to Prussia.

Its capital of the same name lies on the Pene. It was the first town in these parts that received Christianity, from Otton, bishop of Bamberg, being then a place of eminence, but it has since dwindled into a village; and here was once a collegiate church, on whose synod several parishes depended. It lies between Anclam and Loytz, eight miles S. of Gripswald, 10 W. of Wolgast, and 30 S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 53, 51, N. Long. 13, 46, E.

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GUTTA,

GUTTA, a town of Upper Hungary, strongly fortified ever since 1624. It lies in the island of Schutt, formed by the E. branch of the Danube, 32 miles E. of Presburg. Lat. 48, 31, N. Long. 52, 8, E.

GUZURAT. See CAMBAYA.

GUYARMATH, a town of Hungary Proper. It lies on the river Samos.

GUYSHORN, a town of Lunenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Aller, about 51 miles N. E. of Hanover, and subject to the elector of the latter name and king of Great Britain. Lat. 52, 55, N. Long. 10, 51, E.

GUXULA, a town of Hungary Proper. It was formerly fortified; but having been taken by the Turks, in 1566, has been dismantled.

Near it is a town of the same name, in an island formed by the Koros.

GWANA, a river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Gwyn near Llanachaieth.

GWGER, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Irish sea below Llanbaderick.

GWELLY, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea by Dinas Dynlle.

GWENDRATHVAG, a river in Caernar-

thenshire, which runs into the Severn sea near Kidwelly.

GWENROW, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee below Wrexham.

GWILLY, a river in Caernarthenhire, which runs into the Towy at Abergwilly.

GWTHRIN, in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a fair on May 6.

GWYN, a river in Pembrokehire, which runs into the Irish sea near Llanlawyn.

GWYNT, or **GYNT**, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Kewenny opposite Llangruffol.

GWYTHEL, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Arro near Kyneton.

GYRROW, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Alwen below Bettus.

GYRTONE, mentioned by Pliny, was the capital of the kingdom of Orestes.

GYTHITIS, one of the islands which pertained to Ethiopia.

GYTHIUM, a sea-port of Sparta, situated at a small distance from Trinassus, was famous according to tradition of its inhabitants, for having been built by Apollo and Hercules.



END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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